Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME X. PART IV.

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1878.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly

Toronto:
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1877.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands during the year 1877, 35,506 acres. The sales amount to $37,291, and the collection to $86,750. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 13.)

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands during the year 1877, 5,287 acres. The sales amount to $9,205, and the collections to $37,465. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 13.)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year 1877, 3,551 acres. The sales amount to $9,112, and the collections to $62,040. (*See Appendix No.* 4. *page* 13.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands during the year 1877, 2,327 acres. The sales amount to $3731, and the collections to $8,949. (*See Appendix No.* 4, *page* 13.)

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections in the Department during the year 1877, amount to $628,713, of which $514,469 may be considered as revenue. *(See Appendices Nos. 5 and 6, pages 13 and 14.)*

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department for the year 1877, amount to $181,609. *(See Appendix No. 8, page 17.)*

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The accrual for timber dues, ground rents, &c., during the year 1877, is $409,340.79. *(See Appendix No. 11, page 21.)*

The amount collected as timber dues, ground rents, &c. during the year is $426,556.67. *(See Appendix No. 10, page 19.)*

In my report for last year, I had occasion to state that the depression in the timber and sawn lumber trade which had prevailed for several preceding years, had continued throughout the year then closed, and that there was little to warrant the anticipation of an improvement in the year 1877; nevertheless it is satisfactory to find that during the year the home market has shown evidence of improvement, the demand for lumber for domestic use has been more active, and the consumption greater than has been the case for several years past.

The lumber market in the United States during the year has been firmer than in preceding years, with a slight upward tendency in prices, and more active demand, although not to such an extent, so far, as to be appreciably felt by Canadian producers; the latter, however, seem to have faith in the future, as an evidence of which may be instanced, the prices paid by them for timber limits sold in June last.

The square timber trade, which depends upon a European market, has been during the year variable and uncertain; a reported active demand and rumoured improvement in the market in Britain, in January, 1877, led to a production during the winter greater than would otherwise have been the case; the spring, however, showed that the demand for timber on the other side of the Atlantic had been but temporary, and that at Quebec, the port of outlet, there was no ready call for timber but that of the very largest and finest quality, which brought fair prices: small-sized and inferior timber met with limited sales at very low prices.

In consequence of the influx of settlement in certain Townships in the Free Grant Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, it was necessary, in order to save the pine for the purposes of revenue, to place the lands within them under timber license, accordingly on the 6th June last there were sold (by public auction) as timber berths, 375 square miles, which realized $75,739.00, being equal to an average of $200 bonus, per square mile.

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last report, 30th December, 1876, there were open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, 89 Townships, and during the year 1877, the Townships of Franklin, in the District of Muskoka and Monteith, Perry and Armour, in

the District of Parry Sound have been added, making a total of 93 Townships which are now open for location.

During the year 1877, 1914 locations were made on 260,801 acres of land, and 5,534 acres were sold to 149 locatees. During the same period 691 locations made in former years were cancelled for non performance of settlement duties, and 542 patents were issued to Free Grant settlers under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. *(See Appendix No. 12, page 22.)*

CROWN SURVEYS.

The Townships surveyed during the year 1877, are Mills, Lawrence, Hardy, Bethune, Ferrie, Wilson, Proudfoot and the residue of Wood, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and Bridgeland, Kirkwood, Galbraith, Haughton, Coffin, Johnson and Tarbutt on the North shore of Lake Huron. All the above-named Townships have been completed and closed. *(See Appendix No. 13, page 25.)*

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1877, are 21, and the Municipal Surveys confirmed during the same period are 19. These surveys were performed under the authority of the Act, 22nd Victoria, Chap. 92, and of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada. *(See Appendices Nos. 14 and 15, pages 26 and 27.)*

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There were sold on the North shores of Lakes Superior and Huron during the year 1877, 1,383 acres of mineral lands, the purchasers furnishing plans, field-notes and descriptions of each location by a Provincial Land Surveyor in accordance with the provisions of the Act relative to mining, 32nd Victoria, chap. 34, sec. 9, and sub-sec. 1 and 2, and sections 10 and 11. *(See Appendix No. 16, page 28.)*

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The total expenditure on the Colonization Roads during the year 1877, amounts to $77,531, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's Report in Appendix No. 20, pages 41 to 49.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Toronto, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877.

BRANCH.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	WHEN APPOINTED.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	REMARKS.
				$.	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Commissioner	1873, Dec. 4th	4,500 00	
	Thomas H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	1869, Aug. 21st	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, Feb. 1st	1,800 00	
	H. A. Ford	Short-hand Writer and Clerk	1872, Aug. 1st	1,000 00	
Free Grants and Sales	J. C. Tarbutt	Chief Clerk	1841, June 1st	2,000 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	1854, March 21st	1,700 00	
	J. M. Grant	do	1860, May 12th	1,250 00	
	J. J. Murphy	do in charge of Free Grants	1872, May 1st	1,000 00	
	P. Alma	do	1871, Aug. 1st	850 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	Thomas Devine	Deputy Surveyor-General	1846, July 11th	2,000 00	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1866, Jan. 30th	1,250 00	
	W. Revell	Draughtsman	1871, Oct. 2nd	730 00	
	E. Fox	Chief Clerk. Patents	1857, Sept. 28th	1,380 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1st	1,200 00	
	J. Innes	do	1848, Nov. 1st	1,100 00	
	J. W. Bridgland	Surveyor and Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1856, Jany. 22nd	1,800 00	
	C. Cashman	Clerk	1872, Sept. 1st	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857, Oct. 14th	2,000 00	
	J. A. Macinnes	Clerk	1872, Dec. 20th	1,200 00	
	H. G. Langlois	do	1868, Aug. 1st	850 00	
	E. G. Kirby	do	1869, Aug. 1st	700 00	
Accounts	William Ford	Accountant	1852, April 10th	2,000 00	
	D. G. B. Ross	Book-keeper	1861, April 15th	1,250 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk in charge of Agents' Returns	1862, May 14th	1,250 00	
	F. Stow	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1st	850 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877.

BRANCH.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	WHEN APPOINTED.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	REMARKS.
				$	
Registry	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 8th	1,600 000	
	J. Bradshaw	Office keeper	1852, March 27th	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1864, Nov. 3rd	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Sale of Lands, 1877.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	
A. S. Cadenhead	Wellington	1870, August 6	44 71	
John F. Day	Part of Algoma District	1875, July 19	56 83	
H. Hamilton	Huron	1872, October 23	276 25	
William Jackson	Grey	1854, November 3	227 13	
Alexander McNab	Bruce	1851, April 29	452 15	
E. Perry	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1856, March 27	.....	
J. McKibbon	do Victoria	1870, November 24	52 07	
R. Macpherson	do Frontenac	1871, July 19	193 58	
J. Sharman	Perth	1853, April 27	73 50	

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WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON.
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Disposal of Free Grants, 1877.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
D. Anderson	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21	500 00	
S. G. Best	do Parry Sound District	1875, March 23	500 00	
C. P. Brown	do Algoma	1872, June 25	500 00	
J. Bowker	St. Joseph's Island	1871, July 17	500 00	
J. R. Dawson	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1877, January 17	500 00	
A. Kennedy	do Renfrew	1871, August 24	500 00	
J. W. Fitzgerald	do Victoria, &c.	1875, November 9	500 00	
C. W. Lount	do Muskoka District	1868, May 30	1,000 00	
J. Mahon	do Renfrew	1875, March 30	500 00	
T. McMurray	do Parry Sound District	1875, August 17	500 00	
J. Reeves	do District of Nipissing	1872, February 12	500 00	
J. R. Tait	do Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
A. Wright	do Thunder Bay District	1875, May 5	500 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the year 1877.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	35,506¼	37,290 94	86,750 29
Clergy Lands	5,287	9,204 96	37,465 57
Common School Lands	3,551	9,112 13	62,039 84
Grammar School Lands	2,327	3,731 69	8,949 37
Total	46,671¼	59,339 72	195,205 07

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877.

SERVICE.	—
	$ cts.
Crown Lands	86,750 29
Clergy Lands	37,465 57
Common School Lands	62,039 84
Grammar School Lands	8,949 37
Woods and Forests	426,556 67
Casual Fees	714 88
Surveyors' Fee Fund	447 62
Suspense Account	5,788 66
Total	628,712 90

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877, which are considered as Revenue.

SERVICE.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	86,750 29
Woods and Forests	426,556 67
Casual Fees	714 88
Surveyors' Fee Fund	447 62
Total	514,469 46

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877, which are considered as Special Funds.

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clergy Lands:		
Principal	24,549 95	
Interest	12,899 62	
Rent	16 00	
		37,465 57
Common School Lands:		
Principal	34,866 61	
Interest	27,173 23	
		62,039 84
Grammar School Lands:		
Principal	7,184 68	
Interest	1,764 69	
		8,949 37
Total Collections		108,454 78
Refunds on above Services:		
Clergy Lands	221 03	
Common School Lands	816 35	
		1,037 38

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877.

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Commission.			
A. S. Cadenhead	44 71		
J. F. Day	56 83		
H. Hamilton	276 25		
W Jackson	227 13		
R. Macpherson	193 58		
J. McKibbon	52 07		
A. McNabb	452 15		
J. Sharman	73 50		
		1,376 22	
Agents' Salaries—Land.			
D. Anderson	500 00		
S. G. Best	500 00		
J. Bowker	500 00		
C. P. Brown	500 00		
J. R. Dawson	478 08		
J. W. Fitzgerald	500 00		
A. Kennedy	500 00		
C. W. Lount	1,000 00		
J. Mahon	500 00		
T. McMurray	500 00		
E. Playfair	35 00		
J. Reeves	500 00		
J. R. Tait	500 00		
A. Wright	500 00		
		7,013 08	
Agents' Salaries—Timber.			
J. F. Way	1,440 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	500 00		
J. B. McWilliams	2,000 00		
J. McDonald	150 00		
Thomas E. Johnson	1,600 00		
		5,690 00	
Agents' Postage.			
D. Anderson	11 03		
J. Bowker	8 06		
C. P. Brown	17 03		
A. S. Cadenhead	5 30		
J. F. Day	3 54		
J. W. Fitzgerald	19 21		
H. Hamilton	26 80		
W. Jackson	22 95		
C. W. Lount	75 32		
R. Macpherson	7 53		
J. Mahon	2 65		
T. McMurray	34 55		
A. McNabb	46 33		
E. Perry	9 95		
J. R. Tait	17 16		
		307 41	
Carried forward			

APPENDIX No. 8.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1877.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			
Miscellaneous.			
A. Shaw, inspecting	664 50		
A. White, do	9 50		
S. M. Johnson, do	132 25		
D. Anderson, do	6 00		
J. W. Fitzgerald, do	15 00		
C. W. Lount, do	11 75		
E. Perry, do	13 75		
J. Wilson, timber services	207 50		
C. E. Belle, do	100 00		
J. R. Tait, travelling expenses	28 65		
G. B. Cowper, do	52 00		
J. C. Tarbutt, do	50 00		
J. F. Day, stationery	2 00		
E. Perry, do	5 48		
T. E. Johnson, disbursements	23 80		
J. F. Way, do	638 00		
J. B. McWilliams do	125 24		
		2,085 42	
Wood Ranging.			
A. White	1,101 13		
P. W. Freeman	1,335 40		
A. G. Judd	852 40		
J. W. Smith	870 45		
George Bick	876 92		
T. W. Lee	300 00		
J. Kennedy	831 75		
J. Shaw	1,017 69		
S. M. Johnson	1,513 75		
J. B. Turgeon	510 00		
D. F. McDonald	50 00		
W. C. Kennedy	85 00		
A. Gunn	175 00		
J. Brady	565 00		
T. W. White	342 26		
A. Starkey	30 00		
J. B. Campbell	362 50		
S. L. Soper	518 25		
T. E. Johnson	77 70		
J. F. Day	51 00		
E. P. Johnson	410 28		
A. McNabb	116 25		
J. R. Dawson	14 50		
W. Russell	1,537 18		
		13,544 41	
Refunds		15,619 42	
Colonization Roads		77,300 00	
Surveys		45,546 50	
Carried forward			

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for for the year 1877.—*Continued.*

SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			
Contingencies.			
Printing, &c.	1,161 70		
Stationery	1,845 37		
Postage	880 75		
Fuel	1,020 36		
Fireman	547 50		
Night Watchman	456 25		
Advertising	1,122 14		
Subscriptions	167 42		
Extra Clerks not on permanent list, paid out of contingencies	3,040 00		
Sundries	1,599 77		
		11,841 26	
Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allowances paid to municipalities		905 88	
Board of Surveyors		380 00	
			181,609 60

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 9.

LIST of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his Services, during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum up to 1st July, 1873.	Salary per annum from 1st July, 1873.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
Upper Ottawa.....	A. J. Russell, Agent.....	Ottawa City....	1846, June.....	2,000 00	2,600 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	do	1858, April 13	1,400 00	1,800 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk.....	do	1864, June 23	1,000 00	1,400 00	
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman..	do	1867, April 1....	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk.....	do	1864, June 23	650 00	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger	do	1871, August 1....	300 00	300 00	
	J. McDonald, Deputy Slide-master and Chief Timber-counter..	do	1846, May 8	85 00	*	Additional to his salary of $535 per annum from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber-counter....	do	1861, May 27	$2 per diem	$2 per diem	During season of navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant and Boatman	do	1872, March 1	do	do	do do
Belleville Agency	Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	Belleville	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier, Clerk.....	do	1867, December 1..	500 00	500 00	
Collector at Quebec ...	McLean, Stewart, Collector	Quebec	1845, September 27	2,000 00	2,000 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office, at Ottawa, respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	John McKay, Assistant	do	1864, June 1.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	William Miller, Clerk	do	1872, November 7..	1,000 00	1,000 00	

* The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec to pay Deputy Slide-master $150 each, in addition to amount paid by Public Works.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

	$ cts.	$ ts.
Amount of Ottawa Collections, by A. J. Russell	113,598 76	
Do do McLean Stewart	89,683 94	203,282 70
Amount of Belleville Collections, by Joseph F. Way	58,942 90	
Do do McLean Stewart	3,176 03	62,118 93
Amount of Western Timber Collections at Department	150,140 29	
Do do by McLean Stewart	11,014 75	161,155 04
		426,556 67

Note.—Tne above $426,556.67 includes $49,184.53 received on account of sale of timber limits in June last.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. Cowper,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP-

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.				Oar Logs.	White Pine.	
		White Pine.		Other.				
	Square Miles.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.
Ottawa Territory. A. J. Russell, Agent	7,356	364,832	330,736	3,974	2,502	7,433	143,585	7,896,903
Belleville Agency. Jos. F. Way, Agent	1,806	632,019	345,226	285	186	.....	3,926	212,521
Western Timber District	6,970	497,015	367,874	29	26	.....	11,288	558,825
Total	16,132	1,493,866	1,043,836	4,288	2,714	7,433	158,799	8,668,249

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP-

TERRITORY AND NAME OF AGENTS.	Basswood.		Railway Ties.	Posts and Bolts.	Round Cedar.	Cedar 16 Feet.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Cords.	Feet.	Pieces.	Inches.
Ottawa Territory. A. J. Russell, Agent	127	3,600	18,074	74	4,232	.....	.....
Belleville Agency. Jos. F. Way, Agent	8	267	5,365	414	23,312	36,502	268,361
Western Timber District	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....
Total	135	3,867	23,439	1,103	27,544	36,502	268,361

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

No. 11.

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

TION OF TIMBER.

Red Pine.		Boom and Dimension Timber.		Elm and Ash.		Oak.		Tamarac.		Birch, Hemlock and Spruce.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Stand-ards.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
22,775	894,886	12,023	16,956	E. 134 A. 542	3,822 23,681	59	2,148	177	5,841	B. 1 H. 65	30 2,299
9	425	7,691	7,691	A. 74 E. 353	3,322 10,716	19	671	30	1,253	H. 199	1,706
38	1,757	2,972	5,370	E. 115 A. 27	5,448 1,227	64	2,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,822	897,068	22,686	30,017	E. 602 A. 643	19,986 28,230	142	5,074	207	7,094	B. 1 H. 264	30 4,005

OF TIMBER, &c.—*Continued.*

TIONS OF TIMBER.

Cord Wood.		Other Wood. Pieces.	Amounts Accrued.				
Hard Cords.	Soft Cords.		Trespass &c.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
414	173	419 Piles 1,636 Cedar 2 Spars 8 Oak 107 Tel. Poles 1,913 Hop Poles. 186 Cords Bark.	$ cts. 1,372 76	$ cts. 165,421 76	$ cts. 15,051 50	$ cts. 2,000 00	$ cts. 183,846 02
6	.....	....	1,476 42	57,463 66	4,109 00	10 50	63,059 58
.....	422	65 Cords Staves 21,000 W. I. Staves	5,176 58	69,337 30	14,938 00	72,983 31	162,435 19
420	595	.....	8,025 76	292,222 72	34,098 50	74,993 81	409,340 79

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN of the numbers of locatees and of acres located, of purchasers and of acres sold to locatees, the number of lots which have been resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties, and also the number of patents which have been issued under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, during the year 1877.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots resumed for non-performance of settlement duties.	Number of Patents issued.
Brunel	Muskoka	C. W. Lount, Bracebridge	25	2,836	4	275	22	18
Chaffey			42	5,068	5	352	34	28
Draper			19	2,149	2	18	17	30
Franklin			44	6,494	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay			21	2,247	3	220	19	31
Medora			34	3,987	5	135	15	16
Monck			4	498	2	108	4	14
Morrison			10	1,520	1	79	4	3
Muskoka			13	1,626	3	79	9	10
McLean			25	2,977	5	92	36	13
Oakley			26	4,212	1	69	7	2
Ridout			22	2,943	.....	.....	13	.....
Ryde			42	4,851	3	12	25	.....
Stephenson			30	3,880	6	146	29	27
Stisted			46	5,885	8	138	45	6
Watt			10	1,001	1	50	5	19
Wood			3	260	.....	.....	.....	1
McMurrich	Parry Sound	.....	110	14,776	8	489	14	.....
Perry	do	.....	165	24,608	6	538	.....	.....
Cardwell	Muskoka	.....	37	5,385	1	1	10	2
Carling	Parry Sound	Thos. McMurray, Parry Sound	53	7,254	4	16	10	.....
Christie			23	3,855	2	60	13	8
Fergusson			10	1,630	.....	.....	12	12
Foley			12	1,276	2	29	6	15
Hagerman			22	3,068	5	16	12	14
Humphry			12	1,402	1	40	7	13
Monteith			70	10,628	4	60	.....	1
McDougall			14	2,018	.....	.....	12	8
McKellar			5	862	1	15	1	14

Armour	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	145	19,318	2	124	
Chapman			99	13,947	6	99	8
Croft			36	4,869	3	174	14
Spence			58	7,850	7	244	9
Anstruther	Peterborough	D. Anderson, Apsley	6	798			5
Chandos	do		31	3,941			26
Cardiff	Haliburton		15	1,978	1	25	9
Monmouth	do		27	3,798	1	2	9
Anson	Haliburton	J. W. Fitzgerald, Minden	4	599			2
Glamorgan			27	3,265	1	99	5
Hindon			2	292	1	1	8
Lutterworth			18	2,085			16
Minden			12	1,478	1	27	8
Snowdon			18	2,070	2	102	8
Stanhope			7	756			3
Bangor	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	3	516	1	4	2
Carlow			9	900	1	40	1
Dungannon			8	1,290	3	62	3
Faraday			5	583	1	9	4
Herschel			14	1,810			14
Mayo			9	1,458	2	20	5
Monteagle			6	797	2	12	8
McClure			4	586			2
Wicklow							
Abinger	Addington	J. R. Dawson, Ompah	8	1,200			
Denbigh	do		9	874	3	4	
Clarendon	Frontenac		11	1,591	4	24	4
Miller	do		2	289			
Palmerston	do		22	3,374	7	195	2
Alice	Renfrew	A. Kennedy, Pembroke	4	389	1	90	
Buchanan			7	1,025			2
Fraser							
Head							
Petewawa			9	964			5
Rolph							1
Wylie			4	669			2
McKay							
Algoma South	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	5	801	2	101	3
Do North			2	281			
Grattan			23	2,559	3	6	3
Wilberforce			5	687			1
Carried forward							

APPENDIX No. 12.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the numbers of locatees, acres located, &c.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots resumed for non-performance of settlement duties.	Number of Patents issued.
Brought forward								
Hagarty	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	22	3,107	1	155	3	9
Richards			4	402	1	1		
Sherwood			5	499	1	8	1	1
Brougham	Renfrew	John Mahon, Vanbrugh	3	382				6
Brudenell			14	1,288	1	40		8
Griffith							2	4
Lyndoch			4	503				1
Radcliffe			3	508				1
Raglan			5	498				1
Sebastopol			6	656			1	3
Matawatchan					1	8		1
St. Joseph's Island	Algoma	John Bowker, Bruce Mines	69	10,288	3	360	84	4
Plummer	do		29	4,528	2	323	13	1
Prince	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie	7	1,018			4	
Korah			10	1,520			4	
Awères								
Oliver	Thunder Bay	Amos Wright. Prince Arthur's Landing	60	9,550	1	138	5	
Dawson Road			34	4,405			1	
Paipoonge			16	2,766				
Total			1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542

J. J. MURPHY,
Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys, completed and closed during the year 1877.

No.	Date of Instruction.	SURVEYOR.	DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY.	Amount paid.	No. of Acres Surveyed.
				$ cts.	
1	20th April, 1876	S. O. M'Guin	Part of the Township of Bedford—balance from 1876	1,683 27	29,996
2	2nd May, 1876	W. and D. Beatty	Township of Shawanaga " "	518 57	29,584
3	26th Feb., 1877*	W. Bell	Survey of Timber Limits on the Ottawa	1,978 09	.....
4	.....	.....	J. Kennedy, service on Bell's Survey of Timber Limits	144 00	.....
5	21st April, 1877	James W. Fitzgerald	Township of Ferrie	3,500 00	50,000
6	1st May, "	Thomas Byrne	" Mills	3,487 61	49,823
7	2nd May, "	Alexander Niven	" Lawrence	3,407 46	48,678
8	7th May, "	Edgar Bray	" Hardy	2,800 70	40,010
9	8th May, "	James K. McLean	Residue of the Township of Wood	3,631 81	51,883
10	8th May, "	A. B. Scott	Township of Bethune	3,416 07	48,801
11	9th May, "	Charles F. Chapman	" Proudfoot	3,464 72	49,496
12	15th May, "	F. Bolger	Townships of Bridgland and Kirkwood	2,500 26	35,718
13	23rd May, "	G. B. Abrey	" Coffin and Coffin additional	2,616 25	37,375
14	29th May, "	David Beatty	Township of Wilson	3,516 66	50,238
15	30th May, "	Silas James	Townships of Galbraith and Haughton	3,338 44	47,692
16	30th May, "	Elihu Stewart	" Johnson, Tarbutt and Tarbutt additional	2,618 31	37,404.43
17	6th Aug., "	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Examination of the surveys of the Townships of Bridgland, Kirkwood, Coffin, Galbraith, Haughton, Johnson, Tarbutt, Ferrie, Mills and Wood	181 75	
18			J. J. Murphy, expenses to Ottawa with Standard measure	25 00	
19			Paid Rolph, Smith & Co., Copp, Clark & Co., and Calvin M. Smith, for engraving and printing maps	992 08	
20			Paid T. Mann for map frames	14 61	
				43,835 66	606,698.43

* Mr. Bell's survey was in continuation of his survey performed under instructions, dated 18th October, 1871.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1877.

No.	SURVEYOR.	No. and Date of Instruction.	SURVEY.	Date when confirmed.
1	James A. Bell.....	439 9th February, 1877.....	Survey of Boundary line between Southwold and Delaware, from Base line in Southwold to River Thames.	
2	W. G. McGeorge....	440 22nd March, "	Survey of 2nd Con. of Romney, from West Boundary of said Township to where the 2nd Con. intersects side line between lots 18 and 19 and plant stone monuments.	
3	C. G. Hanning.....	441 16th February, "	Survey of lot No. 9 in the 3rd Con. of Uxbridge	3rd October, 1877.
4	T. B. Clementi.....	442 3rd March, "	Survey of pt. of 8th Con. of Ennismore, from lot 8 to Chemong Lake.....	21st March, 1877.
5	W. E Yarnold.....	443 15th March "	Survey of side line between lots 16 and 17 in the 3rd Con. Georgina.	
6	W. E. Yarnold.....	444 10th May "	Survey of the West Boundary of Georgina	3rd October, 1877.
7	Henry Creswick	445 4th July "	Survey of S. ½ of 5 in the 9th Con. and N. ½ of 5 in the 8th Con. of West Gwillimbury.	
8	W. G. McGeorge....	446 6th July "	Survey of lots 203 and 204, Talbot Road, Romney.	
9	A. Davidson.....	447 1st August "	Survey of lots from 37 to 48, inclusive, in the Front Con. of Moore.	
10	John Shier	448 21st August "	Survey of lot 19 in the 5th Con. of Whitby	15th December, 1877.
11	Ryley & Hamilton ..	449 3rd September, "	Survey of Robert Street in the Village of Penetanguishene.	
12	Hugh Wilson	450 5th September, "	Survey of lots 21 in 6th and 7th Cons. and lot 20 in 6th and 7th Cons. of Egremont.	1st December, 1877.
13	John Shier	451 7th September, "	Survey of lots 3 and 4 in the 3rd Con. of East Whitby.	
14	Ed. De Cew	452 7th September, "	Survey of lots 29 and 30 in the 2nd Con. from Lake Erie, Township of Bertie....	23rd October, 1877.
15	W. G. McGeorge....	453 8th September, "	Survey of lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the 2nd Con. of Howard.	
16	John Shier.....	454 8th October, "	Survey of lots 19 and 20 in the 3rd Range, broken front of Pickering.	
17	Albert Fowlie	455 8th October, "	Survey of lots 6 to 10 in the 5th and 6th Cons. of Mara.	
18	W. E. Yarnold.....	456 8th October, "	Survey of lots 13 and 14 in the 8th Con. of East Gwillimbury.	
19	Charles E. Wolff....	457 17th December, "	Survey of Western Boundary of South Plantagenet and Eastern Boundary of Cambridge, &c.	
20	W. E. Yarnold.....	458 17th December, "	Survey of lots 7 and 8 in the 10th Con. Scugog.	
21	Henry Creswick, jr..	459 17th December, "	Survey of lots 1 to 5 in 13th and 14th Cons., and lots 5 and 6 in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Cons., West Gwillimbury.	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1877.

No.	SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instructions.	SURVEY.	Date when confirmed.
1	Hugh Wilson	431	1st August, 1876	Survey of lots in the Municipality of Shuniah, through which the Pacific Railway line passes	6th Jan., 1877.
2	John H. Jones	425	22nd May, 1876	Survey of lots 19 to 30 inclusive, in the 1st and 2nd Cons. of Plympton	24th Jan., 1877.
3	T. B. Clementi	442	3rd March, 1877	Survey of part of the 8th Con. of the Township of Ennismore	21st March, "
4	R. W. Lendrum	438	1st December, 1876	Survey of Concession Line between the 8th and 9th Cons. of Alfred	10th April, "
5	W. E. Yarnold	435	9th November, 1876	Survey of lot 7, in the 8th Con. of East Whitby	31st May, "
6	W. E. Yarnold	420	7th March, 1876	Survey of lot 10, in the 4th Con. of Reach	18th June, "
7	W. E. McGeorge	427	22nd May, 1876	Survey of part of 5th Con., Dover East	13th July, "
8	W. E. Yarnold	444	10th May, 1877	Survey of the West Boundary of the Township of Georgina	3rd Oct., "
9	C. G. Hanning	441	16th Feb., 1877	Survey of lot 9, in the 3rd Con. of Uxbridge	3rd Oct., "
10	C. G. Hanning. Transferred to W. E. Yarnold. Transferred to Jas. Dickson	409	5th October, 1875. 15th December, 1876. 11th July, 1877	Survey of part of the line between the 5th and 6th Cons. of Verulam	16th Oct., "
11	Edmund De Cew	452	7th Sept., 1877	Survey of lot 29 and 30 in the 2nd Con. from Lake Erie, in the Township of Bertie	23rd Oct., "
12	C. G. Hanning	411	5th Oct., 1875	Survey of lot 20, in the 8th Con. of Uxbridge	23rd Oct., "
13	D. R. Brown	430	18th July, 1876	Survey of part of the Head-line between the 10th and 11th Cons. Finch	27th Oct., "
14	M. Deane	347	5th April, 1873	Survey of part of the line between the 10th and 11th Cons. of Eldon, fronting on lot 32, in the 11th Con	30th Oct., "
15	Quintin Johnstone	398	28th May, 1875	Survey of lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the 8th and 9th Cons., and of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in 9th and 10th Cons., and lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the 4th Con., all in the Township of Aldborough	24th Oct., "
		401	21st July, 1875	Survey of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 12th Con. of the Township of Aldborough	
		410	5th October, 1875	Survey of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in 3rd Con. of the Township of Aldborough	
16	John Burchill. Transferred to John Morris	284	18th March, 1869. 14th April, 1874	Survey of part of line between 4th and 5th Cons. of Montague, from lot 2 to 14 inclusive	31st Oct., "
17	John Shier	436	16th Nov., 1876	Survey of lots 33, 34 and 35, in the 9th Con. of Whitby	20th Nov., "
18	Hugh Wilson	450	5th Sept., 1877	Survey of lots 20 and 21, in the 6th and 7th Cons. of Egremont	1st Dec., "
19	John Shier	448	21st August, 1877	Survey of lot 19, in the 5th Con. of Whitby	15th Dec., "

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Minera. Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed Territory, on the North Shore of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Parry Sound.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	DESCRIPTION OF MINING TRACT.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$ cts.	
1	1,046	George H. Robinson	Mining Locations K 154 and K 155, North-west of Mountain Lake, Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay	74.70	74 70	16th April, 1877.
2	1,051	James Albon Nichols	Mining Location K 140, North-west of Mountain Lake, Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay	80.00	80 00	1st June, "
3	1,052	George H. Robinson	Mining Location 25 XL, South of Arrow Lake, District of Thunder Bay	77.50	77 50	1st June, "
4	1,053	Georgina E. Vickers	Mutton or Georgina Island, near Mouth of Kaministiquia River, District of Thunder Bay	.67	67	16th June, "
5	1,059	George H. Robinson	Mining Location 93 B, South of Arrow Lake, District of Thunder Bay	80.00	80 00	18th July, "
6	1,062	John McGuire	Mining Locations 2 T and 4 T, North of Arrow River, District of Thunder Bay	160.24	160 24	31st August, "
7	1,064	Frank G. White	Mining Location 32 XL, on Little White Fish Lake, Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay	84.00	84 00	17th Sept., "
8	1,070	James H. Baker & W. A. Kindred	Mining Location 1 T, North of Arrow River, District of Thunder Bay	97.70	97 70	25th October, "
9	1,071	John S. Pillsburg & Orlen P. Whitcomb	Mining Location 3 T, North of Arrow River, District of Thunder Bay	81.12	81 12	25th October, "
10	1,072	Joseph Kidd & John Kidd	Mining Locations 1, 2, and 3, on Pickerel River, South of French River, District of Parry Sound	487.00	487 00	26th October, "
11	1,073	Elias F. Drake and John L. Merriam	Mining Location 5 T, North of Arrow River, District of Thunder Bay	80.11	80 11	25th October, "
12	1,074	Jefferson Daniels & Theodore H. Barrett	Mining Location 6 T, North of Arrow River, District of Thunder Bay	80.21	80 21	25th October, "
			Gross Total	1,383.25	1,383 25	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year 1877.

No.		
1	18	Instructions and Letters of Instruction for Crown Surveys prepared.
2	15	Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.
3	16	Surveyor's Accounts for Surveys audited and closed.
4	20	Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.
5	21	Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.
6	19	Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.
7	18	Plans of mining locations examined.
8	87	Plans of Private Surveys examined.
9	56	Plans to accompany Instructions prepared.
10	645	Plans compiled and copied, besides Plans of Townships reduced and added to the engraved maps.
11	545	Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.
12	17	Mining Letters prepared, written and entered.
13	2926	Pages of Field notes copied.
14	63	Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.
15	1965	Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

NOTE.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Surveyor's Branch, who are unable to gain the information they require without the assistance of the Head of this Branch, and then much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes and other documents is necessary, in order to insure reliability in the information given which is frequently used as legal evidence in courts of law in disputed cases.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of the Names of Candidates who have passed their Examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario during the year 1877.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Aquila Ormsby Graydon.
Richard Wright.
Lorraine Patrick.
Henry Freeman Bray.
John Chamberlayne Ingles.
Alfred Paverly Walker.
Charles Henry Davis.
William Beadsley Raymond.
William Robinson Reilly.
William A. Ducker.
John Rainboth.
William Galbraith.
Charles Weldon Layton.
Robert Evans Young.
Edward Bazett.
John Dunlop Ellis.
Peter O'Brien, Jun.
Benjamin Wolhaupter.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

James Alexander Macmillan.
Samuel Bray.
James Ford Garden.
Frederick William Wilkins.
William Holland Furlonge.
Henry Disney Ellis.
Charles John Hamilton.
Richard Jermy Jephson.
Robert O'Dowd Kennedy.
John Robert Copeland.
Charles Arthur Lett.
Alexander Baird.
Thomas Ringwood Hewson.
John Albert Kirk.
Hargreaves Kippax.
Richard Herbert Coleman.
George Hills Beasley.
Ernest George Barrow.
Charles Æneas Shaw.

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario meets at the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being an holiday). 22 Vic., Cap. 77, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz:—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination by the Board of Examiners, as to their proficiency in Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, &c., Laying

out, and Dividing up of Land; the Adjustment and Use of the Transit or Theodolite, Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the Latitude by meridian altitudes of the sun, moon, or stars, or by double altitudes; Method of determining Time, of finding the time when any star passes the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation, Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass, the Method of Keeping Field Notes, Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds; taking affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries; the Law regulating Surveys; Geology, and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

THOS. DEVINE,
Deputy Surveyor-General.
Chairman of Board

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXTRACTS

FROM

SURVEYOR'S REPORTS.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

OAKLEY

Is situated east of the Township of Draper. A portion of it was surveyed in 1861, and the residue in 1876, by T. O. Bolger, P. L. S. It contains 48,302 acres including water and roads.

Extract from Mr. Bolger's report:—

"With regard to the land in this portion of the township, I have to say that those lots lying to the west of the Muskoka River on concessions eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, are all tolerably good lots, principally covered with hardwood timber, with a great deal of pine scattered through.

"On the east side of the river, there are some fair lots along the northern boundary as far east as lot No. 24; but generally the land to the east of the river is of poor quality and ill adapted for settlement. The timber is chiefly hardwood with some hemlock and pine, the pine is mostly of poor quality, the soil light and the surface rocky. All the lots in the vicinity of the river will most probably be settled immediately now since the survey has been made, and many were wanting to know where the lots lay to occupy them.

"There is a good road leading from Bracebridge to the bridge across the Muskoka River on the town-line between Oakley and McLean."

RESIDUE OF WOOD,

Situate west of the Township of Muskoka, surveyed into farm lots in 1877, by Provincial Land Surveyor, J. K. McLean, contains 51,883 acres, including water and roads.

The following is an extract from Mr. McLean's report:—

"The Township of Wood is bounded on the north by the Muskoka Lake and River, on the east by the Townships of Muskoka and Morrison, on the south by the River Severn, and on the west by the Crown Lands.

"Description: From the east boundary to lot 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, the country is broken and rocky, with the timber nearly all burnt, and a thick growth of poplar bushes springing up. In lot 10 we cross the Musquosh road which hitherto has been running through concession 10. In lot 11 we cross a small lake, rising, rocky, and burnt to the north, to the south also rising, and rocky with small hemlock timber. Lots 12 and 13 are slightly rocky, remainder beech and maple land. In lot 14 we cross the southerly end of Gull Lake almost where it joins Echo Lake. There is a slight fall of about two feet between these lakes although no stream. This lot is rocky as well as the peninsula between these two lakes; some of the finest white pine in the township is to be found here. To the south of Echo Lake it is rising and rocky with small hemlock, pine and oak timber. Lots 20, 21 and 22 are generally good land, with beech, maple and large birch timber. Lots 23 to 26 are

broken and rocky with small hemlock, pine, maple and oak, 27 and 28 are partly good land, with maple, pine, and hemlock, 29 and 30 are swampy along the line, but rising and rocky to the north, with chiefly pine and hemlock timber. 31 to 33 are partly good land, but broken and rocky, small maple, pine, and hemlock timber; 34 and 35 are broken and rocky, with small oak mixed with the pine and hemlock. In lot 36 we cross the south-easterly end of Rat Lake. This is a long and very narrow lake, the greater part of it evidently caused by a beaver dam at its western extremity. The remainder of these concessions to the boundary is chiefly rocky, with pine, maple and hemlock timber.

"In concessions 11 and 12 from the east boundary to lot 8, the country is generally rising, and rocky, with small pine and hemlock to the north and falling to Pine Lake to the south, along the south side of this lake, the country again rises with rock ridges and small pine and hemlock timber. In lot 5 this lake becomes extremely narrow, and is filling up with moss, grass and drift-wood, so that at the present time it is difficult to pass through with a canoe, and probably in a short time this passage will close altogether and form two lakes. Lot 9 is open and rocky, while 10, 11 and 12 are rising and rocky to the north, and falling and swampy to the south. Lots 14 to 18 are good land along the front, but rising and rocky to the north, to the south there is some fine beech and maple land reaching to Black Lake. The remainder of these concessions is generally rocky with a few swamps intervening between the rock ridges. The timber is chiefly pine, hemlock and small oak and maple. In lot 28 we cross Black Lake, a long narrow lake reaching from lot 33 in concession 10 to lot 11, concession 15, with high, rocky shores covered with small pine and hemlock. Lots C and D, concessions 13 and 14, are very rough and rocky, the timber has been burnt. Lots A and B, concession 13, are burnt and rocky at the rear, but in the front are covered with maple, hemlock and pine, the greater part of the latter having been chopped by lumbermen. In the peninsula between the two bays of Leg Lake, some very fair land is to be found with a light sandy soil. From 1 to 3 and a part of 4 is broken and rocky with very small pines and hemlock, but lot 5 through lots 6 and 7 are fine beech and maple land, extending north nearly to the small lake, and south almost to concession 18. Through lot 8 to lot 12 the country is swampy, with small tamarac and spruce timber. It is then rocky through lot 15 to Black Lake. The block of beech and maple land in concession 12 and 13 not extending to this line, crossing Black Lake the remainder of this line is broken and rocky, with small pine, hemlock and oak timber.

"In concessions 15 and 16 up to lot B. it is broken and rocky, with small patches of good land. Lots A. 1, 2 and 3 are broken and rocky, from Lot 4 to 8 it is slightly rocky along the concession line, but along the centre and rear of these lots some fine land is found with large birch, maple, beech and hemlock timber. The remainder of these concessions is very rough and rocky. From 19 to 22 we cross two large lakes and pass a third to the south. These have high rocky shores and small hemlock timber. In concessions 18 and 19, from the boundary to lot B. the land is chiefly good although slightly rocky to the north, but to the south lots B. C. D. E. and F. are very fine heavy clay land with beech, maple and birch timber. Here we also pass Morrison Lake, a very fine sheet of water. A very fine black ash swamp extends along the line between lots E. and F. From one to seven is rocky and partly burnt along the line, but to the north there is some fine beech and maple land. The remainder of these concessions is rough and rocky.

"Concessions 19 and 20 are almost one continuous row of rock ridges, with small alder swamps intervening. The timber is chiefly small pine and hemlock.

"The farming lands in this township present advantages to the settlers rarely found in any new township, with the Musquash road passing through the township from the village of Bala at the Musquash Falls, to the thriving village of Gravenhurst and terminus of the Northern Railway, and this road is easily accessible from any of the lakes south of it, a convenience in getting in and out is at once met with but rarely seen. From Morrison Lake, a water route by Severn River to Severn Bridge is available, also by the outlet of Leg Lake to that lake, and a good road is now in use from here to Gravenhurst only 2½ miles as well as to Lathfield, another station on the Northern Railway, distance only five miles. A good winter road is now in use so that the settler meets on all sides good and easy means of getting to and from market.

"Large quantities of logs are yearly taken out by lumbermen in the vicinity, who generally employ a number of men and teams, thus giving employment to the settlers, as

well as paying the highest price for hay, oats, potatoes, &c., the finest of which I saw growing on the farms of some who have settled on that part of the township already surveyed, so that as I mentioned before, the early settler meets with advantages but rarely met with in any new township."

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

BETHUNE

Is situated east of the township of Perry. It was surveyed into farm lots in 1877, by A. B. Scott, P. L. S., and contains 48,801 acres, including water and roads.

Extract from report of survey :—"The greater part of the township is very rocky and broken by high hills and rocky ridges, which will make it very difficult, if not impossible, to make roads along the proper road allowances. The soil is of a very good quality of sandy loam ; there would not be over from thirty to forty per cent. of the township that could be considered good land.

"1st. The timber on the north-west angle of the township—taking the westerly boundary from Con. IX. northwards to the town line, and the northerly boundary from lot 1 to lot 15, as the two sides of the angle consists of hardwood, balsam, hemlock, &c., with a few scattering pine—the hardwood being principally black birch and maple. This is the best part of the township and well adapted for settlement, containing fully seventy-five per cent. of good agricultural land. This block contains about 6,000 acres.

"2nd. The timber on the 2nd division, which may be said to include all that portion of the township extending from the westerly boundary eastward to lot 25 (except the block already mentioned), is about the same as the last, with perhaps more of the softer woods. On this part there is only about forty per cent. of good land—whilst on the remainder of the township—being a strip on the east side, extending from lot 25 eastward, the softer woods predominate, and it would not contain over twenty per cent. of good land.

"There is not much pine in this township—on the two sections first referred to, there is not more than would be required for the use of settlers, and even in the last mentioned section, it is doubtful if there is sufficient to cause it to be set apart for lumbering.

"The dip of the rock appears to be towards the east, the ridges or hills rising gradually from the east, and bluffing off precipitously towards the west. As a consequence, the greater part of the good land has an eastern exposure, excepting that in the vicinity of Maganetawan River, which has an exposure towards the river. The rock is of the Laurentian formation, similar to that in all other parts of the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts."

PROUDFOOT

Is situated east of the Township of Armour, and north of Bethune. It was surveyed in 1877 by Charles F. Chapman, P. L. S., and contains 49,496 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

Extract from the report of survey :—

"The township is principally drained by the South Branch of the Maganetawan River, and its tributaries—the main river may be said to lose its separate indentity at Sand Lake, as north of this, it branches off with many small streams. The stream running into Sand Lake on lot 15, con. 4 drains a large area, being the outlet of Loon, Grass, Duck and Long Lakes. It was very low at the time of this survey, but is evidently in the spring a large stream (the water in the lakes was generally 4 to 6 feet lower than high-water mark). Island Lake empties into Pickerel Lake on the North Branch, and all the creeks on the north boundary evidently do the same. The water in the river and lakes is both clear and good, and fish abound—speckled trout of large size are abundant in the river and Sand Lake. Sand Lake is the principal lake in the township, being about 2¼ miles from east to west, and 1¼ from north to south. The shores are mostly of a yellowish sand and generally shallow, fringed in many places with rushes. Two small rocky islands exist in this lake of no great value.

The other principal lakes are Loon, Grass, Island, Duck, Long and Buck, none of which exhibit any special features.

"The timber is principally hardwood, maple, beech, and birch predominating on the high lands, while in the lower levels these are mixed with cedar, hemlock, balsam and pine. Few swamps occur, and these of no extent. Pine does not occur in large groves, but generally scattered through the other timber, the best localities being along Loon Lake, and the stream running from it at the head of Island Lake, and along the main river eastward. A grove of small red pine occurs at the north end of Sand Lake on lots 16, 17, 18 and 19, con. 4, but of no great extent. I do not consider the township a superior one for lumbering purposes. The Brulé towards the north west corner is some 8 to 10 years old and much overgrown with brush, &c.

"The soil is generally a light sandy loam, in some places stony, clay only appearing near Pickerel Lake, and on the north boundary lots 5 to 10. The surface is rough and much broken towards the eastern boundary, more particularly along the river. The best portion for settlement is along the Armour Boundary to con 9, extending east to lot 15, &c. Several very excellent farms here occur which I have no doubt will be soon taken up.

"Mill-sites occur on lot 11 in con. 1, and also on lot 29 in the 7th con. on the river. Grain of all sorts can no doubt be grown, but I have no doubt stock-raising will ultimately prove the best adapted to the country. I should consider about one-half of the township fit for settlement."

FERRIE

Is situated north of the Township of Croft. It was surveyed in 1877, by J. W. Fitzgerald, Provincial Land Surveyor, and contains 50,000 acres, including water and roads.

Extract from report of survey :—"From Parry Sound is found easy access to the township by the Northern road which runs diagonally through the township, and connects with the Rosseau and Nipissing colonization road at Commanda Creek, 12 miles south of the Nipissing settlement, and some 55 miles north-easterly of Parry Sound. The road was in a fair state of repair and some important improvements were being made. Eleven years ago I surveyed the Great Northern Road from Spanish River to Parry Sound, and nine years ago surveyed the Township of McKellar. In those days Parry Sound was a small hamlet with a small population. There was one church, a post-office, a saw-mill and grist mill, with perhaps a dozen houses, all on the north side of the river. It has now a busy population of a couple of thousand people, with several churches, stores, school-houses, a grist-mill and three large saw mills in active operation that afford profitable employment to a large number of men, and a good market for the produce of the neighbouring country. The harbour of Parry Sound is perhaps the best on Lake Huron or Georgian Bay, being easy of access to all craft, affording deep water, ample capacity, and perfect shelter from all storms. Ere long it is no doubt destined to occupy an important position as a leading point in connection with the navigation of the great western lakes, and railway communication with the sea board, via the most direct and shortest line for transit on the map of Canada. That a railway connection with our Ontario system if not an independent line, via the Ottawa Valley, will in the near future be established, is beyond a peradventure. Settlement now extends over 30 miles north of Parry Sound, and but for a break of 15 or 20 miles in the recently surveyed Townships of Ferrie, Mills and Pringle, may be said to stretch continuously to Lake Nipissing. The Village of McKellar, in the township of that name, is 16 miles north of Parry Sound, and is a model as to its situation, neatness, order and style of buildings—nine years ago, not a tree was chopped here. Now there is a church, school-house, store, post office, hotel, grist and saw mill, &c., and several large farms cleared and cultivated all around it. The country possesses fair agricultural resources and bids fair to become a progressive district. Twelves miles north of McKellar, the nucleus of another village is being formed. It is named Dunchurch, and has a store, post-office, and saw-mill of limited capacity. Six miles farther north, the Maganetawan River intersects the road in the Township of McKenzie, at a point less than a mile distant from the junction of the four Townships—Croft, Hagerman, McKenzie and Ferrie. There are about half-a-dozen settlers of some five years standing in this part of McKenzie. I would suggest that a reservation of a few lots be made here for a village, as it is favourably situated. During this fall I have seen here wheat, potatoes, hay, oats and turnips, a double crop as compared with the yield in older settlements.

"Some eight or nine years ago, Messrs. Dodge & Co., lumbered extensively in this Township (Ferrie) especially through the south half along the course of Deer River. Extensive fires have since overrun a large part of the Township, destroying what was left of marketable pine timber, and laying bare of soil large tracts of land in the south half of the Township, which at no time could be considered as suitable for successful settlements, about 30 per cent. of isolated patches in this tract is only fit for any farming purpose.

"The whole of the north and west of the Township is, however, fairly suited for cultivation, excepting of course occasional rock ledges and patches of marsh and swamp land such as is commonly met with all through the Huron and Ottawa territory.

"There is little valuable timber of any kind in the Township, the yield being very mixed and of average growth and size. The Deer River is the only important stream. It rises in the Township of Lount, and flows in a winding course westerly into the Maganetawan River, in McKenzie. The banks, except on the lakes are generally low and swampy. There are few rapids or falls of any size, and at midsummer it is almost dry. The lakes are all supplied with bass, pickerel, &c.

"On the whole, I would say that Ferrie is but an average Township, and would not yield above 50 to 60 per cent. of farming land. I would say however that there are extensive open swamp lands and meadows capable of easy drainage and affording quantities of food, &c., for horses and cattle."

MILLS.

This Township is situated north of the Township of Ferrie, and west of the Township of Pringle.

It was surveyed in 1877 by Thomas Byrne, P. L. S., and contains 49,823 acres, inclusive of water and roads.

Extract from Surveyor's Report :—"The general aspect of the Township is undulating, especially the south-west portion, where the Northern road passes throughout. In the south-west there is a small tract of about 1,500 acres of burnt country. The southern portion, embracing the watershed of Wolf River, is traversed in various directions by high ridges and deep ravines—the soil on the ridges being sandy loam, in the ravines a rich vegetable soil overlying clay. The timber is pine, hemlock, balsam, birch, &c.,—this portion contains some of the finest pine I have yet seen in the Huron and Ottawa territory. Wolf River, which flows in a north-westerly direction, affords sufficient outlet for timber. Though this portion of the township is principally adapted for lumbering purposes, I consider fully fifty per cent. well fit for agricultural purposes.

"The northerly part, embracing more than half of the township, is tolerably level, interspersed with a few swamps and ridges. The soil being principally clay and sandy loam, timbered with heavy black birch, maple, balsam, hemlock, and some very good pine, though not sufficient for lumbering purposes.

"The township is well watered by numerous small lakes and streams, the southern part being drained by Wolf River, which is a large rapid stream averaging about 75 links in width and full of rapids. In the north-east, Pickerel River is about the same width as Wolf River, but deeper and generally sluggish. An exploration line of the Georgian Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway has been run along the south bank of the River. The geological features are similar to those of the surrounding townships—Gneiss rock prevailing. I found no settlers in the township, but have no doubt it will be settled rapidly."

HARDY

Is situated north of the Township of Mills and west of Patterson. It was surveyed in 1877 by Edgar Bray, P.L.S., and contains 40,010 acres, including water and roads.

Extract from the Surveyor's report :—

"The soil in this township consists almost entirely of a good rich clay, and where the rock is absent the land is of an excellent quality, and though rocky ridges abound, there is still a large percentage of the area well adapted for farming purposes. Along the southern boundary and northward through the centre of the township the land is of a very fair quality, covered with a healthy growth of large black birch, spruce, hemlock, balsam, pine and cedar,

with some patches of maple wood. You do not find here much of the clear hardwood bush so common in other townships, but I think the soil is better in this township among the mixed timber than I have ever seen it in those back townships where the clear hardwood bush prevails.

"Along the eastern boundary from concession 3 to concession 10, and extending westward to about lot 10, there is a tract of land which is generally hilly and rough, but through here the pine is tolerably plenty and generally of a good quality. On the western portion of the township, pine is everywhere to be found, and in some places of very good quality, but not in such quantity as in the eastern section. On the whole the township cannot be called a good pine township, although much valuable pine exists in it. There is a great deal of cedar scattered all over the township, which though large is generally faulty and hollow-hearted.

"I should say that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the area of this township is well adapted for settlement, and owing to the richness of the soil, some of the land is of very superior quality.

"The nearest waggon road at present to the township is the Northern road, leading from Parry Sound to the Nipissing Road, and which passes through Ferrie and the South-east corner of Mills, but does not come within eight miles of Hardy, so that there is a large tract of good land in the North part of Mills, Patterson, Hardy, and the township west of Hardy, which at present cannot be approached by settlers.

"The prevailing rock is gneiss and a kind of a clay slate, and around Meinesagamesing Lake there are indications of magnetic iron ore.

"The soil, except in the north-west corner of the township, is clay, generally of a loamy nature, but in some places almost too heavy. In the north-west corner the soil is more sandy.

"The line of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railroad, as laid down 1875-76, passes through the south-west corner of this township along Wolf Creek; but the line as laid down this year passes through the Indian Reserve to the north, and just cuts across the north west corner of Hardy.

"There are no mill-sites on the waters of Meinesagamesing Lake within the limits of Hardy; there are some small rapids on Wolf Creek which may serve for mill purposes. Fish are very plentiful in the waters of the lake, and consist chiefly of pike, pickerel, bass and grey trout. Deer are not very plentiful, at least in the summer season. Fur bearing animals, including beaver, mink, otter and fisher, are tolerably plentiful."

WILSON

Is situated north of the township of McKenzie. It was surveyed in 1877 by David Beatty, P. L. S., and contains 50,238 acres, including water and roads.

Extract from report of survey:—"There are about 8,000 acres in the south-east corner of the township that have been burnt over, and now grown up with scrub timber, (pitch pine, spruce, and white birch,) northward to concession 8, and extending across the township. The timber is pine, of good quality, mixed with scrub; northward from said concession to Toad and Wanquimmikog Lakes (which are expansions of the Pickerel River), the timber is hard wood with good scattered pine, and from said lakes to the north boundary it is hardwood, with in many places large elm and basswood—the soil being of a very good quality; the greater part of the township from concession 8 northward, is fit for settlement, that lying north of Toad and Wanquimmikog Lakes will compare favourably with any section in this country. The southern part of the township, with the exception of a few hundred acres in the south-west corner is very light and rocky, broken up with small marshes. The Pickerel River enters the township from the east, in concession 8, and bears north along side line 5 and 6, through two small lakes, when it again expands into Wanquimmikog Lake, in the 11th and 12th concessions, and again passes out of said lake through a rapid about two chains long and fifty links wide, into Toad Lake, said rapids would be a good location for mill purposes, the fall being about six or eight feet; the river again passes out of Toad Lake through a rapid about six chains long, on lot 30, and passes out of the township on lot 31; said Pickerel River drains all the township, excepting about 12,000 acres in the south west corner the waters of which find their way to the Maganetawan River, through Five Mile River (the outlet of Island Lake). There is a clearing of about 27 acres on lots 28 and 29, in the 1st concession, which are known as Dill's farm or depot, the land is well cleared and under cultivation, and is worked for the benefit of the Byng Inlet Lumber Company, who have their store-house on it for lumbering operations in that section of country."

BURPEE

Is situated north of the Township of Fergusson. It was surveyed in 1876 by David Beatty, P. L. S., and contains 40,733 acres including water and roads.

Extract from report of survey :—"The township is below the average of townships in the Parry Sound District as regards timber and soil. There are about 5,000 acres in the south-east corner which will compare favourably with other townships, timbered with hardwood and scattered pine of a good quality. About one-third (comprising the centre) of the township has been burnt over about fifteen years ago, and is now grown up with poplar, birch and cherry brush—the timber has been wholly destroyed. The remaining portion of the township is considerably broken up with ridges of rock and small marshes, and is wooded with hardwood, poplar, white birch, small pine and pitch pine, on some of the rocky ridges. The southern part of the township is drained by the Shawanaga river, which crosses it in a north-westerly direction—the waters in the northern part finding their way to the Maganetawan river."

SHAWANAGA

Is situated on the Georgian Bay, north of the Township of Carling. It was surveyed in 1876 by David Beatty, P. L. S., and contains 29,584 acres, including water and roads, and exclusive of Indian Reserves.

Extract from report of survey :—"That part of the township lying north, east and south of the Indian Reserve is broken up with low ridges of rock, cranberry marshes and small tracts of light, sandy soil, timbered with hardwood, poplar, white birch and a few scattered pine of an inferior quality. There are a few small groves of pine—one, on Rainy Lake, one on Shebushkong, and another in the vicinity of Rock Island Lake. The western part of the township lying between the Indian Reserve and the Georgian Bay is almost a barren waste, timbered with scrub pine, poplar and white birch. The Shawanaga river crosses the township in a north-westerly direction.

"There is an Indian village of about thirty families on lots 34 and 35 in the 7th concession on the Georgian Bay shore."

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

McClintock

Is situated north of the Township of Sherborne, and east of the Bobcaygeon road. It was surveyed in 1876, by Moses McFadden, P.L.S., and contains 48,969 acres, including water and roads, as returned by the surveyor.

Extract from the Report of Survey :—"With regard to the soil, timber, and adaptability for settlement, I may remark that the western one-third of the township is quite unfit for settlement, being broken by ledges of rocks and lakes.

"The eastern two-thirds might be made available.

"The soil is a rich sandy loam, timbered with maple, beech, black birch, and a few pine of a tolerably good size. The township is of easy access by way of Bracebridge, Baysville, and the Lake of Bays, and although much broken by rocks and lakes, presents better advantages for a settler of limited means than even the rich and productive lands of Manitoba or the north-west, where I spent five years upon the surveys."

Livingstone

Is situated east of the Township of McClintock, and north of Havelock. It was surveyed in 1876, by A. Niven, P.L.S., and contains 49,600 acres, including water and roads.

Extract from Surveyor's Report :—"I am happy to be able to report that about one half of this township is composed of good farming land—the remainder being rocky and broken, and valuable only for the timber. In the southerly four concessions there is no good land of

any consequence, To the north of the 4th and 5th concession line, and west of side road 15 and 16, the township is nearly all good hardwood land. The soil is generally a rich loam of a sandy nature, with considerable loose stones and boulders, and occasional rocky ridges, but in some places dark and of considerable depth, covered with timber of large growth, chiefly maple and birch. A considerable portion of this tract of land would be considered good in many of the older parts of Ontario. East of lot 15, the country, although hardwood and containing tracts of good land, is generally of a rough, rocky description.

"The timber in the township is generally hardwood of mixed description—maple, birch, beech, &c.; with hemlock, spruce, balsam, cedar, and pine in places, some very fine black birch being met with, particularly in the north-west of the township.

"The timber in the southern, and particularly in the south-westerly portion of the township, is chiefly white pine of very fair quality. This portion of the township is in fact a very valuable timber limit, the heaviest grove of which is along the North River, and around Hollow, Bear, and Round Lakes, these waters affording excellent facilities for the removal of the timber. There is also a large amount of good pine scattered throughout the township, some of which is fit for the finest square timber. A flat of Norway or red pine stands on the east shore of Hollow Lake, where there is also a beach of about two rods in width of highly magnetic sand, a quantity of which is sent herewith.

"The township throughout is well watered, as may be seen by the plan, with numerous lakes and streams, the majority of which outlet into the Muskoka, through Hollow Lake, the waters in the north-easterly part of the township finding their way to the Madawaska. These lakes are as a rule beautifully clear, and filled with trout, both salmon and speckled. Hollow Lake is now famed as a fishing ground, and is yearly visited by parties from Toronto, Buffalo, New York, &c.

"Mill privileges are to be found on many of the streams, but the best one is situated on lot 9, con. 4, between Bear and Round Lakes.

"The general face of the country is hilly and broken—the cliffs in some places attaining considerable altitude, the highest being in the vicinity of Bear and Round Lakes, and along the south boundary. The rock is granite. I found no crystalline limestone (such as is common in many parts of the north country) in this township.

"The best means of access for the settlement of this township is at present *via* Hollow Lake, from the Bobcaygeon road, and the Muskoka country. Should the Victoria Railway be constructed, the land in this and adjoining townships would be rapidly taken up."

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

GALBRAITH AND HAUGHTON,

Situate in the district of Algoma, surveyed into lots of 320 acres in 1877, by Provincial Land Surveyor, Silas James, contain respectively, Haughton, 23,500 acres; Galbraith 24,-192 acres, including water.

The following is an extract from Mr. James' Report on the Township of Haughton:—

"The features of the country over which my survey of this township extended present the appearance of low, detached foot hills to ranges of mountains, in some places gradually falling off into valleys covered with mixed timber and a good deep soil; in others, abruptly falling off into valleys of hardwood timber with some very good deep, black soil, but mostly covered with detached, washed boulders. Again, in other places rising perpendicularly into rocky ridges of several hundred feet in height and covered with scrubby pine, balsam, birch, &c., &c. In many places strong indications of iron and copper exist in the Quartz lodes here and there to be found in these rocky ridges. In this township one prairie table of red sandy loam covered with groups of balsam, spruce, pine &c., and covering an area of several thousand acres of land presents the appearance of having at one time been covered by the water of a lake. Similar table lands near the banks of the Mississauga River at a lower stage of level, present the same appearance of having at one time (subsequent to the above having formed a lake) formed a lake in another position and at a lower level."

Mr. James' report on the Township of Galbraith is the same in substance as the above.

JOHNSON TARBUTT AND TARBUTT ADDITIONAL.

Situate in the District of Algoma, surveyed into lots of 320 acres, in 1877, by Provincial Land Surveyor, Elihu Stewart, contain 43,436 acres, including water and mining locations.

The following is an extract from Mr. Stewart's report :—

"Taking a sail boat from the Bruce Mines, I landed my party at Port Lock Harbour, about eight miles up the shore. Here we found a house erected and clearing, made on the J. S. Location, by James Stobie, Esq. Also on a small island at the entrance to the harbour a large quantity of iron ore had been landed, which was afterwards shipped by vessel to the Wyandotte Smelting Works.

"This ore is taken from a location immediately north of the Township of Johnson, and in order to convey it to a shipping point, a road has been made directly through the township, from north to south, and I believe it is the intention of the company who are working the mine to construct a tramway. Mr. Stobie, the superintendent of the mine, has certainly shown excellent judgment in locating this road through so rough a country, and I might say that a comparatively small sum of money would now make this a good highway, from where it crosses the Sault Ste. Marie and Bruce Mines Road to the lake shore, a distance of about seven miles.

"With regard to the soil in these townships, I would say, that in common with most of this northern district, there are no very extensive sections of unbroken good land, though many excellent lots are to be found.

"In the northern part of Johnson, a number of settlers have located and commenced improvements, and though the country here is very broken and hilly, the soil is fertile as evidenced by the excellent appearance and remarkably rapid growth of the crops they had planted.

"North of Bear Lake in Tarbutt Additional, and in the southern part of Tarbutt, the land is more level, and a considerable area is found without rock or hills, besides there are here a number of excellent lots which would be very easily cleared and prepared for cultivation, as the most of the timber has been destroyed years ago, and grass has now taken its place.

"This is more particularly the case along the west side of these two townships.

"Unfortunately this quality of soil does not extend to the lake shore, but is separated from it towards the east by barren rock, and to the west by a sandy belt, perhaps half a mile in width."

COFFIN AND COFFIN ADDITIONAL,

Situated in the District of Algoma, surveyed into lots of 320 acres, in 1877, by Provincial Land-Surveyor G. B. Abrey, contain 37,375 acres, including water and mining locations.

The following is an extract from Mr. Abrey's report:—

"The Township of Coffin I found extremely broken by rocks and mountains. Rocky knolls and ridges, 500 feet or more high, occurring frequently, sometimes two or three times in a single mile's run. Except along the valley of the Thessalon River, where a strip of flats some 10 or 20 chains wide exists, I fear very little agricultural land will be found. As to the timber, it is all, excepting the swamps, composed principally of maple, with some birches, cedars, &c., intermixed.

"On the tops of rocks, small scrubby pines and hemlocks are scattered. No pine fit for lumbering was found in any part of the township.

"In Coffin Additional, the face of the country is not so rocky generally, and probably considerable good land may be selected for agricultural purposes. This township is much broken by lakes. A few settlers have already moved in, and begun clearing in the neighbourhood of the iron mine, which is in active operation.

"Some pine suitable for lumbering stands on the North-west section of this township, covering portions of lots 5 and 6 in Concession No. 6. Excepting this very limited area, the timber is very decidedly maple in this township."

APPENDIX No. 20.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ON

COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

HON. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the remainder of the expenditure upon Colonization Roads and Bridges for the year 1876, not contained in last Report, viz :—

1. Dalton and Washago	Road.		$50 00
2. Rousseau and Nipissing.	"	Repairs	50 00
3. Draper	Bridge		60 00
4. Inspection			721 18
5. Victoria	Road.		74 36
6. Eganville and Foy	"		155 05
7. East River	Bridge		462 50
8. Parry Sound	Road	Repairs Nos. 2 and 3	28 26
9. Stephenson	Bridge.		435 38
10. Hastings	Road.		43 50
11. Opeongo	"		76 22
12. Maganetewan	"		200
13. Muskoka	"	(B. and H.)	17 05
14. Muskoka	"	(B. Deviation)	170 70
15. Macaulay	"		197
16. Northern	"		77
17. Minden	"		69
18. Rousseau and Nipissing	"	No. 1.	148
19. " " "	"	" 2.	148
20. " " "	"	" 3.	97 50
21. Burleigh.	"		119 50
22. Parry Sound	"		153 50
23. Rose and Lefroy	"		108
24. Monck	"		119 60
25. Macaulay	"	No. 2.	115
			$3,896 20

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1877.

J. W. BRIDGLAND,
Supt. of Col. Roads.

Hon. T. B. Pardee,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you the operations and expenditure of the Colonization Roads Branch of your Department for the year 1877.

NORTH DIVISION.

Great Northern Road.

This road has been extended about one mile eastward from the foot of Otter Tail Lake. A substantial bridge has also been made over Thessalon River at the point of starting.

In connection with the above works a deep cut in an obstructing ridge two miles below Otter Tail Lake, has been made, which has had the effect of draining a large area of flooded land and lowering the water in the Thessalon River so as to render the bridging of the same above and below Otter Tail Lake of easy accomplishment.

The importance of this, comparatively inexpensive work, will be readily understood when it is considered that according to the Report of Mr. Proctor, the overseer in charge, several thousand acres of the best land in that section of country, have been redeemed from flood, and made available for settlement; and that all the bridges necessary to be made across the Thessalon River, can now be made at one-half the outlay required in the former condition of the river.

A considerable part also of the Great Northern Road, which in the Spring and Fall seasons was formerly rendered impassible owing to the soakage from surrounding flooded flats, is now dry and compact. Expenditure, deep cut included, $1.600.

Rose and Lefroy Roads.

About four miles have been added to the length of Road made in these Townships, and a bridge has been built on the branch road leading from the Rose and Lefroy Road where the same intersects the Thessalon River. Expenditure, Bridge included, $1,458.80.

Garden River Bridge.

This Bridge, built in 1863, had become completely rotten displaced and impassible. It has been nearly all rebuilt on a different plan from the original structure and is now substantial and safe. Expenditure, $857.

Hilton Road.

This Road leading from Hilton Town plot in St. Joseph Island, westward across the same has been completed to the west shore of the Island. Nine miles have been built this year. Expenditure, $1,503.22

Centre Road.

This is a road commencing on the north end of St. Joseph Island and running through the centre of the same to the south end. 3¼ miles have been opened from the north end. Expenditure, $316.80.

Korah Road.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for improvement of this road. This, with an additional amount granted by the municipality was placed in the hands of the Council for disbursement on the above work and a large and satisfactory amount of improvement has been effected for the outlay. Expenditure, $500.

THUNDER BAY ROADS.

The improvements in this section consist chiefly in the extension of existing roads, and opening of short new ones in the Townships of Oliver and Neebing for the influx of settlement. $500 have also been expended on the Fort William Road, the travel upon which is rapidly increasing. Expenditure, $1,886.93.

WEST DIVISION.

ARMOUR ROAD.

A road extending from the Township of Ryerson into the Township of Armour. About 5½ miles have been made. This new township is nearly all located. Expenditure, $1,022.

BAYSVILLE ROAD.

This road is now completed to Huntsville; about 3½ miles have been made this year. Expenditure, $1,657.92.

BRUNEL ROAD.

Repairs have been continued from the terminus of last season's work, eastward 5 miles. Expenditure, $1,694.39.

CARRINGTON ROAD.

A short road from Parry Sound Road to Carrington Village, southward, 1¼ miles. Expenditure, $224.50.

CARADICE ROAD.

This short road needed some repairs which were accordingly ordered, and satisfactorily completed. Expenditure, $250.

CROFT ROAD.

Commences on Junction Road No. 1, four miles east of McKellar, running north towards Ahmik Lake. 2½ miles have been built. Expenditure, $434.85.

DISTRESS RIVER ROAD.

Extended 2¼ miles east in Chapman. Expenditure, $659.68.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Substantial repairs have been made on this bridge, rendering it permanent and secure. Expenditure, $415.67.

EAST RIVER ROAD.

Completed by contract to junction with Hood's Road north, 5 miles. Expenditure, $788.

HOOD'S BRIDGE.

A good truss bridge built on Hood's Road in Stisted, across Fox River, under Overseer. Expenditure, $632.04.

JUNCTION ROAD NO. 2.

Repaired from Parry Sound Road about 5¼ miles. Expenditure, $299.37.

McDougall Road

Completed to junction with Junction Road No. 2, about three miles. Expenditure, $478.50.

Maganetewan Road.

Extended by contract southward a distance of five miles. Expenditure, $900.

Muskoka Road (North of Huntsville.)

A new road, a deviation to avoid swamps, about three miles north of Huntsville. Expenditure, $1,128.43.

Muskoka Road (Bracebridge and Huntsville.)

Some very difficult hills and extensive swamps upon this line have received expensive and permanent improvements for a distance of 18 miles. Expenditure, $3,395.27.

Macaulay Road.

Extension of same from Baysville eastward, through McLean and into Ridout, 4¼ miles. This road has been very well built. Expenditure, $1,593 16.

Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road.

Repaired eastward from Huntsville, 6 miles. Expenditure, $753.45.

Northern Road (Section No. 1.)

Repaired north of McKellar under Overseer, a distance of 16¼ miles. A fair road now exists as far as the Maganetewan River. Expenditure, $2,078.81.

Northern Road (Section No. 2.)

Repaired south of McKellar, including a long log-pier bridge, covered with plank. Expenditure, $959.43.

North-West Road.

Repaired over 3½ miles of southerly end. Expenditure, $666.91.

Parry Sound Road (Permanent Improvements.)

About 5¾ miles of this road, extending to the intersection of Lake Joseph Road, have been made.

Nearly twenty miles of this road are now well and permanently improved. A very little attention now, from year to year, with a s all expenditure will preserve the uniformity of the surface grade, and render the road easy of travel at the worst seasons of the year. Expenditure, $4,909.10.

Peninsula Road.

Five miles of this road, connecting with Lake Joseph Road, south of Port Sandfield, and extending north in Medora to Joseph River have been made under contract. Expenditure, $875.

Parry River Bridge.

A King Post Truss over Parry River, on the Rousseau and Nipissing Road, completed under contract. A good substantial structure. Expenditure, $545.00.

ROUSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

Section No. 1.

Six miles in length, repaired throughout the above distance. Expenditure, $2,472.19.

ROUSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

Section No. 2.

Six and a half miles in length, repaired throughout the above distance. Expenditure, $2,563.11.

The main part of the distance embraced in the above two sections is very well turnpiked and very thoroughly drained.

The above two sections now complete the repairs of this road to the Maganetewan River, about thirty-four miles, the whole distance being a very fair turnpike road, and in ordinary seasons capable of being waggoned with any reasonable load of from 15 to 20 hundred weight.

ROUSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

Section No. 3.

Repairs commencing at a distance of 8 miles north of the Maganetewan River and extending a distance of 10 miles. Expenditure, $1,480.28.

ROUSSEAU RIVER BRIDGE.

A substantial King Post Truss Bridge, built across the Rousseau River, on the East Parry Sound Road, under contract. Expenditure, $525.

STISTED ROAD.

Completed to junction with Monteith and Perry Road, 5¼ miles new, and 3 miles completed of unfinished work, left last year. Expenditure, $1,509.77.

SEGUIN RIVER BRIDGE.

A double Truss Bridge across Seguin River, on the Rousseau and Nipissing Road, under contract. Expenditure, $639.

UTTERSON JUNCTION ROAD.

Partly constructed as a Winter Road, 3 miles. Expenditure, $381.50.

PROWSE'S LANDING ROAD.

Completed to west side of Tonderin Island to Prowse's Wharf, 1½ miles. Expenditure, $174.97.

EAST DIVISION.

ADDINGTON ROAD.

Repaired from Flinton Road intersection to the north end of Massanoga Lake 23 miles. Expenditure, $1,047.07.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Repaired from Apsley P. O. northward 18 miles; also some slight repairs at a point 5 miles south of Apsley. Expenditure, $993.87.

FOY'S ROAD.

West side of Clear Lake about 3 miles. Expenditure, $536.43.

EGANVILLE AND DOUGLAS ROAD.

Repaired, two miles of swampy and rough road. Expenditure, $530.47.

SCOTCH BUSH ROAD.

From Eganville, south to Perault's settlement, about 4 miles repaired. Expenditure, $515.25.

COBDEN ROAD.

From Cobden Village, in Ross, westward, about 6 miles have been repaired. Expenditure, $1,056.55.

FRONTENAC ROAD.

Repaired from Mississippi River to the intersection with Mississippi Road, 7½ miles. Several deviations have been made. Expenditure, $1,061.26.

HASTINGS ROAD.

Repaired between Millbridge and Thanet Post Office, 14 miles. Expenditure, $1,073.63.

HAGARTY AND BRUDENEL ROAD.

Repaired between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Hagarty, 4 miles. Expenditure, $1041.05.

HEAD RIVER BRIDGE.

This work was done under the supervision of the Victoria Council, which contributed towards the work $200. The bridge has been satisfactorily completed. Expenditure, $800.

HAGARTY ROAD.

Repaired over a distance of 2½ miles. This road commences at the intersection of the Peterson Road with the Opeongo Road, and runs northeastward to the 14th concession of Brudenel. Expenditure, $519.43.

LAVANT ROAD.

This road has been repaired from its intersection with the Mississippi road eastward, a distance of 7¾ miles. Expenditure, $502.

MISSISSIPPI AND FRONTENAC ROAD BRIDGE,

In the Township of Palmerston, across the Mississippi River, in process of construction. Expenditure on account, $400.

MINDEN ROAD.

Improved from intersection of Peterson Road southward 5½ miles. Expenditure $940.40.

MONCK ROAD,

Improved from Bobcaygen Road to Pine Lake in Glamorgan, 20 miles. Expenditure, $1,095.38.

Mattawa Bridge,

A substantial bridge, built across the Mattawa River at its mouth, connecting the Mattawa Village on the south side with the Mission and Settlements on the north side of the stream. The bridge is 696 feet long with two Queen Post Truss spans of 60 feet bay. Work done under contract. Expenditure, $2,700.

Mississippi Road.

Repaired from Hastings Road eastward 20 miles. York River Bridge, included in the above distance, was also repaired. Expenditure, $1,379.34.

Tamworth and Oso Road,

Opened and completed from Arden Post Office, northward, towards the Township of Olden, about 7 miles. Expenditure, $506.38

Wilberforce Road.

Construction of a deviation on the above road in the Township of Bromley, about one mile long. Expenditure, $374.95.

Papineau Creek Bridge.

Renewal of former bridge (burnt) on the Peterson Road. Expenditure, $200.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES

For the Year 1877.

I. North Division.

1. Great Northern	Road.	$1600	00
2. Garden River Bridge	"	857	00
3. Hilton (St. Joseph Island)	"	1503	22
4. Korah	"	500	00
5. Rose and Lefroy	"	1458	80
6. Centre Road (St. Joseph Island)	"	416	50
7. Thunder Bay	"	1886	93
		$8,222	45

II. West Division.

1. Armour	Road.	$1022	
2. Baysville	"	1657	92
3. Brunel	"	1694	39
4. Carrington	"	224	50
5. Caradice	"	250	
6. Croft	"	434	85
7. Distress River	"	659	68

8.	East River	Bridge.		415 67
9.	" "	Road.		788
10.	Hood's	Bridge.		632 04
11.	Junction No. 2	Road.		299 37
12.	McDougall	"		478 50
13.	Maganetewan	"		900
14.	Muskoka (N. of H.)	"		1128 43
15.	" (B. & H)	"		3395 27
16.	Macaulay	"		1593 16
17.	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon	"		753 45
18.	Northern No. 1	"		2078 81
19.	" 2	"		959 43
20.	Northwest	"		666 91
21.	Parry Sound	"		4909 10
22.	Peninsula	"		875
23.	Parry River	Bridge.		545
24.	Rousseau and Nip.	Road.	No. 1	2472 19
25.	"	"	No. 2	2563 11
26.	"	"	No. 3	1480 28
27.	Rousseau River.	Bridge.		525 00
28.	Stisted	Road.		1509 77
29.	Seguin River.	Bridge.		639 00
30.	Utterson Junction	Road.		381 50
31.	Prowse's Landing	"		174 97
				$36,107 30

III. East Division.

1.	Addington.	Road.		1047 07
2.	Burleigh	"		993 87
3.	Foy's	"		536 43
4.	Eganville and Douglas	"		530 47
5.	Perault's Settlement	"		515 25
6.	Cobden	"		1056 55
7.	Frontenac	"		1061 26
8.	Hastings	"		1073 63
9.	Hagarty and Brundenel	"		1041 05
10.	Head River	Bridge.		800 00
11.	Hagarty	Road.		519 43
12.	Lavant	"		502 00
13.	Mississippi and Frontenac Road	Bridge.		400 00
14.	Minden	Road.		940 40
15.	Mouck	"		1095 38
16.	Mattawa	Bridge.		2700 00
17.	Mississippi	Road.		1379 34
18.	Tamworth and Oso	"		506 38
19.	Wilberforce	"		374 95
20.	Papineau Creek	Bridge.		200 00
				$17,273 46

Balances of 1876.

Black Bay Road of 1874	$265 00
Thunder Bay Works, 1876	50 00
Axe Lake Bridge	15 00
Current River Bridge	135 00
Northern Road of 1874	54 60

Stephenson Bridge of 1874	22 56
Northern Road of 1876	1005 00
Kingston and Perth, 1876	500 00
	$2,047 16

INSPECTION AND LOCATIONS.

C. F. Aylsworth	$1450 00
D. M. Card	1800 00
J. A. McDonald	200 00
J. W. Bridgland	135 00
Wm. Hewitt & Co	16 00
	$3,601 00

RECAPITULATION.

1. North Division	$ 8222 45	
2. West "	36107 30	
3. East "	17273 46	
4. Balances of 1876	2047 16	
5. Inspections and Locations	3601 00	
6. In hands of Accountant for current works and unsettled accounts	10214 08	
7. Supplies on hand	66 00	— $77,531 45

COLONIZATION ROADS FUND.

Legislative Grant	$77300 00	
Victoria Municipal Grant	200 00	
North West Road	31 45	— $77,531 45

SUMMARY OF WORKS.

Miles of new road made	110½
" roads repaired	194¾
New bridges made	13

Thunder Bay, Korah and Caradice Roads not included.

J. W. BRIDGLAND,
Supt. Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1877.

APPENDIX No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Letters Registered in 1877 and 1876.

Years.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	TOTAL.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned—not called for at address.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accountants.	Surveyors.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.						
1877.....	11,920	2,159	1,187	2,240	1,442	66	19,014	24,200	36,500	29	71
1876.....	11,897	2,146	893	1,968	1,328	48	18,280	23,300	35,000	25	77

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, January 2, 1878.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 10th day of January, A.D. 1877, made in accordance with the provisions of Statute of Ontario 32 Vic., Cap. 29.

By Command.

ARTHUR. S. HARDY,

Secretary and Registrar.

Provincial Registrar's Office,
28th January, 1878.

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with 32 Vic., Cap. 29, sec. 15.

Name of Principal.	Office of Appointment.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Bond or Covenant.	Date of Bond or Covenant.	Penalty in Bond or Covenant.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	
Frank Arthur Foley	Registrar of the District of Parry Sound	.....	6 Dec., 1875	4000 00	
		Patrick McCurry, Parry Sound....	.....	2000 00	
		George McLean, do	.....	2000 00	
Edward John Barker	Registrar of the City of Kingston.....	....	8 May, 1877	4000 00	
		Robert William Barker, Kingston..	.....	2000 00	
		Edward John Barker Pense, do ..	.....	2000 00	
Delavan D. Van Norman	Registrar of the District of Thunder Bay	.....	31 May, 1877	2000 00	
		John McIntyre, Fort William	.....	1000 00	
		Adam Oliver, do	.....	1000 00	
Charles John Bampton	Registrar of the District of Algoma	....	4 June, 1877	3000 00	
		W. M. Simpson, Saulte Ste. Marie	.....	1500 00	
		Wm. Henry Plummer, do	.....	1500 00	
Peter Duncan McKellar	Registrar of the County of Kent	....	14 July, 1877	4000 00	
		† George Taylor, Chatham	.....	2000 00	† Substituted in the place of Peter McKellar.
		† Thomas A. McKellar, Chatham..	.....	2000 00	† Substituted in the place of John Downie.
John Hood Greer.....	Registrar of the County of Wentworth	....	1 Dec., 1876	6000 00	
		† Canada Guarantee Company	.....	6000 00	† Substituted in the place of Alexander Smith and Horatio N. Morden.
Agnew P. Farrel	Registrar of the County of Haldimand	....	1 Feb., 1877	4000 00	
		† Canada Guarantee Company	.....	4000 00	† Substituted in the place of Alexander M. Kinnear and Jas. Mitchell.
Frank Arthur Foley	Registrar of the District of Parry Sound	....	1 Dec., 1875	1500 00	Bond.
		Canada Guarantee Company	.....	1500 00	
Frank Arthur Foley	Registrar of the District of Parry Sound	....	1 Dec., 1875	1500 00	Covenant.
		Canada Guarantee Company	.....	1500 00	

Thomas Lauder	Registrar of the South Riding of Grey		1 Jan., 1877	4000 00	Covenant.
		† The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada		4000 00	† Substituted in the place of Archibald Hunter and James H. Hunter.
George Charles Ward	Registrar of East Riding of Durham		1 April, 1876	2000 00	Covenant.
		The Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company		2000 00	
George Charles Ward	Registrar of East Riding of Durham		10 July, 1877	6000 00	Covenant.
		The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada		2000 00	
		Charles Brent, Village of Newcastle.		1000 00	
		Charles Henry A. Williams, Port Hope		2000 00	
		Henry Alfred Ward, Port Hope		1000 00	
William H. Waller	Registrar of the County of Carleton		15 Oct., 1877	4000 00	Covenant.
		The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada		4000 00	
Donald Frederick Campbell	Registrar of the County of Peel		1 Oct., 1877	6000 00	Covenant.
		† The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada		6000 00	† Substituted in the place of Charles Jas. Campbell and George Brown.
Samuel Robb, sen.	Registrar of the North Riding of Perth		4 Jan., 1878	4000 00	Covenant.
		† Jacob Brunner, Tp. of Downie		2000 00	† Substituted in the place of Thomas Orr.
		† John Watson, do		2000 00	† Substituted in the place of John Dempsey.
Edward Taylor Dartnell	County Attorney for Prescott and Russell		7 Sep., 1877	1000 00	
		† Eden P. Johnson, L'Orignal		500 00	† Substituted in the place of John S. Castleman.
		† Robert M. Racey, Clinton		500 00	† Substituted in the place of Ralph A. Castleman.
John McLean Stevenson	Deputy Clerk of Crown and Clerk of County Court, County of Simcoe		31 Mar., 1877	1000 00	
		John Boddy, Bradford		500 00	
		John Mitchell, do		500 00	
George Inglis	Deputy Clerk of Crown and Clerk of County Court, County of Grey		6 April, 1877	1000 00	
		† Peter Inglis, Owen Sound		500 00	† Substituted in the place of Fred. Le Pan.
		† Charles McFayden, Owen Sound.		500 00	† Substituted in the place of Robert Paterson.
John McDougall	Deputy Clerk of Crown and Clerk of County Court, County of Waterloo		20 Sep., 1877	1000 00	
		Robert McDougall, Galt		500 00	
		Robert Broomfield, do		500 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with 32 Vic., Cap. 29, sec. 15.—*Continued.*

Name of Principal.	Office of Appointment.	Names and Residences of Sureties in Bond or Covenant.	Date of Bond or Covenant.	Penalty in Bond or Covenant.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	
John Graham Dawson	Crown Land Agent	.....	16 Feb.. 1877	2000 00	
		Daniel Thompson, Tp. of Elzevir ..	.....	1000 00	
		George Armour Jeffs, do ..	.....	1000 00	
Adam Simpson.....	Clerk of the 2nd Division Court, County of Peel	.....	27 Ap., 1877	400 00	
		Robert Ker Beatty, Streetsville....	.....	200 00	
		Thomas Ker Beatty, do	.....	200 00	
James Fraser	Clerk of the 5th Division Court, District of Algoma ..	.....	16 July, 1877	800 00	
		Neil McLean, Township of Allen..	.....	400 00	
		John McQuarrie, Tp. of Gordon ..	.....	400 00	
Archibald Carson.....	Clerk of the 6th Division Court, United Counties of Prescott and Russell	.....	12 July, 1877	600 00	
		William Craig, Tp. of Russell	.....	300 00	
		William McKeown, do	.....	300 00	
Hiram Holden	Clerk of the 3rd Division Court, County of Hastings..	.....	29 Dec., 1876	800 00	
		John Forin, Town of Belleville	.....	400 00	
		Thomas Holden, do	.....	400 00	
Thomas Emo.....	Clerk of the 7th Division Court, County of Hastings..	.....	22 Nov.,1876	1000 00	
		Mark Lancaster, Tp. of Huntingdon	.....	500 00	
		James Burrows, Tp. of Lancaster..	.....	500 00	
James David Whaley.....	Clerk of the 5th Division Court, County of Perth	.....	.....	2000 00	
		James Trow, Tp. of N. Easthope..	.....	2000 00	
		Thomas Whaley	.....	2000 00	
Colin Duncan Chisholm.....	Clerk of the 2nd Division Court, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	.....	14 Ap., 1876	100 00	
		Donald A. McArthur, Alexandria..	.....	50 00	
		David Tomb, Tp. of Lochiel	.....	50 00	
Jacob Sills	Clerk of the 8th Division Court, County of Hastings..	.....	12 Aug.,1876	1000 00	
		John A. Northcot, Belleville	.....	500 00	
		Robert Philips, Tp. of Thurlow....	.....	500 00	
James Grant.....	Clerk of the 8th Division Court, County of Middlesex	.....	23 Mar.,1877	800 00	
		Thomas Stiles, Tp. of London	.....	400 00	
		B. E. Sifton, do	.....	400 00	
Thomas Higginson	Clerk of the 7th Division Court, United Counties of Prescott and Russell	.....	11 Sep., 1877	600 00	
		John Higginson, L'Orignal.....	.....	300 00	
		James G. Higginson, do	.....	300 00	

Adam Simpson	Clerk of the 2nd Division Court, County of Peel		27 Ap., 1877	400 00
		Robert K. Beatty, Streetsville		200 00
		Thomas K. Beatty, do		200 00
Louis Joseph Fluett	Clerk of the 1st Division Court, County of Essex		9 Nov., 1877	500 00
		Leandre Jolibois, Sandwich		250 00
		Joseph L. Fluett do		250 00
Henry Maddox Poussett	Clerk of the 1st Division Court, County of Lambton		20 Dec., 1877	1000 00
		Robert Sinclair Gurd, Sarnia		500 00
		Arthur C. Poussett do		500 00
Henry Bull	Bailiff of the 6th Division Court, County of Hastings		7 May, 1877	1000 00
		George L. T. Bull, Belleville		500 00
		James Glass, do		500 00
Thomas Mead	Bailiff of the 3rd Division Court, County of Lambton		20 June, 1876	500 00
		Edward A. Cragg, Gore of Camden		250 00
		James Beaty, Tp. of Dawn		250 00
John Thompson	Bailiff of the 8th Division Court, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		6 May, 1874	100 00
		John Ralph Crysler, Tp. of Finch		50 00
		William Johnston, do		50 00
Charles Coleman	Bailiff of the 1st Division Court, Counties of Northumberland and Durham		31 Mar., 1876	100 00
		Thomas Coleman, Bowmanville		50 00
		James Fluke, Tp. of Cartwright		50 00
Albert Smith	Bailiff of the 7th Division Court, County of Middlesex		4 April, 1877	400 00
		Arthur S. Emery, London		200 00
		John Labatt, do		200 00
William Scott	Bailiff of the 5th Division Court, County of Lambton		4 June, 1877	1000 00
		Rt. Hetherington, Tp. of Plympton		500 00
		George Whiting, do		500 00
John Dawson	Bailiff of the 1st Division Court, District of Algoma		3 Oct., 1876	500 00
		Edward Murton, Tp. of Korah		250 00
		William Vaughan		250 00
Ezra Anson Healy	Bailiff of the 1st Division Court, County of Bruce		26 Dec., 1876	400 00
		John Hunter, Walkerton		200 00
		Michael MacNamara, Walkerton		200 00
Archibald Robertson Anderson	Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court, County of Peterborough		30 Aug., 1876	1000 00
		David Rose, Township of Dummer		500 00
		Washington Reid, Warsaw		500 00
John Sinclair	Bailiff of the 8th Division Court, County of Lambton		16 May, 1876	1000 00
		George Sanson, Petrolia		500 00
		Duncan Sinclair, do		500 00
Robert R. Palmer	Bailiff of the 8th Division Court, County of Hastings		9 May. 1876	1000 00
		Robert P. Hamilton		500 00
		James A. Roy		500 00
John James Carruthers	Bailiff of the 6th Division Court, United Counties of Prescott and Russell		12 July, 1877	600 00
		Wm. Yeaman Helmer, Tp. of Russell		300 00
		Wm. Petrie, do		300 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with 32 Vic., Cap. 29, sec. 15.—*Continued.*

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				$ cts.	
Thomas Warren	Bailiff of the 10th Division Court, County of Hastings.		11 May, 1876	1000 00	
		David Fitchett, Marmora		500 00	
		Hugh Jones, jun., do		500 00	
Charles Richard Deize Booth.	Bailiff of 4th Division Court, County of Peterborough.		6 Jan., 1877	1000 00	
		Roland C. Strickland, Lakefield		500 00	
		John Martin Dinwoodie do		500 00	
Francis Alexander Loscombe.	Bailiff of the 3rd Division Court, County of Bruce....		13 Jan., 1877	200 00	
		Robert Baird, Kincardine		100 00	
		Robert Walker, do		100 00	
James Adam Neelands	Bailiff of the 7th Division Court, County of Bruce....		6 Jan., 1877	200 00	
		John N. Gardner, Invermay		200 00	
		Luke Gardner, Tp. of Arran		100 00	
Fletcher Sexsmith	Bailiff of the 11th Division Court, County of Hastings			1000 00	
		John Keller, Bridgewater		500 00	
		Dyer Sexsmith, Tp. of Hungerford.		500 00	
Charles Butler, jun	Bailiff of the 5th Division Court, County of Hastings.		22 May, 1876	1000 00	
		Albert Chard, Tp. of Rawdon		500 00	
		Wm. Samuel Hart, Tp. of Sidney		500 00	
James Thorne Henwood	Bailiff of the 3rd Division Court, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham		17 Feb., 1877	100 00	
		William Henwood, Tp. of Hope		50 00	
		John Farley Hawkins		50 00	
Thomas Wood	Bailiff of the 5th Division Court, County of Lambton..		12 Mar.,1877	1000 00	
		William Wood, Tp. of Bosanquet		1000 00	
		Thomas Brush, Forest		1000 00	
Thomas Collins	Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court, District of Algoma.		15 Mar.,1877	300 00	
		John Trevillion		150 00	
		George Marks		150 00	
Samuel Hall	Bailiff of the 5th Division Court, District of Algoma..		18 July, 1877	800 00	
		Abraham Dinsmore, Tp. of Gordon		400 00	
		Gustavus C. Rivett, do		400 00	
Thomas Cahill	Bailiff of the 9th Division Court, County of Lambton.		24 Sep,, 1877	600 00	
		Wm. R. Benner, Tp. of Brooke		300 00	
		Francis Duffy, do		300 00	
Arthur H. Shaw	Bailiff of the 3rd Division Court, County of Ontario ..		8 Oct., 1877	1000 00	
		John Paul Shaw, Tp. of Reach		600 00	
		Caleb Crandell, Port Perry		400 00	

George McLean	Bailiff of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings		26 Sep., 1877	800 00
		Benjamin Spurr, Tp. of Dungannon		400 00
		Asa Long, do		400 00
John Bull	Bailiff of the 1st Division Court, County of Hastings.		14 Nov.,1877	2000 00
		George L. T. Bull, Belleville		1000 00
		Allan T. Petrie, do		1000 00
John Styles	Bailiff of the 5th Division Court, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		28 Sep., 1877	100 00
		Thomas Gillespie, Morrisburgh		50 00
		David O'Neil, do		50 00
John Dobie	Bailiff of the 6th Division Court, County of Lambton.		7 Dec., 1877	400 00
		Thomas McMillan, Thedford		200 00
		George W. Holwell, do		200 00
John Wesley Kerr	Issuer of Law Stamps, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham		20 Dec., 1877	400 00
		John Butler, Coburg		200 00
		Francis W. Field, Cobourg		200 00
John Farley	Issuer of Law Stamps, County of Elgin		26 Oct., 1877	200 00
		Wm. B. Doherty, St. Thomas		100 00
		Wm. E. Idsardi, do		100 00
Alexander Jamieson Russell	Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa		31 Oct., 1877	1000 00
		Horace Merrill, Ottawa		500 00
		Alexander Christie, Ottawa		500 00
Henry Thomas Bunbury	Clerk of the 1st Division Court, County of Wentworth		1 Feb., 1877	2000 00
		The Canada Guarantee Company		1000 00
Robert Henry White	Bailiff of the District of Muskoka		1 Feb., 1877	600 00
		Robert E. Perry, Bracebridge		300 00
		Alfred Hunt, do		300 00
Thomas Morgan Bowerman	Clerk of the 1st Division Court, District of Muskoka		6 Feb., 1877	500 00
		Thomas Myers, Bracebridge		250 00
		Joseph Cooper, do		250 00
Richard Lobb	Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court, Co. of Prince Edward		3 Feb., 1876	200 00
		Wm. E. Lobb, South Marysburg		100 00
		Marcus S. Lobb, do		100 00
John McMeekan	Lock-up Keeper, District of Nipissing		4 Dec., 1876	600 00
		Noah Timmins, Mattawan		300 00
		Robert Gorman, do		300 00
William Anglin	Bursar of the Kingston Asylum		17 Aug.,1877	4000 00
		James Richardson, Kingston		3000 00
		John Fraser, do		3000 00
John McManus	Storekeeper, Kingston Asylum		27 Sep., 1877	500 00
		James Swift, Kingston		500 00
		Edward John B. Pense, Kingston		500 00
Herbert C. Denney	Provincial Land Surveyor		2 April, 1877	1000 00
		John E. Belcher, Peterborough		1000 00
		Walker Rockham, do		1000 00
Isaac L. Bowman	Provincial Land Surveyor		14 Oct., 1876	1000 00
		Elias B. Snyder, Tp. of Waterloo		1000 00
		Jacob B. Bowman, do		1000 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with 32 Vic., Cap. 29, sec. 15.—*Concluded.*

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				$ cts.	
Richard P. Fairbairn	Provincial Land Surveyor		23 Nov.,1876	1000 00	
		Walter Fairbairn, London		1000 00	
		William Magee, do		1000 00	
Lauchlin Alexander Hamilton	Provincial Land Surveyor		7 Oct., 1876	1000 00	
		Wm. B. Hamilton, Collingwood		1000 00	
		Wm. A. Hamilton, do		1000 00	
Robert Miles Bonfellow	Provincial Land Surveyor		7 Oct., 1876	1000 00	
		Thos. Rodney Wadsworth, Weston.		1000 00	
		Joseph H. Ferguson, Toronto		1000 00	
8 Frederick W. Wilkins	Provincial Land Surveyor		20 Feb.,1877	1000 00	
		Wm. Henry Wilkins, Belleville		1000 00	
		Robert Stewart, do		1000 00	
Samuel Bray	Provincial Land Surveyor		6 Jan., 1877	1000 00	
		Alexander Cooper, Angus		1000 00	
		Richard Bray, Tp. of Ashcot		1000 00	
James F. Garden	Provincial Land Surveyor		24 Mar.,1877	1000 00	
		Edward G. Garden, Toronto		1000 00	
		Wm. H. Carpenter, Orillia		1000 00	
James A. Macmillan	Provincial Land Surveyor		13 Jan., 1877	1000 00	
		Donald McMillan, Tp. of London		1000 00	
		James Grant, do		1000 00	
Charles Perry	Provincial Land Surveyor		7 April, 1877	1000 00	
		Charles Potter, Toronto		1000 00	
		Wm. H. Furlonge, Toronto		1000 00	
Richard J. Jephson	Provincial Land Surveyor		23 April,1877	1000 00	
		Arthur G. Robinson, Orillia		1000 00	
		James Quinn, do		1000 00	

Henry D. Ellis	Provincial Land Surveyor		16 April, 1877	1000 00
		Clarence W. Moberly, Toronto		1000 00
		Thomas C. Sutton, Windsor		1000 00
Charles John Hamilton	Provincial Land Surveyor		1 April, 1877	1000 00
		Ernest D. Orde, Lindsay		1000 00
		Isaac Dixon, do		1000 00
Robert O'Dowd Kennedy	Provincial Land Surveyor		6 April, 1877	1000 00
		Hugh Kenedy, Caledonia		1000 00
		Donald McGregor, do		1000 00
John Albert Kirk	Provincial Land Surveyor		2 Oct., 1877	1000 00
		E. Sydney Smith, Stratford		1000 00
		Thomas M. Daly, do		1000 00
Thomas Ringwood Hewson	Provincial Land Surveyor		6 July, 1877	1000 00
		Andrew Hewson, Cobourg		1000 00
		William Hargraft, do		1000 00
John R. Copeland	Provincial Land Surveyor		7 July, 1877	1000 00
		Thomas Mahony, St. Catharines		1000 00
		Bernard King, do		1000 00
Alexander Baird	Provincial Land Surveyor		7 July, 1877	1000 00
		John Baird, Kincardine		1000 00
		George Bissett, do		1000 00
George H. Beasley	Provincial Land Surveyor		6 Oct., 1877	1000 00
		Thomas Beasley, Hamilton		1000 00
		Wm. Herman, do		1000 00
Charles Æneas Shaw	Provincial Land Surveyor		6 Oct., 1877	1000 00
		Richard L. Dennison, Toronto		1000 00
		George P. Dennison, do		1000 00
Charles A. Lett	Provincial Land Surveyor		18 Nov., 1877	1000 00
		Charles Coner, Alliston		1000 00
		John Strachan, do		1000 00

(No. 19.)

Return from Queen's Printer relating to the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for 1877. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1877

To the Honourable A. S. Hardy,
Provincial Secretary, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Division Courts :—

The inspections made during the year afford proof of the steadily improving condition of these Courts, as shown by the great improvement in the manner of conducting the office business, the improved and proper books that have taken the places of many that were but poorly adapted to the purpose for which they were used ; the introduction of books into many offices, necessary for the proper conduct of the business, which had never been used before ; more promptness in the discharge of duties, and a better and increased knowledge in the rules and practice of the Court.

In many offices the great improvement apparent in the careful and correct manner in which the minutes of all summonses, orders, judgments, executions and returns thereto, and of every proceeding had in any cause, is made ; the full bills of costs in detail, and the full and correct manner in which the records are kept, is very striking when compared with the practice of some clerks of say three years ago or thereabouts. There is still ample room for improvement, and it is surprising to find so many clerks with a strong aversion to the authorized form of cash-book ; but even this is giving way, and it is now possible to examine the cash account in some offices in a short space of time, where before, without the aid of this book, such a course was almost an impossibility. It is very desirable that all clerks should take the trouble to acquire a fair knowledge of the rules of practice ; too many are content to take their knowledge of duties devolving upon them, from some friendly clerk of their acquaintance, who may or may not lead them into error. I always try to impress upon these officers the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the Statutes and Rules touching the proper discharge of their official duties. It has always to be remembered, however, that many Division Court Clerks have to follow other callings in order to make a living, the fees of their office not being sufficient for that purpose, and we must make some allowance for such cases.

There is not so much holding back or delay in paying suitors' money out of court as formerly, but here again there is ample room for improvement, and when I find a clerk who fails to notify the parties whose money he has received by virtue of his office, that the money is in court and subject to their order, I find a clerk who is not doing his duty, and experience has proved that complaints are made, and dissatisfaction is created, and suspicion aroused,—the business of the office decreases, and if the practice is continued, the result must be disastrous. This notice is required by Rule 95, and should be given by registered letter, and a minute of its having been given should be made in the cause in the Procedure Book.

When I have found this rule neglected, I have caused notices to be mailed to parties advising them that their money was in court and subject to their order, and for this I have received the thanks of the party concerned, and the assurance at the same time that letters of theirs inquiring about the matter had not been answered. Some clerks may be prompt enough in the payment out of court of suitors' money in home matters, but be the very opposite in the treatment of suitors from a distance, or that have been received by Transcript of Judgment. The letters of parties living perhaps hundreds of miles off can be treated with contempt, for there is not much likelihood of their making a journey of that great distance for a small sum of money. Thus time has been gained, and the party at last has written to me complaining of the conduct of the clerk. I have had occasion to visit such offices, and have found just such a state of things as I have described. Bailiffs also have taken advantage of this absence of the plaintiff, and where no forfeiture of fees attended the holding of executions past return day, have failed to make their returns within the time allowed by law, greatly to the disappointment and loss of suitors.

I have had a pretty extensive correspondence during the year with suitors and Division Court officials, and to all complaints I have given attention to the best of my ability. These complaints are very varied in character, and have occupied considerable time in attending to them ; it is believed, however, that this time has been well spent in the interest of these courts. Not only have these complaints by suitors been the means, in many cases, of obtaining relief from the grievance complained of, but have furnished me with valuable information concerning the working of officers, and their treatment of suitors, that it would otherwise be difficult to obtain, and of which I have been glad to avail myself.

I have made eighty-three inspections during the year ; mailed a circular and blank return to each Division Court Clerk for returns, showing the business of their respective offices for the year ending, the 30th day of November, 1877, inclusive, received returns and prepared therefrom the annexed tables, showing :

The total number of suits entered in each office for the said year, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.

The total amount of claims entered in court for the same period, exclusive of transcripts of judgments, and judgment summonses.

The total number of transcripts of judgments received from other courts, for the same period.

The amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other courts, for the same period.

The total number of judgment summonses issued in the same period.

The total amount of suitors' money paid into court for the same period.

The total amount of suitors' money paid out of court for the same period.

The totals of these in counties, and the grand total, to which I most respectfully invite your attention.

In calling your attention to these tables, it is perhaps well that I should offer an explanation as to the great difference between the amount of claims entered for suit, and the amount of suitors' money paid into court in the same period. It would not be fair to make a comparison of this kind, as very many suits are entered for more than the parties can recover, others are withdrawn and settled between the parties, and a large number are paid to the plaintiff after judgment, of these the clerk is advised that they are settled, and makes a minute of that fact, but it often happens that judgments are allowed to stand for years without any attempt being made to enforce payment, as suitors consult their own wishes in this matter.

It is not possible to determine the amount represented by this class of suits, but the totals show that large sums of money are collected and paid to suitors annually; the total sum so paid out of these courts during the year ending on the 30th day of November last, being seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, with several offices not heard from.

In the report which I had the honour to make for the year 1876, I called attention to a variety of ways in which Division Court Clerks were in the habit of charging fees which I considered illegal, and at the same time pointed out some of the means employed and the misconstruction placed upon the Schedule of Clerk's fees to that end, accompanied by a few examples of bills of costs, taxed by Clerks, as compared with the same bills when taxed by me.

Experience has shown that in offices where the Clerk had received a copy of this report the mode of taxing costs had been amended before my visit, and although not always correctly understood, still it was the means of effecting a great change in the right direction, and after seeing its effect I have only to regret that each Division Court Clerk and Bailiff was not furnished with a copy of it, and that I did not give more and fuller examples of the bills of costs taxed, and at the same time explain my objections to certain irregular practices more fully. During the year I have given special attention to the subject of costs and in making inspections have explained to the Clerk always, and when possible to the Bailiff also (and I always try to have the Bailiff present when inspecting an office,) such charges as were legal and proper. And for this purpose I have taxed a large number of bills of costs, both of the Clerks' and Bailiffs', always taking care to explain my reason for objecting to such charges as I was obliged to point out as illegal and that could not be allowed.

With the view of rendering this report more useful, and at the same time expressing the the hope that each Division Court officer may be furnished with a copy of it, I purpose pointing out briefly and as clearly as possible the course to be pursued in reference to certain duties which I shall mention, and to give fuller and more varied examples of bills of costs.

No charge is provided in the Schedule of Clerks' Fees, Form No. 127, or can be made by the Clerk for any notice or warning, required by Forms Nos. 22 or 23, at the foot of any ordinary or Special Summons or any copy thereof.

No charge is provided in Form No. 127, or can be made by the Clerk for the notice at the foot of Special Summons showing the next ensuing two sittings of the Court, or for any copy thereof.

No charge is provided for in the Tariff, Form No. 127, or can be made by the Clerk for the warnings, 1st and 2nd, at the foot of a Summons in Replevin, Form 24, or for any copy thereof.

No charge can be made for the warning to Garnishee, Form No. 42 to be added to Garnishee Summons, or for any copy thereof.

When a Judge gives judgment against either party to a suit for any amount and orders it to be paid within a certain number of days, it must be considered as only one judgment and can only be charged for as such.

When a Judge gives judgment in a Garnishee proceeding (before judgment), and such judgment determines at the same time the rights between the Primary Creditor and Primary Debtor, also between the Primary Debtor and Garnishee, and gives or refuses an order to pay over, it is all one judgment and can only be charged for as such, say 40c. ; but if the rights between the Primary Creditor and the Primary Debtor are disposed of at one court and those between the Primary Debtor and the Garnishee at another court, then a fee of 40c., would be charged for the judgment given on each occasion.

Rule 136 of the Rules of July, 1869, having been rescinded by Rule 168 of the Rules of the 1st of July, 1874, there has been no fee since that date for renewing Special Summons, Writ of Execution, or Warrants of Commitment, and no such fee can be charged.

No charge can be made by the Clerk, or taxed by him against the opposite party for the original particulars of set off, as such particulars must be furnished by the parties, Plaintiff or Defendant, respectively at their own cost. See secs. 68 and 69 of the Division Courts Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rule 80.

As there is no provision in the Statutes or Rules for a return of Transcript of Judgment by the Clerk receiving the same, or for a notice to the Clerk who issued the Transcript, except under Rule 95 when money made, it is desirable that the Clerk receiving the Transcript should, after a return of *nulla bona* has been made to an execution issued in the cause, notify the Clerk who issued the Transcript, of the return made. There is no fee for such notice or return, and no charge can be made therefor.

No charge can be made by the Clerk for entering judgment on a Transcript of Judgment received from another division, no such judgment can be entered by the Clerk, the transcript becomes a judgment of his court by force of the Statute, and the only fee that can be charged is the first item in the Schedule of Clerks' Fees, viz. : receiving, numbering, and entering in procedure book, 15c.

Every clerk when making a return of papers received from another division for service, on which he claims fees, should give a bill of costs in detail, so that the clerk in the home office may be able to tax the same.

Every clerk on the return to him by a foreign clerk of any summons, or other proceeding on which the foreign clerk claims fees, should examine the fees, and tax or allow only such as are lawful.

The clerk is reminded that it is his duty, under section 51 of the Division Courts Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, to tax the costs charged by the bailiff for his services under any execution, and to allow the bailiff only such fees as he is lawfully entitled to.

No charge can be made for a copy of a promissory note in addition to the copies of claim.

The clerk is entitled to a fee of ten cents for receiving and entering the bailiff's return to writ of execution.

The attention of clerks is called to Rule 145 regarding the postage and registration of letters. The too-common practice of mailing these letters in open wrappers, or unregistered, should be abandoned, and the requirements of the rule complied with.

Examples of Bills of Costs, and how taxed.

Bill of Costs No. 1:

Undefended cause; claim $15.80, one defendant.

Clerk's Fees only:

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	30
Copy of summons	40
Copy of claim	40
Transmitting papers for service to another division	30
Notices and postages thereon (no notice given)	35
Entering judgment	40
Entering of order	40
Total as taxed by the clerk	$2 70

The same cause. Clerk's Fees only:

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	30
Copy of summons	20
Copy of Claim	20
Transmitting papers for service to another division	20
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$1 45

Showing charges made by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $1.25.

Bill of Costs, No. 2.

Undefended cause, claim $100, one defendant, clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	40
Copy of summons	40
Copy of claim	40
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	45
Entering judgment	40
Entering of order	40
Total as taxed by the clerk	$2 95

The same cause, clerk's fees only:

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	50

Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxes by me	$1 90
And showing charges made by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	1 05

Bill of costs No. 3:

Defended cause, claim $85.00, two defendants, clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	40
Two copies of process	60
Two copies of claim	60
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Entering defence and notice	35
Entering judgment	40
Entering of order	40
Total as taxed by the clerk	$3 25

The same cause:

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notes or warnings thereon	50
Two copies of process	40
Two copies of claim	40
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Entering notices of defence (two notices) each defendant having filed a notice	40
Notice to plainitff, defence entered	10
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$2 70
And showing charges made by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	55

Bill of Costs, No. 4:

Undefined cause, claim, $43.00, one defendant—Clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book, no charge made, overlooked,	
Issuing Summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	40
Copy of Summons	40
Copy of Claim	40
Receiving and entering Bailiffs' return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	45
Entering judgment	40
Entering of order	40
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$2 80

The same cause :

Receiving claim, numbering and entering on Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	40
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to process.	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	1 80
And showing charges made by the Clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	1 00

Bill of costs, No. 5 :

On a Transcript of judgment received from another Court.

Receiving, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Entering judgment	40
Issuing execution	40
Receiving papers from another Division	30
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$1 25
On the same	
Receiving, numbering and entering in the procedure book	15
Issuing execution	40
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to execution	10
Total as taxed by me	$0.65
And showing charges made by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	60

Bill of Costs. No. 6 :

Undefended cause, claim, $38.55, one defendant, clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering, and entering in procedure book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	40
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Copy of notice at foot of summons	20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Order by the plaintiff to enter judgment	20
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by the clerk	$2 20

The same cause, clerks' fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	40
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$1 80

And showing charges by the clerk in excess of his lawful fees amounting to 40c.

Bill of costs No. 7 :

On a Judgment Summons, claims not exceeding	$20	00
Clerk's fees only, one defendant.		
Receiving, numbering and entering in Procedure Book		15
Issuing summons.		30
Copy of application		20
Copy of minute of judgment		20
Copy of summons		20
Postages (in bulk)		20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process		10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath		25
No order made		00
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$1	60

The same cause :

Receiving, numbering and entering in Procedure Book		15
Issuing summons		30
Copy of summons		20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process		10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath		25
No order made		00
Total as taxed by me	$1	00

And showing charges by the Clerk in excess of lawful fees, amounting to 60

Bill of costs, No 8 :

In a garnishee cause, (before payment) one Primary debtor and one garnishee, claim	40	43
Clerk's fees only.		
Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book		15
Entering in Debt Attachment Book		15
Issuing summonses with necessary notices and warnings thereon		40
Claim in original summons		20
Two copies of summons		40
Two copies of claim		40
Postage in bulk		20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process		10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath		25
No judgment		00
Total on taxes by the Clerk	$2	25

The same cause :

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book		15
Entering in Debt Attachment Book		20
Issuing Summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon		40
Two copies of Summons		40
One copy of Claim to be annexed to copy of Summons for service on the Primary Debtor		20
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to Process		10
Drawing Affidavit and administering Oath		25
No Judgment		00
Total as taxed by me	$1	70

and showing charges by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to 55cts.

Bill of Costs, No. 9.

On a Judgment Summons, claim unsatisfied $21.49 ; one Defendant, Clerk's fees only—

Receiving Claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing Summons	40
Copy of Summons	20
Copy of Claim	20
Receiving and entering Bailiff's Return to Process	10
Drawing Affidavit and administering Oath	25
Judge's Order	40
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$1 70

He, however, charged for the above services the sum of $2.50.

The same cause.

Receiving, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons	40
Copy of summons	20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Judge's order	40
Total as taxed by me	$1,50
And showing charges by the Clerk, in excess of his lawful fees amounting to	1 00

I taxed the costs in several suits in the Court, from which the above bill, No. 9, is taken, and in every case I found the Clerk unable to furnish items sufficient to cover his total charges.

Bill of Costs, No. 10.

Garnishee cause (before judgment), Claim $63.15; one Primary Debtor and three Garnishees.

Receiving Claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon	50
Four copies of summons	80
Four copies of claims	80
For warnings at foot of original summons	20
For warnings at foot of copies to serve	80
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	20
Drawing two affidavits and administering oath	50
Entering judgment against Primary Debtor only	40
Entering in Debt Attachment Book	20
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$4 55

The same cause:

Receiving Claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing Summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	50
Four copies of Summons	80
One copy of Claim to annex to Summons to be served on the Primary Debtor	20
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to Process, only one return to be allowed except when necessary	20
Drawing two Affidavits and administering Oath, only one Affidavit to be allowed except when necessary	50
Entering Judgment against the Primary Debtor	40
Entering in Debt Attachment Book	20
Total as taxed by me	$2 95

and showing charges by the Clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $1.60.

The judgment in the above cause was recovered against the Primary Debtor only. If it had been against the Garnishees also, the Clerk would have charged a fee of 40 cts. for

entering a judgment against each Garnishee. If these charges had been made I would have been obliged to disallow them, holding as I do, that when a judgment is given in a Garhishee cause against the Primary Debtor and the Garnishee at one sitting of the Court, it is all one judgment. It is worthy of notice that the opposite practice would have added the sum of $1.20 to the bill as taxed by the Clerk, thus the Clerk's fees alone would have amounted to the sum of $5.75, a sum altogether out of proportion to the fees allowed in other cases.

Bill of Costs, No 11.

Undefended cause brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, claim $15.37, one defendant. Clerk's fees only.

Receiving Claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing Summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	30
Copy of Claim and note annexed to original Summons, copy of Summons, copy of Claim, and copy of note	1 00
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to Process	10
Drawing Affidavit and administering oath	25
For entering that notice was given to plaintiff that no defence was entered	20
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Entering Judgment	40
Total, as taxed by the Clerk	$2 50

The same cause :

Receiving Claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing Summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	30
Copy of Summons	20
Copy of Claim	20
Receiving and entering Bailiff's return to Process	10
Drawing Affidavit and administering oath	25
Notice to Plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Entering Judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$1 70

and showing charges by the Clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to 80cts.

Bill of Costs No. 12 :

Defended cause, one defendant, claim	$44 93
Clerk's fees only.	
Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	40
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Copy of claim to annex to original summons	20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Entering notice of defence	20
Notice to plaintiff, defence entered	10
1 subpœna and 6 copies	40
Administering oath to witness 5 times	1 25
Entering judgment	40
Entering Judge's order to pay, &c	40
Total taxed by the clerk	$4 25

The same cause :

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	40
Copy of Summons	20

Copy of claim	20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Entering notice of defence	20
Notice to plaintiff, defence entered	10
1 subpœna and 6 copies	40
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$2 40
And showing charges by the clerk, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	$1 85

Bill of Costs No. 13:

Undefended cause, one defendant, claim	$4 00
Clerk's fees only.	
Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	30
Copy of claim to annex to original summons	20
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Copy of particulars	20
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Entering judgment	40
Notice to plaintiff after judgment was entered	30
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$2 30

The same cause:

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	15
Issuing summons with necessary notices and warnings thereon	30
Copy of summons	20
Copy of claim	20
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	25
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	10
Notice to plaintiff, no defence entered	10
Entering judgment	40
Total as taxed by me	$1 70
And showing charges by the Clerk in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to	60

The above bills of costs are selected from many in my possession, and are designed to demonstrate the illegal charges by Division Court Clerks, the various names and devices under which these charges have been made and my mode of taxing them.

To give examples of all the modes of accomplishing these overcharges would be impossible, but I believe those given are sufficient to establish the fact, that the tariff of fees has been so read by many clerks, in their own interest, and its meaning so strained and perverted, as to give them fees never intended by the tariff, and that others have charged fees for which they fail to find any grounds on which to rest their claim, and that still another class has ignored the tariff, and in the language of one venerable old gentleman, "charged just what he thought was a reasonable sum."

The following practices have been resorted to, as a means of increasing costs, and for which there is no authority in the Table of Clerks' fees:—

Charging a fee for a copy of claim to annex to a judgment summons.

Charging a fee for a copy of claim to annex to a copy of judgment summons to serve on the defendant.

Charging a fee for a minute of judgment, to annex to a judgment summons.

Charging a fee for the application by the plaintiff, to issue a judgment summons.

Charging a fee for a copy of the application to issue a judgment summons, to be annexed to the copy of summons for service on the defendant.

Charging a fee for administering oath to witness.

Charging a fee for making a minute of the fact, that no defence was entered, or that the plaintiff was notified that no defence was entered.

Charging a fee for a copy of the notice to the plaintiff, that a defence was entered, or not entered as the case might be.

Charging a tariff fee of 20 cents for entering notice of defence, when no defence had been entered.

Charging a lump sum for postages, in excess of the disbursements for that purpose.

Charging a fee for, and filing an unnecessary number of affidavits of service, when more than one defendant in a cause.

Charging a fee for making a return to a transcript of judgment to another Court.

Charging a fee for transmitting a transcript of judgment to another Court.

Charging a fee for renewing a writ of execution.

Charging a fee for renewing a Special Summons.

Charging a fee for a copy of the Primary Creditors claim, to be annexed to the Copy of Garnishee Summons for service on the Garnishee.

Charging a fee for a notice to the plaintiff that judgment had been entered.

Charging a fee for the plaintiff's claim to annex to the original summons, and in some instances for a copy of this claim when the claim has been furnished to the Clerk by the plaintiff. Not only is there no fee for this act in the tariff, but it is provided by sections 68 and 69 of the Division Court's Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, that the plaintiff shall furnish the clerk with the particulars of his claim or demand, to be annexed to the original summons, and, if necessary, he is to furnish the Clerk with a copy or copies of his amount claimed or demanded.

Although the Statute makes it the duty of the plaintiff to do this as necessary to the commencement of his suit, some clerks persist in the illegal course of taxing costs against the defendant for it, and by virtue of their positions, issue executions under the seal of the Court, and thus cause the defendant's goods and chattels to be seized and sold for amounts, part of which are clearly illegal.

One of the chief difficulties to be overcome in order to get the Division Courts to give the greatest possible amount of satisfaction to all parties using them as a means for collecting debts, is to be found in the conduct of many of the Bailiffs. There are two faults to which Bailiffs generally are prone, first, that of tardiness in making returns to process of the Court, and second, that of charging excessive fees on writs of execution.

Touching the first of these, it is pleasant to me to be able to say the service of summonses is generally effected without undue delay, and complaints on that subject are few, such is not the case, however, with regard to returns to writs of execution, and warrants of commitment, but particularly as regards writs of execution, and on this subject complaints by the parties aggrieved are not infrequent, but as suitors, as a rule, treat only with the Clerk of the Court, their complaints of delays are generally pointed against that officer. Enquiry often proves that the Bailiff is the true cause of the dissatisfaction. When this inspection commenced, few Bailiff's were found making returns under oath, as to what they had done under warrants, precepts, and writs of execution, that they had been required to execute, thus a good opportunity was afforded for consulting their own convenience and profit rather than that of the parties to the suit. And instances of a Clerk doing his duty, and reporting this delinquency on the part of the Bailiff to the Judge were very rare, (See rule 94.)

Notwithstanding the great reluctance of many bailiffs this rule is now being generally observed, and clerks that formerly gave no attention to this matter, believing it to be a duty of the office of bailiff with which they had nothing to do, have found from experience that the advantages arising from the proper observances of the rule are so great that they have become zealous in their desires to enforce it.

Before these returns were made and left in the clerks office the difficulty of discovering what the bailiff did under warrants and writs of exemption was very great, requiring time to search through the procedure book to see what writs of execution he had been required to execute, how long he had held the same, and the return that he had made thereto. The in-

formation thus obtainable was so meagre that I was obliged to have recourse to personal enquiries of the bailiff, and it not infrequently happened, that that officer's process book would be found worthless or nearly so, in so far as giving the information sought for, which generally had reference to the costs and charges made by the bailiff in enforcing the writ. Now however when these returns are made, and left in the clerk's office, the difficulty attending enquiries of this character is not so great, less time is consumed and the result is more satisfactory. Parties interested can examine these returns for themselves free of charge as they should be on file at the clerk's office for that purpose.

The observance of this rule (93) is calculated to cause bailiffs to make returns within the time allowed by law, to make them more careful of the costs and charges made, and levied by them, and tends to the cultivation of prompt business-like habits and a constant watchfulness over their business and official acts. But so strong is the force of habit in some and so tenaciously do they cling to what appears to them to be, a bailiff privilege, viz: overholding writs of execution on the most frivolous and unlawful of pretences, that a further remedy had to be resorted to in order to put a stop to this abuse.

This remedy is found in enforcing the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of the Division Courts Act, chap. 47 Revised Statutes, Ontario, by the said section 52 it is provided that if the bailiff neglects to return any process or execution within the time required by law, he shall for each such neglect forfeit his fees thereon, and all fees so forfeited shall be held to have been received by the clerk, who shall keep a special account thereof, and account for and pay over the same to the County Crown Attorney, to be by him paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

This statute, in so far as enforcing its provisions by the clerk is concerned, has remained a dead letter, and but few of the clerks visited during the year had a correct knowledge of its meaning. I have been careful to instruct the clerks to enforce its provisions in the future, and at the same time, when practicable, explained its working to the bailiff, and how it would effect his conduct for the future. In one office visited a second time within the year after a lapse of several months, for the purpose of enquiring into complaints against the clerk. I found that my instructions in this particular had been disregarded. The bailiff had continued to offend against this provision of the law, by failing to make returns of executions within the time required, and the clerk had failed in his duty to tax the costs and see that the bailiff's fees were taken account of and paid over to the County Crown Attorney. On finding this state of things I proceeded at once, in the presence of the clerk and bailiff, to take an account of these forfeitures, and having made up the amount the clerk promised to pay over the same to the proper party to receive it, and I have the honour to report the same to you.

I mention this circumstance here chiefly to show to the clerks and bailiffs what my course must be, under all similar circumstances, and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that nothing short of this forfeiture of fees or dismissal will ever accomplish the necessary reform in regard to this practice and secure to suitors their legal rights.

The other chief fault of bailiffs, that of charging excessive and illegal fees on writs of execution and enforcing the same is very widespread, and the sums of money thus extorted from the pockets of defendants is very large.

This abuse is to a large extent an outgrowth of the erroneous opinion held by many clerks and bailiffs, that bailiffs are entirely independent of clerks, and that it is no part of the clerk's duty to examine into the acts of the bailiff.

Section 51 of the Division Courts Act, chap. 47, Revised Statutes of Ontario, provides as follows: "At the time of the issue of the execution, the bailiff's fees thereon shall be paid to the clerk, and shall by him be paid over to the bailiff, upon the return of the execution, and not before, but if the bailiff does not become entitled to any part, or becomes entitled to a part only, of such fees, the whole or surplus shall on demand be by the clerk repaid to the plaintiff or party from whom the fees were received."

The clerk is the officer to tax costs subject to the revision of the Judge, see sec. 38 of the same chapter, Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rule 89 of Rules of July, 1869.

This duty of the clerk has been very generally disregarded, and when disregarded the bailiff has been allowed to declare the amount of his own fees, and to enforce payment by levying on the goods and chattels of the defendant. Always supposed to be subject to the Schedule of Bailiffs' Fees, (Form 128) But so far from being governed by the schedule of

fees, it has been used as a means of furnishing the bailiff with the names for charges made for services not rendered, and it has too often been considered that the bailiff had done his duty quite fully, when he had shown in his return under Rule 93, the total amount of his costs and charges.

During the year I have been careful to impress upon bailiffs that they must submit a bill of costs in detail, endorsed on or annexed to every Writ of Execution returned by them, if entitled to any costs, to the clerk to be taxed, and I have instructed the clerk to tax these bills and allow only for services rendered.

If these instructions are carried out, and I believe they will, this gross abuse will be stopped. Of course it would still be possible for a dishonest man to make a false return to the clerk, but I have not much fear of this. The return is made under oath, and the risk of detection would be very great.

With a view of showing the manner in which these unlawful exaction shave been made, their extent in the cases cited, and how they should be taxed by the clerk, I give herewith as examples, Bills of Costs from No. 14 to 25 inclusive.

There is another practice to which some Bailiffs are addicted and which cannot be too strongly condemned. Some parties, when served with a Writ of Summons, pay the amount of claim and costs to the Bailiff, supposing that officer to have the authority to take the money and discharge them from their indebtedness to the plaintiff. If the Bailiff did his duty in this case he would refuse the money and tell the party to pay it to the Clerk, but the money is too great a temptation for some to resist, and in some cases it is taken and not reported to the Clerk or paid over to him, but held until after judgment is entered and a Writ of Execution is issued and placed in the hands of the Bailiff who is holding the money. It thus happens that the Bailiff will, in some cases at least, hold this money for months, for it is often the case that the plaintiff will not order a Writ of Execution to issue until a month or two after he has obtained judgment. The case is still further aggravated when, as in a case I had the honour to report to you, the Bailiff held the execution and the money for about three months after the date at which he should have returned the execution.

Examples of Bailiffs' Bills of Costs, and how taxed :

Bill of Costs No. 14, *showing Bailiffs' Costs on Executions :*

Execution issued for $99.00.

Enforcing Writ of Execution	80
Charged for percentage upon the amount realized	2 30
Total as charged by the Bailiff	$3 10

The same Bill :

Enforcing Writ of Execution	80

showing a charge by the Bailiff in excess of his lawful fees amounting to $2.30.

In the above case there was no mileage, and the money was paid to the Bailiff on demand, so that that officer did nothing further than receive the money from the defendant and make a return to the execution to the Clerk of the Court.

Bill of Costs No. 15 :

Execution issued for $31.23.

Enforcing Writ of Execution	60
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a Writ of Execution —7 miles	77
Five per cent. upon the amount realized	1 56
Total as charged by the Bailiff	$2 93

The same Bill :

Enforcing Writ of Execution	60
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a Writ of Execution —7 miles	77
Total as taxed by me	$1 37

showing a charge by the Bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $1.56.

In this case, as in bill No. 14, the money was paid to the bailiff on demand, after he had travelled seven miles to make a seizure. As there was no sale, the bailiff was not entitled to a percentage upon the amount realized.

Bill of Costs No. 16:

Execution issued for $53.08.	
Enforcing writ of execution	60
Advertising sale	45
Five per cent. upon the amount realized	2 90
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 12 miles	1 32
Total as charged by the bailiff	$5 27

The same bill:

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution 12 miles	1 32
Enforcing writ of execution	60
Total as taxed by me	$1 92

Showing charges by the bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $3.35.

There was no sale advertised, and of course there was no sale, so that the fees charged for percentage on the amount realized, and for advertising the sale, were illlegal and were disallowed.

Bill of Costs No. 17.

Execution issued for $112.58.	
Enforcing writ of execution	80
Five per cent. on the amount realized	5 62
Total as charged by the bailiff	$6 42
The same bill as taxed by me	
Enforcing writ of execution	80

Showing a charge made by the bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $5.62.

Bill of Costs No. 18:

Execution issued for $88.65.	
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 11 miles	$1 21
Enforcing writ of execution	80
Advertising sale	45
Five per cent. on the amount realized	4 43
Total as charged by the bailiff	$6 89

The same bill:

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 11 miles	$1 21
Enforcing writ of execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Total as taxed by me	$3 21

Showing charges made by the bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $3.68.

In this case there was a seizure, a schedule of the property seized, the sale advertised, but no sale.

Bill of Costs No. 19 :

Execution issued for $59.50.	
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 11 miles..	$1 21
Enforcing writ of execution	60
Schedule of property seized	50
Bond	50
Advertising sale	45
Five per cent. on the amount realized	2 97
Total as charged by the bailiff	$6 23

The same bill :

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 11 miles	$1 21
Enforcing writ of execution	60
Schedule of property seized	50
Bond	50
Advertising sale	45
Total as taxed by me	$3 26

Showing a charge by the bailiff, for percentage on the amount realized, when there was no sale, which charge was illegal and amounted to $2.97.

Bill of costs, No. 20 :

Execution issued for $14.88	
Mileage, necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 5 miles	55
Enforcing writ of execution	40
Total of bill as made by the Bailiff	95

The above bill is correct, and if the Bailiff had charged that sum only, he would have done the defendant no wrong. He, however, charged $1.87, which is 92 cents in excess of his lawful fees, and for which he is unable to account by the tariff of fees.

Bill of costs, No. 21 :

Execution issued for a sum exceeding $60.00	
Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 2 miles	25
Enforcing writ of execution	40
Advertising sale	45
For subsequent mileage and delays	2 50
Five per cent on the amount realized	3 55
Total bill as given by the Bailiff	7 15

but for which he charged $7.35.

The same bill :

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 2 miles	22
Enforcing writ of execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Total as taxed by me	1 77

Showing charges by the Bailiff in excess of his lawful fees amounting to $5 38

In this case the Bailiff acted without any regard to the tariff of fees as allowed by law. He first charges 12½cts. per mile for mileage instead of 11cts. per mile as allowed by the tariff. For enforcing the writ of execution he charged 40cts. which should have been 80cts.,

and he charged for advertising when, in fact, there was no advertising done. He failed to make a charge for the schedule of the property seized, but charged for subsequent mileage and delays, and a percentage to which he was not entitled.

Bill of costs, No. 22 :

Execution issued for $107.89.

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 20 miles	2 20
Enforcing writ of execution	40
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Five per cent on the amount realized	1 10
For second mileage	2 20
Keeping property	75
Total as charged by the Bailiff	7 85

The same bill :

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 20 miles	2 20
Enforcing a writ of execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Keeping property	75
Total as taxed by me	4 95

Showing charges by the Bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $2 90

Bill of Costs, No. 23 :

Execution issued for $87.12.

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a Writ of Execution, 1 mile	11
Enforcing Writ of Execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Bond	50
Five per cent. on the amount realized	4 35
Total, as charged by the Bailiff	$6 96

The same bill :

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 1 mile	11
Enforcing Writ of Execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Total, as taxed by me	$2 11

Showing charges by the Bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $4.85.

Bill of Costs, No. 24 :

Execution issued for $70.93

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a Writ of Execution, 1 mile	11
Enforcing Writ of Execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Five per cent. on the amount realized	3 57
Total, as charged by the Bailiff	$5 68

The same Bill:

Enforcing Writ of Execution	80
Schedule of property seized	75
Advertising sale	45
Total, as taxed by me	$2 00

Showing charges by the Bailiff in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $3 68.

Bill of costs, No. 25.

Execution issued for $94.80.

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 6 miles	66
Enforcing writ of execution	75
Advertising	45
Postponing and re-advertising sale	45
Five per cent. on the amount realized	4 80
Total as charged by the bailiff	7 11

The same bill:

Mileage necessarily travelled in going to seize on a writ of execution, 6 miles	66
Enforcing writ of execution	80
Advertising	45
Postponing and advertising sale	45
Total as taxed by me	$2 36

Showing charges by the Bailiff, in excess of his lawful fees, amounting to $4.75.

When a Bailiff receives an execution he is obliged to enter it on his Process Book and whether he succeeds in making money or not he is obliged to make a return of the execution to the clerk, and also in his return under Rule 93. If the return is *nulla bona* he gets no fees. I think he should be allowed a small fee for receiving an execution and making a return, if the return be *nulla bona*.

Although some officers are found who contend that they are entitled to many of these fees, others admit at once that the tariff does not warrant their being charged, and express their willingness to conform to the charges as explained by me. I am satisfied that the aggregate of these overcharges if unchecked would assume proportions, truly alarming. Of course it is impossible to determine the exact amount of money that has been thus extracted from the pockets of suitors in any one year, but with my knowledge of the working of these offices, the practices that have prevailed in different counties, and after carefully consulting the minutes made in very many offices, when inspecting, and bearing in mind the overcharges by both clerks and bailiffs, I think I am quite safe in saying that they must have averaged about fifty cents per suit for every suit entered in the Province in a year.

The returns made for six months of last year show that 37,083 suits were entered in the different offices during that time, although eleven offices were not heard from in time to be reported. For the purposes of an approximate estimate, I will take the figures as reported which would give 74,166 as the number of suits entered in the year ending on the 31st day of October, 1876. Now, if this number of suits is taken as a basis, and the average overcharge taken as fifty cents per suit, it would follow that the sum of thirty-seven thousand and eighty-three dollars would appear as the aggregate of these exactions during that year. But lest it should be said that I am estimating these charges too high, I will assume that forty cents per suit is the average overcharge, and at that rate it would appear that no less a sum than twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty cents, would be lost to suitors in the year. The inspection counteracted this state of things to some extent in 1876, but still more so in the year just closed, and it is hoped and believed that this inspection will save this large sum of money to suitors annually.

These unlawful exactions by officers of the Courts have neutralized the boon that was given to these Courts by the abolition of the use of law stamps in 1874.

The Schedule for Clerks' fees (form 127), as compared with the fees formerly paid to Division Court clerks, must be considered a liberal one, still there are a few instances in which these officers cannot be said to be well paid. For issuing a transcript of judgment, the clerk is allowed only 25 cents, this transcript of judgment may be for the transfer of a judgment for one hundred dollars, and requires great care in preparing it, especially if it is intended to remove a judgment to the County Court, while for issuing a summons for only one dollar, he is allowed a fee of 30 cents. These charges are not in proportion to the labour performed, nor are they any better if viewed by their importance as determined by the amounts they represent respectively.

Again, clerks are required to renew writs of execution, and special summonses; also, warrants of commitment, and for these services no fees are allowed. Before the rules of the first of July, 1874 were issued, the clerks had a fee for these services, under the 136th rule, but by rule 168 of July, 1874, the 136th rule was rescinded, and no provision was made for payment for these services, and this I think is to be regretted.

But, perhaps, the most striking feature in this tariff, is the manner in which the scale of charges is regulated by the amount sued for.

In so far as the clerks' fees are concerned, the only difference in this respect is to be found in the fees allowed for the original summons, as these vary from thirty cents for the lowest, to fifty cents for the highest, the difference is only twenty cents. And as only the same difference is allowed by the bailiff's fees, it follows that a suit for fifty cents may cost within forty cents, of as much as a suit for one hundred dollars.

It will hardly be claimed that it is equitable in its application, and the difference is so small that one is at a loss to know why there is any attempt to grade the charges. If there is a reason for the difference made, then there must be a good reason for a much greater difference.

It is very desirable that the tariff should be so plain and direct in its language, that there would be no room for two opinions as to its meaning, and the officer who charges fees not named in or authorized by the tariff, or who perverted its meaning for the purpose of enabling him to collect illegal fees under cover of its provisions, should, for such offence, be subject to the loss of his office or punishable in some other manner. But before this could be accomplished, it would be necessary to have a tariff to which all must submit.

Under the present tariff, some of the learned County Judges hold certain fees and charges to be legal, which others strongly condemn and hold to be illegal. The practical effect of this is to allow the clerks in one county to charge fees that their brother clerks in an adjoining county would not be permitted to charge, and according to the returns now before me, from a county where a ruling of this character allows the clerks to charge fees which I consider illegal, and that would not be allowed in other counties, these excessive charges would, in the single county referred to, amount to the sum of five hundred dollars or over, for the year ending the 30th November, 1877. This large sum of money is lost to suitors for which they get no return.

RETURN

OF

DIVISION COURT BUSINESS

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1876, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Algoma District	1	37	1138 84	10	351 80	1	795 76
	2	not heard from.					
	3	not heard from.					
	4	not heard from.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	1	660	29072 24	24	1028 21	40	22501 43
	2	157	5272 49	11	376 50	5	1972 26
	3	71	2156 75	4	118 14	1	1182 64
	4	111	3152 57	21	724 95	2	1442 38
	5	48	1154 50	13	432 27	3	459 65
	6	45	1189 10	15	732 75	3	602 26
Bruce	1	705	18979 19	39	1348 84	220	8256 92
	2	660	17453 80	47	1396 96	70	6093 20
	3	716	22024 23	55	1588 51	74	6964 41
	4	706	18259 07	33	903 93	87	8982 25
	5	247	7985 27	28	1143 41	24	2721 01
	6	143	3966 40	5	198 73	8	1981 01
	7	186	4813 39	4	214 55	22	3325 40
	8	164	3286 50	2	26 90	2	667 00
Carleton	1	not heard from.					
	2	not heard from.					
	3	95	2810 32	2	.....	10	814 56
	4	57	2242 00	13	494 00	.....	1385 00
	5	122	3029 31	11	418 87	.....	1088 02
	6	118	2608 33	3	.....	.....	705 62
	7	87	2639 20	3	98 93	6	1111 46
Elgin	1	594	17912 39	72	2098 60	39	8682 35
	2	165	5493 13	12	383 13	3	2954 27
	3	576	19437 20	39	1814 56	43	9151 14
	4	366	11297 11	49	1468 90	15	4237 86
Essex	1	153	3837 67	11	150 53	17	1163 87
	2	198	4730 90	11	508 90	48	2740 95
	3	141	5101 01	14	688 49	3	2907 49
	4	118	3107 80	19	685 46	7	1129 85
	5	257	7870 98	32	1477 97	12	4205 35
	6	198	5433 78	23	859 96	22	2004 18
	7	551	17064 29	36	1113 58	187	7986 88
	8	135	3953 44	11	436 13	24	1633 00
Frontenac	1	953	28451 48	.....	20 00	48	9405 15
	2	not heard from.					
	3	126	3173 70	10	106 95	.....	1620 77
	4	145	4303 00	19	770 47	11	1630 32
	5	157	4069 49	6	207 67	1	986 33

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties, or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.
$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
795 76							
.....	37	1138 84	10	351 80	1	795 76	795 76
22409 72							
1947 44							
1172 79							
1420 39							
452 83							
689 89	1092	41997 65	88	3412 82	54	28160 62	28093 06
9616 03							
6190 93							
7299 42							
8407 13							
2029 32							
2041 02							
3203 15							
667 00	3527	96767 85	213	6821 83	507	38991 20	39454 00
845 86							
1349 00							
1013 55							
618 18							
1085 27	479	13329 16	31	1011 80	16	5104 66	4911 86
8601 34							
2954 27							
9151 14							
4323 70	1701	54139 83	172	5765 19	100	25025 62	25030 45
1076 19							
3056 85							
2897 92							
1098 65							
3842 40							
2137 54							
7920 74							
1562 33	1751	51099 87	157	5921 02	320	23771 57	23592 62
8969 65							
1590 77							
1483 86							
948 33	1381	39997 67	35	1105 09	60	3642 57	12992 61

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY. UNITED COUNTIES. OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcrips of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Grey	1	517	18347 78	49	1531 13	52	4954 59
	2	246	7826 03	33	1104 88	20	2781 78
	3	466	13702 86	15	715 95	101	4927 75
	4	248	7165 41	13	645 07	42	2961 84
	5	402	13271 40	78	3378 76	21	7642 10
	6	158	.....	20	802 67	20	1183 44
Haldimand	1	227	7998 00	36	1694 43	8	3824 41
	2	153	3019 35	19	478 29	15	1718 51
	3	272	7385 17	25	977 47	23	2978 17
	4	31	1196 38	1	87 40	1	449 13
	5	61	1982 26	6	118 70	3	745 59
	6	not h	eard from.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	1	363	10794 90	32	1114 56	84	3024 33
	2	128	3789 71	19	521 48	8	2328 22
	3	206	6156 39	12	622 49	40	2148 75
	4	168	3240 34	11	394 00	21	1175 85
	5	63	1491 33	5	61 41	8	771 20
	6	not h	eard from.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	1	1669	20042 00	38	929 00	158	5387 21
	2	59	1457 84	6	205 61	3	578 81
	3	68	1950 24	15	598 44	1	623 10
	4	176	3903 42	.....	40 00	.....	1933 14
	5	313	7260 13	6	219 25	4	4771 92
	6	not h	eard foom.				
	7	31	1176 70	5	157 75	.....	486 90
	8	143	3371 96	3	34 03	7	808 22
	9	285	6266 68	20	656 25	18	2480 82
	10	100	2922 71	6	83 57	.....	1581 68
	11	87	2000 93	2	.....	.....	718 56
	12	76	2456 01	23	691 93	.....	386 62
Huron	1	441	13323 89	18	632 65	171	4887 88
	2	311	8835 27	26	887 83	51	3760 00
	3	550	11870 00	8	509 80	97	8105 00
	4	385	10102 13	58	749 14	137	3633 37
	5	319	11020 05	46	1965 09	35	6053 76
	6	109	3231 57	20	689 19	6	1356 43
	7	124	3757 59	10	168 90	13	2193 97
	8	not h	eard from.				
	9	130	134 00	16	.....	4	909 30
Kent	1	1043	31792 98	98	2382 46	13	6837 94
	2	262	9932 17	53	1853 50	22	3400 84
	3	not h	eard from.				
	4	190	5051 18	6	118 35	4	2090 88
	5	not h	eard from.				
	6	164	4804 42	23	821 05	2	1883 42

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

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$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
4954 59							
2755 00							
4374 29							
3122 03							
7497 30							
1105 50	2037	60313 48	208	8178 46	256	24451 50	23808 71
3697 80							
1700 00							
2735 57							
449 13							
712 44							
.....	744	21581 16	87	3356 29	50	9715 81	9294 94
3205 08							
2276 42							
2110 10							
1147 52							
739 89							
.....	928	25472 67	79	2713 94	161	9448 35	9479 01
5001 41							
570 03							
558 59							
1895 20							
4716 92							
486 90							
743 02							
2349 16							
1568 16							
701 48							
277 01	3007	52808 62	124	3615 83	191	19756 98	18867 88
4872 35							
3712 00							
8105 00							
3538 72							
5950 87							
1384 42							
2193 97							
881 59	2369	62274 50	202	5602 60	514	30899 71	30638 92
5922 61							
3385 53							
1889 22							
1835 95	1659	51580 75	180	5175 36	41	14213 08	13033 31

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Lambton	1	342	9993 56	12	458 96	16	2141 30
	2	359	6375 61	11	336 58	12	1918 92
	3	150	2780 71	25	1130 19	16	1928 56
	4	165	3197 31	.....	493 25	2	1289 88
	5	195	5281 15	21	837 70	23	1944 92
	6	205	6200 76	21	882 30	9	3327 00
	7	159	4845 95	30	593 55	24	2143 52
	8	415	9501 50	29	872 94	37	5366 42
	9	not heard from.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	1	460	12158 12	2	81 83	22	4033 45
	2	59	1662 61	2	18 98	1	341 42
	3	413	6305 65	10	242 52	26	564 12
	4	not heard from.					
	5	168	5426 31	13	416 73	1	1784 41
	6	179	6220 40	12	360 44	29	2623 58
Leeds and Grenville	1	933	19722 00	14	340 99	219	8794 98
	2	383	10855 44	3	102 62	25	2850 63
	3	253	6251 30	11	337 90	12	2492 26
	4	274	7803 42	11	450 44	9	1082 19
	5	84	2536 16	.....	.....	2	787 31
	6	308	8084 00	7	209 00	2	1726 00
	7	161	4300 88	2	84 03	11	1597 90
	8	229	8063 93	8	235 82	8	731 52
	9	127	117 00	4	106 84	6	1830 20
	10	135	3228 78	2	51 70	11	1673 70
	11	113	2276 12	3	214 50	4	615 31
	12	not heard from.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	1	748	17629 72	12	468 30	224	6705 92
	2	148	132 00	6	294 46	10	1417 09
	3	32	1249 49	3	136 72	2	509 88
	4	200	5472 53	5	295 22	93	2634 43
	5	123	3428 70	5	153 77	12	1369 28
	6	54	1486 45	4	42 67	5	318 51
	7	238	6088 51	10	371 54	.....	1432 87
Lincoln	1	175	4390 31	11	482 76	41	1923 42
	2	2768	55136 27	64	1291 71	241	17493 26
	3	364	9212 21	43	1487 05	25	4241 82
	4	not heard from.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	1	1274	41372 52	69	2124 06	176	13462 03
	2	508	13126 87	32	951 10	44	6901 13
	3	203	5870 98	36	1452 65	19	2351 42
	4	not heard from.					

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

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$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1778 13							
1890 82							
1914 56							
1289 88							
1944 92							
3345 77							
2125 52							
5155 39							
.....	1990	48176 55	149	5605 47	139	20060 52	19444 99
4129 27							
341 42							
564 12							
1792 01							
2643 85	1279	31773 09	39	1120 50	79	9346 98	9470 67
8527 07							
2767 66							
2179 64							
1082 19							
787 31							
1560 00							
1593 88							
790 61							
1714 65							
1686 93							
615 31							
.....	3000	73239 03	65	2133 84	309	24182 00	23305 25
6454 40							
1417 09							
509 88							
2520 62							
1365 14							
298 20							
1341 41	1543	35487 40	45	1762 68	346	14387 98	13906 74
1459 42							
15180 53							
4144 07							
.....	3307	68738 79	118	3061 52	307	23658 50	20784 02
13209 97							
6499 51							
2107 4							

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Middlesex	5	not heard from.					
	6	256	6987 96	17	85 79	17	3394 24
	7	149	5166 26	19	805 66	7	1998 71
	8	123	4354 95	3	60 79	6	1228 81
Muskoka	1	236	7810 43	41	1560 14	4	2534 81
	2	61	2412 66	40	1667 72	14	671 94
	3	no return asked for		this year.			
	4	no return asked for		this year.		.....	.....
Nipissing	1	return not made for the period named.					
	2	11	869 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	1	not heard from.					
	2	233	7642 08	23	721 43	36	2816 62
	3	162	4842 39	25	890 65	21	1726 34
	4	193	4348 16	15	418 15	19	2383 82
	5	192	5987 22	3	42 45	44	2065 40
	6	275	5550 00	21	275 50	32	4120 00
	7	59	1582 94	9	202 34	4	664 76
	8	153	3233 40	8	347 45	15	1340 66
Northumberland and Durham	1	516	18895 10	11	542 62	34	4750 32
	2	171	6256 10	11	288 79	5	1170 10
	3	539	16229 78	21	636 97	116	4975 23
	4	494	14506 55	30	1110 28	58	3502 97
	5	494	14115 46	19	1032 49	81	3679 60
	6	105	3832 95	7	359 36	1	1594 39
	7	306	10174 62	24	680 80	28	2673 05
	8	277	10709 18	19	657 63	20	3741 64
	9	254	8075 09	13	607 46	9	2912 13
	10	171	5357 45	14	464 57	21	2756 20
	11	298	8083 24	8	188 95	35	2481 60
Ontario	1	630	26350 00	45	2015 59	36	5074 82
	2	215	7427 63	23	966 19	27	5418 96
	3	563	18344 35	33	965 22	55	6538 80
	4	not heard from.					
	5	189	9561 14	28	1120 19	46	8411 29
	6	122	3846 18	10	248 79	12	1342 92
	7	70	2147 98	43	1011 82	8	527 59
Oxford	1	460	12391 17	44	1889 22	36	7736 56
	2	186	4901 25	20	770 40	6	1893 35
	3	123	3759 25	7	309 91	25	1339 17
	4	286	7171 52	27	676 86	31	2942 08
	5	457	17208 79	35	1041 57	49	4394 14
	6	303	7836 13	19	649 23	12	4260 96

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.
$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
3431 97							
1998 71							
1226 42	2513	76879 54	176	5780 05	269	29336 34	28474 00
2375 05							
642 98							
.....	297	10223 09	81	3227 86	18	3206 75	3018 03
.....	11	869 71					
2648 19							
1644 53							
2114 14							
1948 18							
4020 00							
655 76							
1340 66	1267	33186 19	104	2898 07	171	15117 60	14371 46
4435 06							
1150 73							
4603 14							
3441 12							
3417 67							
1477 03							
2110 31							
3453 31							
2609 22							
2756 20							
2290 55	3615	117235 52	177	6569 92	408	34237 23	31744 34
4003 79							
5379 51							
6483 80							
8411 29							
1170 22							
772 19	1789	67677 28	182	6327 80	184	27314 38	26220 80
7073 55							
1834 38							
1051 09							
2859 55							
3876 89							
4176 46	1815	53268 11	152	5357 19	159	22566 26	20871

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Parry Sound	1	63	1556 69	11	285 93	7	425 57
	2	12	229 34	.....	.....	.....	49 69
	3	49	1560 99	4	142 86	4	921 85
	4	no report asked for this year.					
	5	no report asked for this year.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	1	1001	24681 77	81	2590 59	135	10000 88
	2	294	9302 51	20	756 74	23	5063 39
	3	335	7120 60	11	590 16	57	2884 91
	4	111	4314 82	.....	.....	11	1281 36
	5	181	5658 90	15	471 24	14	1692 14
	6	435	7290 39	51	1378 58	22	5286 65
Peel	1	293	9701 69	24	892 13	60	5002 45
	2	119	2782 89	11	241 62	25	2173 99
	3	133	4378 95	21	590 08	29	1616 95
	4	162	4740 00	11	464 44	13	2037 16
Peterborough	1	673	17998 03	18	807 48	24	4699 81
	2	188	5519 55	14	485 05	2	935 61
	3	41	1508 41	5	223 32	.....	825 58
	4	225	7516 76	13	531 53	.....	2424 34
Prescott and Russell	1	133	3601 03	.....	.....	1	625 04
	2	77	2720 76	2	106 47	9	755 06
	3	122	3922 35	.....	.....	.....	813 37
	4	370	8557 46	4	169 64	9	2750 40
	5	108	2886 96	8	110 92	.....	681 55
	6	154	3204 44	4	111 17	4	1688 75
	7	84	2014 73	3	152 93	15	363 29
	8	not heard from.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	1	462	11003 47	24	749 43	5	2816 07
	2	85	2189 64	6	34 58	2	733 69
	3	56	1662 31	2	20 68	1	774 75
	4	94	2649 17	12	376 64	4	875 25
	5	58	1918 31	3	95 33	1	838 53
	6	27	852 06	.....	.....	.....	406 68
	7	93	2909 07	10	85 14	1	883 03
	8	23	427 35	6	73 35	1	566 68
Renfrew	1	464	14719 68	17	710 49	27	2708 02
	2	175	5426 36	17	425 95	4	1159 07
	3	285	9952 63	13	472 91	5	2920 08
	4	not heard from.					
	5	70	2928 41	3	73 45	1	864 93
	6	148	4281 44	6	89 72	4	1595 98
	7	81	.....	1	.....	.....	402 11
	8	111	3322 32	2	82 92	.....	1058 35

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties, or District.	The Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties, or District.
$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
335 01							
49 69							
767 08							
.....	124	3347 02	15	428 79	11	1397 11	1151 78
10172 67							
4975 29							
2884 91							
1231 96							
1604 34							
5105 85	2357	58368 99	178	5787 31	262	26209 33	25975 02
5532 28							
2167 17							
1616 95							
1992 20	707	21603 53	67	2188 27	127	10830 55	11308 60
4444 47							
935 61							
778 39							
2424 34	1127	32542 75	50	2047 38	26	8885 34	8582 81
614 04							
755 06							
777 98							
2723 10							
676 66							
1689 63							
363 29							
.....	1048	26907 73	21	651 13	38	7677 46	7599 76
2725 33							
733 69							
715 23							
875 25							
838 53							
406 68							
883 03							
519 92	898	23611 38	63	1435 15	15	7894 68	7697 66
2681 07							
1139 77							
2801 22							
864 93							
1546 20							
402 11							
1058 35	1334	40630 84	59	1855 44	41	10708 54	10493 65

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Division.	The number of suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.
			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Simcoe	1	572	23218 29	55	2327 41	97	6233 69
	2	202	7370 38	12	91 05	65	3286 55
	3	369	8763 03	29	1131 77	41	1990 30
	4	589	22099 05	33	1549 35	84	6907 00
	5	159	4430 24	16	468 14	2	2117 82
	6	616	21681 38	48	146 09	98	8441 56
	7	278	7208 13	9	421 90	29	3380 80
	8	122	4627 97	11	539 45	25	1121 72
	9	not heard from.					
	10	73	2307 26	3	119 23	16	1509 36
	11	not heard from.					
	12	324	10291 06	14	672 40	101	4494 40
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1	278	6432 04	1	11 03	11	2955 44
	2	184	4145 31	9	232 18	6	1441 94
	3	278	7710 74	9	161 59	25	2200 75
	4	not heard from.					
	5	295	8331 35	6	161 34	28	1234 66
	6	188	3991 40	11	277 00	13	2437 15
	7	175	5650 68	9	395 38	2	1618 11
	8	214	4360 57	4	106 69	4	1495 54
	9	404	9415 11	1	47 00	55	3219 39
	10	223	5753 58	8	46 10	3	1455 91
	11	not heard from.					
	12	125	3358 74	7	198 14	4	1405 67
Thunder Bay	1	not heard from.					
Victoria	1	418	11167 94	25	1239 47	23	3063 27
	2	207	5689 99	28	986 41	2	2456 15
	3	not heard from.					
	4	157	4228 19	10	537 62	2	1985 00
	5	551	18656 71	28	1195 00	30	5924 18
	6	205	7539 35	5	252 89	16	2224 50
	7	359	7318 32	20	769 60	23	1523 04
Waterloo	1	506	12389 01	13	444 07	22	5388 06
	2	67	2058 34	17	621 68	.....	1995 88
	3	239	5970 76	9	286 09	3	2550 29
	4	104	3725 05	2	55 54	6	1132 44
	5	197	6363 61	13	162 82	8	3077 20
	6	183	6069 06	6	248 27	18	2416 33
	7	61	1798 33	3	82 89	2	1423 18
Welland	1	743	1881 49	63	501 46	144	6944 64
	2	46	1494 47	16	441 20	4	315 51
	3	230	6900 11	15	436 07	43	3198 13
	4	362	9092 39	36	1001 99	45	3306 22
	5	309	8149 56	28	960 98	114	3446 35

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$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
7458 75							
3100 34							
2018 33							
6596 45							
2084 53							
8499 19							
3217 62							
1173 28							
1393 11							
4707 27	3304	111996 79	230	7466 79	558	39483 20	40248 87
3012 72							
1419 94							
2159 16							
1220 39							
2321 20							
1632 70							
1210 93							
3121 22							
1455 91							
1337 80	2364	59149 52	65	1636 45	151	19464 56	18891 97
3017 00							
2624 51							
1972 28							
5760 20							
2248 88							
1423 34	1897	54600 50	116	4980 99	96	17176 14	17046 21
5380 40							
2039 36							
2526 15							
1132 44							
3363 27							
2416 33							
1418 22	1357	38374 16	63	1901 36	59	17983 38	18276 17
6274 53							
315 81							
3121 04							
3182 25							
3446 35	1690	43818 02	158	3341 70	350	17210 85	16339 98

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of December,

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			$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Wellington	1	614	16235 11	47	1148 15	34	6066 20
	2	64	2035 75	7	205 71	1	676 28
	3	78	2246 46	6	275 17	3	1039 34
	4	not heard from.					
	5	168	3991 07	12	408 09	4	1921 90
	6	280	5087 78	12	103 21	22	2739 29
	7	108	3164 25	17	730 36	5	2047 90
	8	456	15746 64	55	1635 73	4	5607 50
	9	644	21384 41	48	1320 89	25	9615 92
	10	322	8585 76	42	1974 44	42	3706 49
	11	394	10073 93	23	894 11	7	4521 25
	12	218	7309 76	37	1348 74	16	3796 38
Wentworth	1	1581	40414 16	52	1932 68	215	12843 91
	2	455	10857 79	14	504 41	45	4605 92
	3	52	1772 79	3	53 10	2	1258 65
	4	238	6493 00	11	509 00	16	4014 00
	5	54	1333 87	2	37 60	9	475 62
	6	96	2614 17	11	414 45	8	1557 92
	7	80	1547 90	3	74 00	10	840 96
	8	91	2708 47	2	81 55	3	1145 64
	9	1821	25800 00	6	380 00	90	8443 77
York	1	2608	81659 64	103	3404 87	559	27662 00
	2	410	12360 12	15	473 00	68	3984 78
	3	not heard from.					
	4	600	21414 97	27	1121 19	131	7721 03
	5	226	8392 47	24	920 29	16	2321 29
	6	87	2556 04	7	121 40	.....	690 37
	7	176	5357 95	4	90 75	22	4585 83
	8	108	3600 00	6	50 00	12	1764 10
	9	not heard from.					
	10	not heard from.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Grand Total.....		

A.D. 1876, to the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1877, inclusive, showing

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$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
6722 72							
654 12							
1193 21							
1906 07							
2654 58							
2066 90							
5307 98							
9615 92							
3724 22							
4421 23							
3746 78	3346	95878 92	306	10044 60	163	41738 45	42013 73
12412 02							
4461 57							
1146 35							
4170 00							
427 62							
1351 11							
800 96							
1145 64							
8395 82	4468	93542 15	104	3986 79	388	35186 39	34311 09
26982 00							
3789 30							
7947 62							
2430 83							
654 20							
4203 16							
1732 65							
.....	4215	135332 19	186	6181 50	808	48729 40	47739 76
.....	73374	2028960 84	4555	150810 58	7753	777967 35	759282 41

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. DICKEY,

Inspector of Division Courts.

TORONTO, 4th January, 1878.

THE REPORT

OF THE

HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

IN THE MATTER OF THE

SETTLEMENT WITH THE ESTATE OF W. A. SCOTT

AS TO

TIMBER LIMITS

In the matter of the Settlement with the Estate of W. A. Scott.

I have come to the conclusion that the settlement made under order in Council of 2nd June, 1874, cannot, with any propriety, be re-opened. In the light which I now have, I think that I should have refused peremptorily to hear any argument on the question of re-opening the settlement, and should have persevered in that position. But the persistent importunity of Mr. T. H. Scott, (who seems to be the person now to profit by anything further that is got from the Government), his representations that he had opinions from able lawyers that the case was one which he was entitled to have re-opened, either by the Government or by the Courts, and his confidently expressed assertions that he would satisfy me on this point if the Government would only give him the opportunity of being heard by counsel on the matter, so far made an impression on me that I ultimately gave him the opportunity which he desired.

A day being accordingly appointed to hear the argument, he appeared by the Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., and Mr. Kerr, Q. C. (of the firm of Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd), as his Counsel.

Mr. Edgar attended, to suggest what might occur to him on the other side, in the interest of the Province. Legal opinions, also, were produced, which the claimant had obtained from the gentlemen who appeared for him on this occasion, and from other learned gentlemen, who had been his counsel before the Commissioners, but who did not assist in the argument before me, as well as from the Hon. J. H. Cameron and the Hon. Wm. McDougall. Had I come on the present occasion to a conclusion in favour of the claimant, these opinions would have secured me against political attack, if I had apprehended political attack; and in that view the claimant may be thought to have acted wisely in his generation in obtaining these opinions; but I must not in the discharge of my duty to the Province allow myself to be swayed by their influence, when my own conclusion is the other way.

These opinions, however, do not touch those conclusive considerations against the claimant which are based, (1) upon the purport of the application on the faith of which the Commission had been issued; or (2) upon the terms of the Commission itself which conformed to the application so made; or (3) upon the circumstance of the Commissioners having made their report after a long and careful investigation; and (4)

of such report having been made with the claimant's deliberate concurrence; (5) of the subsequent approval of that report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; (6) its adoption by an order in Council; (7) the subsequent payment of the money ($6,000) to the representatives of the estate in full of all claims; and (8) the deliberate acceptance of that sum in full on behalf of the estate. It is plain, also, from some of the opinions, that (9) they were given without the learned counsel who gave them having been put in possession of important evidence which the Commissioners had before them.

Though I can not with any propriety be swayed by the authority of the opinions, yet they have been useful as giving me the strongest arguments which could be urged by professional men on behalf of the claimant, and I have given to these arguments the most careful consideration.

I have also read carefully all the *viva voce* evidence which was given before the Commissioners. the voluminous papers which were produced to them, and also the printed book of the claimant, containing a lot of *ex parte* affidavits which since the settlement he has got up from persons, some of whom were witnesses before the Commissioners, and others of whom he and his counsel had chosen not to call. This book contains also a long and detailed comment on the law and the facts, to which I have given my best attention.

I had the assistance of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in examining the evidence on the merits of the original claim.

All this has occupied many days of my time; but as I consented to hear counsel, I thought it a duty not to dispose of the application without the most thorough consideration, whether that consideration should result favourably or unfavourably to the claimant.

It may be useful to give a short history of the case, and a statement of the statutory enactments and departmental regulations which bear upon it.

From the year 1864-5 until the year 1870-71 inclusive, Mr. Walter Scott, or his son Mr. William Adam Scott. held licenses for valuable timber limits in certain townships. In the Fall of 1871, information was given to the Crown Land Department that false returns had been made by Mr. William A. Scott, of the saw-logs and square timber cut on their limits; and the Commissioner, after making enquiry, was satisfied that the information was correct, not perhaps to the extent alleged, but at all events to such an extent that the sum of $26,000 would not more than cover the unpaid dues on what Scott had cut on the limits, and disposed of without paying the dues; and, consequently, in 1872, the Commissioner declined to renew the licenses to Scott or for the estate, without having this amount paid. Accordingly, one of the limits was sold for $10,000 to Messrs. Hilliard & Mowry, who had acquired some interest in it under Scott, and who paid the $10,000 to the Government; and the licenses for Scott's other limits were issued to Messrs. Benedict & Son on payment of $16,000, that firm claiming as Assignee of Scott.

The Commission already referred to was afterwards issued on the application of the representatives of the estate; and the Commissioners thereby aypointed, after taking all the evidence which the claimant produced, reported their opinion to be that, "frauds had probably been committed by or on behalf of William A. Scott to the extent of $20,000, and that $6,000 without interest or costs should be refunded." This report was approved of by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the $6,000 duly paid over under an Order in Council. This payment was supposed to have made an end of the matter; but the present claimant afterwards changed his mind, and now demands a further sum of $16,259.43 over and above what with his concurrence given under the advice of his counsel, the Commissioners had recommended, and the Government had paid.

I shall state hereafter, with more detail, the facts of which I have thus given an outline.

It may be observed, that during the period in question, the granting of timber licenses was regulated by the Consolidated Act of Canada, chapter 23, which provided amongst other things, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands might grant licenses to cut timber on the ungranted lands of the Crown, at such rates, and subject to such conditions,

regulations and restrictions as might from time to time be established by the Governor in Council, that "*no license shall be so granted for a longer period than twelve months from the date thereof*," and that—"Every person obtaining a license shall, at the expiration thereof, "make to the officer or agent granting the license, or to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, "a return of the number and kinds of trees cut, and of the quantity and description of "sawlogs, or of the number and description of sticks of square timber manufactured and "carried away under such license; and such statement shall be sworn to by the holder of "the license, or his agent, or by his foreman, before a Justice of the Peace; and any person "refusing or neglecting to furnish such statement, or evading or attempting to evade any "regulation made by Order in Council, shall be held to have cut without authority, and "the timber made shall be dealt with accordingly.

By the regulations established by Order in Council of the 16th April, 1869, it is provided that, "All licenses or occupants of timber berths shall furnish through themselves, their agents, collectors and foremen, to such agent or agents as the Commissioner "of Crown Lands may appoint for that purpose, and at such time or place as such agent "or agents may require, satisfactory proof upon oath as to the *exact locality* where all the "timber, sawlogs, and other lumber in his or their possession were cut, giving the number "of pieces and description of timber, sawlogs, and other timber cut by themselves and "others, to their knowledge, upon each of the timber berths held or occupied by him or "them respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on settlers' lands, "giving the names of such settlers, the name of the township, and *the number of each "lot and concession.*"

The 19th Regulation provides (amongst other things), that "before moving any raft "or parcel of timber, lumber or saw-logs from the Agency in which it has been cut, the "owner, or person in charge thereof, shall report the same to the Crown Timber Agent, "making, if required, declaration upon oath as to where the said timber was cut, the "number of pieces and description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel "of timber, and the number of cribs, stating at the same time the number and description of pieces cut on private lands, also under settlers' license, giving the names of the "owners or licenses of such land, with the name of Township and number of each lot "and concession."

The 22nd Regulation provides, amongst other things, that "persons evading the "payment of timber dues . . . shall be refused further licenses, and their "berths shall be forfeited at the expiration of their existing license."

In accordance with these enactments and regulations, licenses are granted for one year only, and are expressed therein to be for that period and "no longer," and to be subject to various conditions, of which one is, that the licensee or his representatives shall comply with all regulations which are or may be established by Order in Council.

The information of the falsity of Mr. Scott's returns was given to the Commissioners officially, and by one who ought to know. The claimant speaks of this person as a discarded and absconding clerk, and charges him with gross falsehood in the matter. But it is plain that the mere fact of his being a discarded or an absconding clerk would not have warranted the Commissioner in wholly overlooking without enquiry, the specific information which he professed to give in regard to matters of which he should have had personal knowledge. The information was in effect, that the returns of sawlogs and square timber cut by Scott on the limits held by him in the Townships of Cavendish, Harvey, Sherburne, Anstruther and Glamorgan, were erroneous, fraudulent and incorrect; that he had cut a much greater quantity of sawlogs during the last nine years than he had returned as so cut, and that a large quantity of sawlogs and square timber returned by him as having been cut on certain patented lands and consequently passed duty free, had not been cut on such lands, but were really cut on the lands held by him under license, and ought to have been charged with the customary duty.

On receipt of this information, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in pursuance of his duty, and in the exercise of the discretion which by law he possessed, stopped the renewal of the licenses until enquiry should be made as to the facts; and he first sent the Assis-

tant Commissioner, Mr. Johnson, to Mr. Scott himself at Peterborough, to make what enquiries he could. From Mr. Scott he obtained no satisfaction; and on the 3rd of January, 1872, Messrs. Joseph Shaw and George Bick, two Government agents of experience in forest ranging, were instructed to cause a careful inspection to be made of Mr. Scott's sawlogs and square timber operations in the seasons of 1869–70, and 1870–71, with a view to ascertaining by personal examination of the lots, the truthfulness or falsity of the charges made.

Messrs. Shaw and Bick were put in possession of the various returns and other papers in the Crown Lands Office bearing upon the question, as well as of the particulars of the charges made.

On the 14th of June, 1872, these gentlemen reported that they had made a careful examination; and they gave the result in regard to each of the private lots mentioned in Mr. Scott's returns for the years specified. From these it appeared, that on some of the lots named no timber had been cut, and on others the quantities cut were much less than the returns had represented; in their report they stated the evidence on which they had arrived at their conclusions; and on the whole it is not now disputed that Scott's returns were incorrect and unreliable, whether Messrs Shaw and Bick were right in all particulars or not.

After this report had been received, and while it was under the consideration of the Department, Mr. Henry S. Smith, Solicitor at Peterborough, wrote on behalf of Mr. Scott, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, stating that, as the parties who had been employed to investigate the charges against Mr. Scott had made their report, he supposed Mr. Scott was entitled to know what the charges were, in order that he might defend himself; and Mr. Smith therefore requested the Commissioner to furnish him with a detailed statement of the charges, as early as possible.

To this request, the Deputy Commissioner replied on the 9th July, 1872, giving the information desired. He stated in this letter that the charges were as follows :—"That "Mr. Scott had for several years past, represented certain timber limits in the County of "Peterboro', held under timber license from the Crown, on which he had from year to "year been cutting sawlogs and square timber, and making his returns of the timber so "cut by him to the Crown Timber Agent at Belleville; that these returns showed nearly "one-half of all his lumbering operations for several years past to have been carried on "upon certain private lands; that the sawlogs and timber alleged to have been cut on such "private lands were passed free of dues to the Government, and that it is alleged that almost "the entire of his timber so cut was really so cut on his limits, and ought to have been so "returned; that it was also alleged, that in his sawlog returns he had reported only a "portion of his operations; thereby returning a much less quantity than he had really cut, "and defrauding the Government out of large sums of money annually; that he ought to "have paid for stumpage of the timber and sawlogs cut on his limits, but fraudulently "returned as cut on certain private lands; that it was also alleged, that those returns "were made up between Mr. Scott and John Rogers, the latter of whom appeared to have "been acting as Bushranger under the instructions of the Crown Timber Agent at Belle-"ville, and who, as a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench, certified to "the affidavits, several of which are alleged to be forgeries, whilst other parties who "signed the returns, declared that they signed because asked to do so by Rogers and Scott, "but that they never made oath to them; that the Department having decided upon going "into an investigation of the returns for the years 1869–70, 1870–71, with the view of "forming an estimate from the returns of these years to serve as a guide upon which to "base calculation of frauds in former years, and the inspections having been completed, "the following was the result: 'The returns of sawlogs for the year 1869–70, represent "'30,344 sawlogs to have been cut on certain private lands, in the Township of Harvey "'that year, and 10,100 cut on certain private lands in other townships during the years "'1870–71, making a total of 40,444 sawlogs which were passed duty free during the "'said two years; that the inspection shows that there were only 32 sawlogs cut by or "'for Mr. Scott on any of the lands noted during the last two years mentioned, thereby "'showing clearly a fraud in Scott's return, of logs alleged to have been cut on private "'lands for these two years to the extent of 40,412 sawlogs; that Scott's return of square "'timber cut on certain private lands during the same period, amounted to 1,654 pieces;

"'that the inspection shows that only 273 pieces were cut by or for Mr. Scott on the pri-
"'vate lands mentioned during the said two years, thereby showing a fraud in his square
"'timber return of the same period, to the extent of 1,381 pieces; that the investigation
"'also showed a short return of sawlogs during the said two years to the extent of over
"'40,000 standards; that the Department had not had time to make up a final report as
"'to the full extent of these frauds, but it was hoped that the above would be sufficient
"'to enable Mr. Smith to apprehend the nature and extent of the charges against Mr.
"'Scott.'"

Mr. Scott, or Mr. Smith on his behalf, did not attempt to make any defence against the charges thus communicated; and the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands proceeded, on the materials in his possession, to estimate the loss to the Crown by the frauds referred to at the sum of $32,120.60 without reckoning interest, being $25,078.08 for unpaid dues on sawlogs, and $7,042.52 for unpaid dues on square timber presumed to be cut on Crown Lands; but, in order to be within the mark, he reduced the amount to $26,000; and his report to this effect, 22nd August, 1872, was approved of and adopted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The Commissioners obtained payment of that sum in the way already explained.

The Commissioner might, by reason of fraud or misconduct on the part of the licensee to any amonnt, have refused any renewal of the licenses; and it may be doubted whether strict justice and the public interests did not demand that course; but the Commissioner chose to be lenient, and to grant such renewals on the simple condition of the Public Treasury being reimbursed what appeared at the time to be the actual loss, or something less than the actual loss, sustained through the misconduct or neglect of the licensees; and the estate of Mr. Scott was allowed the benefit of the value of the timber limits except $26,000.

Subsequently, Mr. Scott's representatives made an application for an opportunity of showing that, notwithstanding the evidence upon which the Department had acted, no frauds had really been committed, and that if anything was due to the Government in respect of Mr. Scott's transactions, the amount was greatly less than $26,000. The then Commissioner, the Honourable R. W. Scott, was of opinion that it was contrary to public policy to re-open such a matter; that the policy of the law had always been to leave to the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands the question of the renewal of licenses, such discretion to be exercised upon such evidence as should satisfy him; and that it was necessary for the protection of the public interests that strictly legal evidence should not necessarily be required in order to make it the Commissioner's duty to refuse the renewal of a license, or to renew upon such terms as should in the public interests seem to him meet.

After this, Mr. John Rodgers, who appears to have purchased a mortgage which had been made by Mr. Walter Scott, the father of Mr. W. A. Scott, to Mr. Sinclair, of Montreal, filed a Bill in Chancery upon the mortgage. The defendants, or their solicitor, represented to the Honourable Mr. Pardee, who had succeeded Mr. Scott as Commissioner of Crown Lands, that for the defence of this suit it was important to see the papers on which the Government had proceeded in dealing with the limits for which Mr. W. A. Scott had held licenses; and Mr. Pardee allowed the papers to be examined. It was suggested—though not a tittle of proof has been given—that dues payable to the Government had been paid to Rodgers as their agent, though these had not been accounted for by him to the Government; but no attempt appears to have been made in the suit to show anything of this kind, as an offset to the claim on the mortgage or otherwise. Rodgers had no right to receive dues for the Government, and there is not the slightest ground for believing that he did receive any such.

After this time applications on behalf of the estate were renewed; and the representatives of the Scott estate stated, among other things, that their principal had become insane, and that they were prepared to prove that the view of the case upon which the Commissioner of Crown Lands had acted was not correct, and to prove that nothing had been due or unpaid to the Government, or that, if anything had been due or unpaid, the amount was much less than $26,000; and they offered, in case the opportunity should be given them to produce such proof, they would in any event pay the costs of the investigation. Acting in the lenient spirit with which the late Commissioner had dealt with the parties

in giving to the estate the benefit of the value of the limits on terms, instead of forfeiting all their claims in respect of the territory, I reported to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 26th of May, 1874, that it had been alleged on behalf of the Scott estate that, if an opportunity were given they would be prepared to prove, either that no frauds had been committed by the Scotts or any one on their behalf, or that the amount of which the Government had supposed that the Province had been defrauded, and which in the Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands was placed at $26,000, had been greatly over-estimated ; and that the applicants had offered to pay the expenses of any investigation which might be ordered, in case their right should not thereby be established to the satisfaction of the Government. I stated that, in view of the circumstances, I was of opinion that the opportunity desired should be afforded ; and I recommended that a Commission should issue for the purpose.

Accordingly, on the 2nd of June, 1874, an Order in Council was made, approving of my report, and advising that it should be acted upon. A Commission was thereupon issued, directed to the Honourable Albert H. Richards, of the Town of Brockville, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and now Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia ; George A. Kirkpatrick, Esquire, of the City of Kingston, Barrister-at-law, member of Parliament for Frontenac ; and Thomas H. Johnson, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The including of the latter in the Commission has been objected to on the part of the claimant as unfair to the estate, but there is manifestly no reasonable ground for the objection. The Assistant Commissioner was the proper officer to investigate such matters ; he had no concern in the question except to ascertain the truth ; his honesty in judging upon the materials before him when he made his report as Assistant Commissioner, had not been impugned ; the Commission was issued because of the promise and expectation of new evidence ; the other Commissioners have in their report recorded their judgment that on the materials before him Mr. Johnson was justified in the conclusion at which in his report he had arrived ; and he concurred with them in recommending, in view of the new evidence, a further reduction of $6,000. I may add, that his appointment as one of the three Commissioners was in accordance with judicial precedent. It is common for a Judge of the first instance to be one of the Judges on an appeal from his judgment even where there is to be no new evidence ; and cases also are in the discretion of the Courts sent back for reconsideration to arbitrators who have made an award which is held to be erroneous. Mr. Johnson's experience made him a valuable member of the Commission.

The Commission which was issued, recited (among other things) the statement made on behalf of the applicants that proof could be produced, that no frauds had been committed by the holders of the licenses or any of them, or that the amount of which the Government was defrauded had been greatly over estimated ; and the Commissioners were directed to enquire into the amount of dues which during each year ought to have been paid by Mr. Scott or other members of his family or their assigns, in respect of logs and timber cut by them, or on account of any of them, under license from the Crown since the year 1865 ; and the amount actually paid to the Government of Canada or of Ontario, during each year aforesaid ; and if it appeared to the Commissioners that the revenue had been defrauded by the said persons, and that it was impossible actually to ascertain the amount of the frauds, the Commissioners were required to state the extent to which, after hearing the evidence, and in view of all the circumstances which might be made to appear, they should consider it probable that frauds had been committed ; and the result of the said investigation, with the evidence taken, they were directed to report to His Honour.

It was argued before me, that the enquiry should not have gone back to a date prior to Confederation. That appears to be a new suggestion. If there were unpaid dues antecedent to Confederation, they certainly should be paid now ; and it is nothing to the estate whether the payment is in the first instance to the one Government or the other, or whether what was retained for the period before Confederation is to go to the Province for its own use, or is to be accounted for by the Province to the Dominion. It was for the Commissioner to determine on what terms, if any, he would, under the circumstances, renew any of the licenses; and he held it to be just that the unpaid dues since 1865, should be

made good to the extent already explained. This was manifestly a just and reasonable exercise of the discretion which the law reposed in him.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Toronto, on the 22nd of June, 1874, when, at the request of the Counsel representing Mr. Scott's estate, the Commissioners decided to hold their next meeting at Peterborough, for the greater convenience of procuring witnesses, &c.

The Commissioners accordingly met at Peterborough on the 2nd of July, and began the examination of the witnesses produced on behalf of the estate ; and the examination was continued from day to day until the 18th of July, when the Commissioners adjourned their sittings to the City of Toronto. Subsequent meetings were held there, and evidence taken and arguments heard on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th and 31st of July.

At the meeting on the 31st July, Counsel for the claimants asked for the decision of the Commissioners as to whether the burden of proof under the Commission, as to the timber having been cut on public or private lands, was on the claimants or on the Crown ; and after argument it was properly decided that the burden of proof was upon the claimants. This decision was in accordance with what the claimants themselves had voluntarily proposed when they applied for the Commission, and with the intent and meaning of the Commission as shown by its terms. It was in accordance also with the spirit of the Statute and the regulations. It having been discovered that the sworn returns were false, and that the timber had not been cut on the private lands set forth in these returns, it would have been out of the question to rule that the Crown could not for this misconduct withhold a renewal, unless the Crown could prove that the exempted timber had not been cut on other private lands than those sworn to in the licensee's returns.

When the Commissioners announced this ruling, Counsel on behalf of the claimants asked for an adjournment of at least two months, in order to get further evidence to establish what they had failed to establish so far, and what they had in all their applications until after the issuing of the Commission, declared that they were prepared and ready to establish. To the application for further time the Commissioners assented, and they announced that when they next met, the inquiry would be proceeded with from day to day until completed.

The next meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 2nd February, 1875. The claimants however, notwithstanding the long delay given for this purpose, produced no further evidence, and their Counsel declared to the Commissioners that they had decided not to produce any further evidence. The following minute was therefore made by the Commissioners in their minute book :—" Dr. McMichael announced that the petitioners did not intend to call any more witneses."

A full argument then took place by Counsel on behalf of the claimants and on behalf of the Province ; and I myself was present as a listener, in order to form a personal judgment as to the merits of the claim. At the close of the argument, the Commissioners recommended to the representatives of the Scott estate, a sort of compromise, viz. : that they should accept the sum of $6,000 in full of all claims. Mr. T. H. Scott, who was acting on behalf of the estate, conferred with his Counsel, and with their advice acceded to the suggestion. The Commissioners thereupon made a report, bearing date the 4th February, 1875, stating, amongst other things, that they had held protracted sittings at Toronto and Peterborough ; that they had heard all witnesses brought before them ; that they had taken the evidence in writing ; that they had received all the documentary evidence produced ; that they had heard Counsel on both sides ; and that they considered that the Assistant Commissioner had been justified under the evidence before him in reporting the amount due to be as stated by him, namely, $26,000; but that the Commissioners having had the advantage of hearing the evidence under oath, as well as additional evidence, and having had the assistance of Counsel on both sides, in view of all the circumstances which had been made to appear before them, they considered that probably frauds had been committed during the years aforesaid by or on behalf of the said William A. Scott to the extent of $20,000, and that they were of opinion that the sum of $6,000, without interest or costs, should be refunded to the applicants or the proper persons entitled thereto.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands recommended that this report should be acted upon ; and an Order in Council to that effect was passed and approved of by the Lieu-

tenant-Governor, 18th February, 1875. The Order provided that a warrant should issue to Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd, the solicitors who represented all the parties interested, for the sum of $6,000. After the making of the report, and before the passing of the Order in Council, it had been ascertained that Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd had authority to receive the money on behalf of Mr. Benedict, the assignee of the limits, and the executors of Walter A. Scott, who had as between him and William A. Scott a lien on the limits, and of Sheriff Kempt of Lindsay, who was Assignee in insolvency of William A. Scott; these being the only persons claiming up to this time to be interested.

It is obvious that in dealings with the Government a settlement should be final, unless grounds appear which, if the case were between individuals, would be sufficient to re-open the settlement. In the present case it was not even contended that any such grounds exist; but the contention was, that the evidence contained in certain *ex parte* affidavits, which the claimants had procured, taken in connexion with the evidence before the Commissioners, showed that the Province had not been defrauded to the extent of $20,000, and that the Government should, notwithstanding the Commissioners' Report and the settlement, make good the difference.

After repeatedly perusing the papers, and giving my best attention to everything which was said on behalf of the claimants, I see no reason for dissenting from the opinions deliberately formed by the former Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. R. W. Scott, on the evidence before him; or from the opinion formed by the Honourable Mr. Richards, Mr. George A. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Thomas H. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Honourable Timothy B. Pardee, the present Commissioner, on the evidence and arguments before the Commissioners; and I am of opinion that if this case were to be opened, notwithstanding the settlement, and notwithstanding the circumstances previous thereto, no settlement of any matters affecting the public could ever be regarded as final,—a result which would be disastrous to the general interests.

When a matter has been deliberately settled, it should be understood to be the policy of this Province, that the importunity of unsuccessful claimants and their friends is useless. A different practice by other Legislatures is well known to have made frightful inroads on the public treasury of which these Legislatures were guardians.

I may sum up some of the other objections to re-opening the matter as follows:—

It may be observed that there was no legal claim to the renewal of any of the timber licenses; the licenses were for one year only; and neither the statute nor the regulations gave any legal right of renewal of licenses. The public interests have been deemed by the Legislature from an early period to require, that a renewal should be a matter for the unfettered discretion, year by year, of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. In this case, the Commissioner duly exercised this discretion; and the estate got the benefit of a further renewal on terms.

As a renewal may be refused altogether, so it may be granted on any conditions which the Commissioner of Crown Lands deems to be just and equitable, and to be demanded by public policy. The Commissioner, in the present instance, named these conditions and renewed accordingly.

Further, the regulations provide for forfeiture of the license in case of any false statement; and *a fortiori* ought a false statement to involve forfeiture of the privilege of renewal. What has been exacted from the licensee and his representatives in the present case is something greatly short of forfeiture.

That false statements were made in Mr. Scott's returns under previous licenses, there is absolutely no dispute. Mr. Scott's returns from time to time were in apparent conformity with the regulations. These returns professed to give, amongst other things, the alleged quantity of timber cut on private lots, and what the lots were on which such cutting was claimed to have taken place; the lots, concessions and townships; as the regulations required. On the faith of these returns, the timber had been allowed to pass free

of duty; but it does not now admit of argument that these returns, though sworn or purporting to be sworn, were not true. The timber alleged to have been cut on such private lots was certainly not cut as so alleged.

I have ascertained from an examination which I have had made, that the total returns of saw logs from 1865 to 1871 inclusive, comprised an aggregate quantity of 44,596,800 feet.

That the quantity proved by the claimants' own evidence to have been shipped during these years, was	40,016,584 feet.
That the quantity used locally was	2,258,000 feet.
That the quantity remaining over after 1871 (according to Benedict's affidavits at p. 23 of the claimants' pamphlets), was	4,944,120 feet.
Total	47,218,704 feet.

These figures show an aggregate quantity of 2,621,904 feet, cut over and above the aggregate quantity returned, even if it were to be assumed (in spite of great reason to believe the contrary) that there was none cut beyond the proved shipments and the two other particulars above given. It would have required overwhelming evidence to justify the Government or Commissioners in assuming that the returns by the licensee "enormously exceeded" the actual quantities, as the present claimant affirms was the case; but so far from there being such evidence, the evidence appears to be the other way.

These observations relate to the saw logs. I do not understand that the returns are pretended to have been excessive as respects the square timber.

So much for the aggregate quantities returned and cut respectively,

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As to the portion of these quantities of saw logs, which was returned as cut on private lands, and which therefore escaped duty, I may observe that there are several circumstances of a general kind, which indicate an attempt to defraud the Government.

Thus, a reference to the map shews that the stream upon which Mr. Scott's mill was situated, ran almost entirely through Government lands which were licensed to Mr. Scott. Then the evidence of Moffatt, a witness called by the claimant shows, that except in the immediate vicinity of the mill, upon the "mill lots," Mr. Scott's logging operations were conducted every year at shanties up the creek and in licensed territory; yet every year large quantities of saw logs were returned as cut on private lots other than the mill lots. W. H. Hall, another of the witnesses for the estate showed, that in 1869-70, the logs were cut on limits in four townships, and that during the whole period from 1864 to 1872, Scott cut on the mill lots (14 and 15 in the 8th concession Harvey), only "from a million to a million and a half feet;" (p. 53), and he says, "I think my information is correct; I had to watch him as I owned lots near him and was agent for others." Also, "I do not think Scott cut 30,000 on 13 and 14 in 9th concession." This would make about 7,650 standards in all cut upon lots 14 and 15 in 8th concession, and 13 and 14 in 9th concession. (In another place he says, his estimate included some square timber). Yet there were returned over 20,000 logs, as cut on these lots from time to time; besides a large quantity of square timber.

1864–5.

On going into the details of the evidence relating to the transactions year by year, I find that in the season of 1864–5, the first year to which the enquiry related, Mr. Scott appears to have taken an active part in the preparation of the returns to Government, he having himself sworn to no less than four out of the eight statements of that year. Now the square timber returns for that year are unsatisfactory. For instance, J. W. Stone's name is to an affidavit, purporting to swear to a return of 802 pieces as cut on private lands;

yet Moffatt, a witness called as I have said by the estate, proved that all Stone's cutting that year was on licensed lands; and Stone was not called to contradict him. It cannot be claimed to have been proved that Stone's return was correct as to the total quantity cut on private lands, though erroneous in detail; for the evidence given before the Commissioners and the affidavits subsequently made for the estate, together only shew the following cuttings on private lands that year, viz:

By Trennum	250	pieces
Bought from Leeper	175	"
" " Sheriff	105	"
Total	530	".

Whereas Scott's Returns that year shewed as cut on private lands the following, which were therefore passed free of duty:

Healy's Return	238	pieces
Scott's	297	"
Stone's	802	"
Hunter's	553	"
Montgomery's	727	"
Total	2,617	

The natural conclusion, therefore, seems to be, that the whole of the return of 802 pieces cut on private lands, as well as portions of the other returns of that year, were fraudulent. No evidence appears as to why Stone was not called as a witness before the Commissioners, nor has the claimant got any affidavit from him since.

1865–6.

In the operations of the next season, 1865–6, three of the returns are said to have been signed by Chambers in blank. Chambers, in his evidence before the Commissioners said: "The returns were given to me by Scott to be signed in his office;" and the claimant in the printed book assumes this allegation to be correct. The total saw-log returns of this year are comprised in these spurious statements said to have been signed in blank by Chambers, and profess to shew 7,200 only as cut on licensed lands, while 9,500 are said to have been cut on private lands. It is remarkable that one of these statements gives the cuttings in eight different localities, yet they each come out in round numbers of thousands or half-thousands. In one locality, patented lots 12, 13 and 14 in 6th concession Harvey, the cutting is put at 4,000 logs, while Moffatt says: "I do not think any cutting was done that year on 12, 13 and 14 in 6th concession." Again, in the season of 1865–6, Scott filled in, and swore to a return of square timber cut on private lands in Otonabee and Asphodel. Healy, a witness called by the estate to prove the square timber cut in Asphodel that season, showed that he had only cut 350, while Scott's statement alleged 798 to have been cut on private lands in Asphodel. Healy speaks of no other (except by hearsay, of 285 pieces) cut that year in Asphodel, although he took Scott's raft to Trenton and would know. The same year, in the return signed by one O'Connor, the townships, lots, concessions and numbers of pieces were filled in by Scott and signed by O'Connor, and his return claims 1,595 pieces as cut on private lands in Harvey; while Moffatt deposed before the Commissioners that "no square timber was got out for Scott in Harvey that year, except what Stone got out after 1st March, 1866; all of it was got out on licensed lots, to the best of my knowledge." The claimant did not call O'Connor. The entire quantity of square timber proved to have been cut on private lands that year was, by

Trennum	120	pieces
Healy	354	"
Total	474	

instead of the 1,595 passed duty free.

1866–7.

In the returns of 1866–7, there is a sworn statement signed by William Armstrong, in which he says, that "he hath a personal knowledge of the locality in which the within mentioned sawlogs were made, and that the said logs were made upon the within mentioned lots and concessions, and upon no other, to the best of his knowledge and belief." This return showed 17,387 standard logs cut in Harvey, whereof 13,477 are claimed to have been cut on private lands. Armstrong was not called before the Commission to substantiate this, although he was present at the sittings of the Commission ; but he has since made an affidavit for the claimant (printed by the estate at p. 27 of pamphlet) in which he says his cutting in the season was 2,002 standards, and all in the Township of Harvey, instead of the 17,387 mentioned in the return. It cannot be said that the rest of these logs were cut by others, because Moffat speaking of Armstrong's operations that year, says " He was the only one in Harvey." " The main body of that fall's cutting was off licensed lands." " He cut some, but not a great deal, on private lands." " No one else in Harvey that year."

Shaw and Bick's report on the subject of these alleged frauds was before the Commissioners, and appears, in fact, to have been the chief subject of attack by the Scotts. This report contains the following clause :—" Mr. Armstrong also states that he never made any " affidavit to any returns of timber, nor ever had been asked to do so ; but that on two occa- " sions, returns were brought to him in Caisse's Hotel in Peterboro', by John Rogers, who was " in company with Mr. Scott, and he signed them without knowing their contents ; but this was " previous to the spring of 1870." This statement has not been contradicted by Armstrong, but on the contrary, he states in his second affidavit that he gave Rogers the returns signed in blank ; and Rogers in his evidence before the Commissioners said : " I got the information from Scott and Armstrong ;" " I asked for the return after, but could not get it until I caught " Armstrong and Scott together at Caisse's. They had their books, and we sat down, and I " made out the return on the day the jurat bears date," (3rd December, 1867.) " It was a " copy from his book."

1867–8.

In returns of 1867–8, Armstrong professed to give details of sawlogs cut in Harvey, and gave exactly 6,000 standards as cut on private lots, and only 2,400 on limits. But Moffatt's evidence shows that Armstrong's two shanties were on licensed lands, and contradicts the statement in many details. Shaw and Bick's report and Roger's evidence are applicable to show Scott's connection with this return.

In the same season, 1867–8, Daniel Stone's return claimed 7,485 standards as cut on private lots in Harvey, while Moffatt proves that Stone took out no saw logs that year. Stone, as I have said, was not examined to support his return.

1868–9.

In the returns of 1868–9, the return made by J. W. Stone showed the enormous number of 31,930 logs cut on private lands in Harvey, but Moffatt says : " Stone did not take out any logs for Scott in Harvey in 1868–9," and Moffatt contradicts very fully the details of lots given in the return to the Government. The return signed by James Bronstin, claimed 2,750 logs as cut on patented lands in Harvey in 1868–9, while Moffatt proved that this man was *foreman* taking out *timber* in Cavendish," and that " he did not take out any sawlogs in Harvey that year." Moffatt, in giving an account of this season's cutting in Harvey, shewed no one to have cut there but Armstrong ; and Armstrong in his recent affidavit only claims to have cut 10,026 standards in Harvey. Bronstin was not examined before the Commissioners. Thus while the affidavit returned by Scott to the Government for this year's work, purports to be by Stone, and to state that the cutting was done by him, the evidence is that the cutting was by Armstrong ; the return was of 31,930 logs cut on private lands, while Armstrong's own affidavit got up by the claimant himself since, shews not one-third of that number to be correct, even if Armstrong's affidavit is to be received.

1869-70.

Of the returns of 1869–70, one is sworn to have been filled in by Mr. Scott, and the affidavit also which verifies the return, was evidently filled in by him. The signature of Stone to this affidavit when compared with other signatures of his, is very unlike. The affidavit says: "The number of pieces of timber, etc., were respectively cut and got out on the lots or parcels of lands mentioned in said statement, and opposite which they are placed in said statement." But the report of Shaw and Bick, the evidence of Stone before the Commissioners, and an affidavit of one Kelso, show that the statement is entirely incorrect. The incorrectness as to lots is indeed admitted; but in explanation, it is suggested that square timber in corresponding quantities was that year got out on other private lots and not returned.

Another of the returns of this year, 1869–70, was filled in and sworn to by Scott on the 24th of May, 1870; and, although positive in its language as to the particular lots, he is clearly proved by Shaw and Bick to be wrong asto 19 x 3rd, 19 x 4th and 19 x 6th Ops; and there is no evidence to support the affidavit as to these lots. The only answer attempted is, that though the returns are wrong, timber to some such amount was cut on other lots and not so returned.

Speaking of this year, 1869-70, W. H. Hall, a witness called up the Estate says,—after stating who had got out saw-logs, says :—"These men were all taking out saw-logs on Scott's limits that winter. He had limits in four townships, Harvey, Anstruther, Sherburne, and Cavendish. It was in these townships, on Scott's limits, that these logs were cut." Yet the returns were of 28,544 logs cut on private lands.

1870–71.

One of the returns of 1870-71 is headed in Scott's handwriting, and John Chambers' signature is said to be a forgery. This return appears to be grossly wrong: *e. g.* it claims 2,900 as cut on 16, 17, and 18, in the 10th concession of Harvey, whereas Shaw's and Bick's report, Mooney and Guthrie's affidavit, and Shaw's evidence concur in shewing that none were cut there in 1869-70 or 1870-71.

This return claims also that 4,000 logs were cut on the private lots 13, 14, and 15 in the 8th and 9th concessions of Harvey, while Shaw's evidence shows only 32 logs were so cut. The return also gives 1,800logs as cut on the patented lots, 17 and 18, in the 9th concession, while Shaw proves that none were so cut, and his evidence was uncontradicted. This return is dated 10th June, 1871. Again, of the returns of the same year 1870-71, there is one which was filled in, signed and sworn to by Scott, and which claimed 366 pieces white pine square timber as cut on lots 13 and 14 in the 12th concession Harvey, being private land. But Shaw and Bick's report, Shaw's evidence and Moffatt's evidence, all show that none were so cut. The only evidence as to square timber cut in 1870-1 was, that given by J. Macdonald before the Commission, wherein he at most only substantiates his own return. This affidavit of Scott's is sworn on 1st September, 1871.

It was argued that a Government Agent, Rodgers, had accepted these false returns as correct. But they certainly were not correct, and he had no authority to bind the Government or the Province by accepting or sanctioning incorrect returns. No statutory enactment and no regulation is referred to as giving him any such power. If he was induced to accept returns as correct knowing that they were not correct, this was a joint fraud which aggravated the public wrong. If he accepted incorrect returns in ignorance of their incorrectness, what is the argument for binding the Government by such acceptance? Besides, the circumstance of Mr. Scott having engaged in financial transactions with Rodgers by endorsements, mortgages, &c., weakens or destroys any possible argument which could otherwise have been founded on his acts as an alleged Government Agent. His position was that of bush-ranger.

Then it is said that Mr. Scott built and kept in repair, at his own cost and expense, a certain road from his mill to Gull Lake; that he expended several thousands of dollars

in doing so; that several miles of this road are now adopted and in use as a Government road; and that in some way or other this helps the claimant's demand. The Commissioner of Crown Lands informs me that the road referred to is a branch from the Buckhorn Road to Gull Lake, a distance of two or three miles, and is for the use of the parties working the limits formerly owned by Scott; that there are no settlers on that road; that that portion of the Buckhorn Road, from Hall's Bridge to somewhere near where this portion of road running to Gull Lake commences—a distance of eight miles—was built by the Government in 1865 and 1866, under the superintendence of Mr. Michale and Mr. Benson, at a cost of about $800 per mile; that the balance of the Buckhorn Road has been built by the Government since 1873, under contract with Mr. Graham and Mr. Boyd; that if the contractors made use of any portion of an old road they would be benefited and not the Government; that that portion of the road built by Graham and Boyd was at first only a cheap colonization road, costing about two hundred dollars per mile; that it was afterwards improved under the superintendence of Mr. Cord and Mr. Boyd, at an additional cost of about three hundred dollars per mile; that this road runs through the Township of Cavendish from the southern to the northern boundary, about fourteen miles; that three-fourths of Cavendish is under license to Messrs. Benedict & Company, assignees of Mr. Scott; and that having a good road, fourteen miles in length, running altogether through these limits, must be a great convenience to them in taking supplies for their lumbering operations. I am not able to perceive that Mr. Scott's expenditure on this road gives any right to open the settlement.

Again, the subsequent lunacy of Mr. W. A. Scott is suggested as a reason either for the Government's assuming the returns to have been right notwithstanding the conclusive evidence and even admission to the contrary, or for the impossible task being assumed by the Government of proving negatively that the timber, which was certainly not cut off the private lots specified by the licensee, was not cut off some other private lots either. How could the Government possibly prove such a negative? With respect to the alleged lunacy, it is to observed that Mr. W. A. Scott carried on his business until after the transactions in question had been completed, and until his business was stopped by proceedings in insolvency. He had gradually become greatly addicted to drinking; and he had from time to time manifested eccentricities such as a man so addicted is apt after a time to manifest; and those eccentricities were at the time evidently ascribed by his relatives and friends, as well as by others, to his drinking; but as he had ultimately softening of the brain (probably the result of his drinking), his eccentricities are now called to mind as evidence of his having been for years a lunatic. The claimant himself, in his evidence before the Commissioners, stated that it was in May or June, 1871, that it was first clearly observed that his brother was out of his mind. Most of the other witnesses who were called by the claimant, named the same year as the one in which they became satisfied that Mr. Scott was insane, though some witnesses named an earlier date. One of the claimant's witnesses, who had transactions with Mr. Scott up to February, 1872, admitted that he did not notice anything wrong at that time. But, while the claimant and some of the witnesses speak of observing insanity in 1871, no steps whatever were taken then or for a year afterwards for the protection of Mr. Scott's person or property. It was in the following year that he was put into Insolvency, and it was some time after the Insolvent proceedings had begun, that his person was interfered with. There is a theory that all of us are more or less unsound in mind, but when a man is left by his relatives, friends and others, to carry on his business for years, without restriction, and does for years without molestation carry on a large business, it is impossible, in view of the safety of public or private transactions, for his representatives to claim afterwards, without the strongest evidence, that all this time he was too unsound for responsibility, on the part of himself and his estate, for his acts.

Apart from all these considerations against opening the settlement, I have considered what, if the question were new and had not been the subject of previous decision or of settlement, could be fairly said to be established by the claimant's evidence, without taking into account many adverse views which in the interest of the estate might be regarded with more or less reason as debatable; and in doing so, I have arrived at the following results:

The amount of unpaid dues on sawn lumber, cut and shipped to Port Hope, by Mr. W. A. Scott up to 1871, is admitted at page 49 of the claimants' pamphlet at	$9,840	34
Add dues on Vinden's shipment in 1872, not included in above and admitted at page 37 of pamphlet to be, for principal	3,710	40
Interest thereon	445	24
Dues on sawn lumber used locally, as admitted at page 38 of the pamphlet	450	46
	$14,446	44
From this deduct dues and interest on what is said by claimant (page 39) to have been cut on Mr. W. A. Scott's Mill lots	$1,354	05
Shewing unpaid in respect of sawn lumber, a balance of	$13,092	39

The above sums of $9,840.34, and $450.46, include interest to 1872 as calculated by the claimant: though he contends against taking any interest into account in respect of any of the three items: but it is too plain for argument, that if the principal is to be charged, the interest must be chargeable also: that neither should be charged or both may.

Then as to square timber, the claimant gives a summary of what he says the evidence which was before the Commissioners, and the affidavits and letters he has got up since the settlement with the Government, establish, in regard to the square timber cut on private lands. Amongst these affidavits is one of William Armstrong, which is the only evidence that the claimant relies upon as to 528 pieces. The impossibility of now accepting any statement by Armstrong, I shall point out hereafter. A further quantity of 613 pieces depends on other affidavits got up since the settlement.

The inferences which the claimant draws from the depositions of two witnesses, Trennum and Healey, are so plainly objectionable that I modify them slightly. But, accepting for the moment, and for the present purpose, all the claimant's affidavits, except Armstrong's; and accepting in the same manner the claimant's own inferences from the evidence of seven of the nine witnesses whom he names, and modifying his deductions from the evidence of the two remaining witnesses named, what is the result?

The two witnesses are Trennum and Healey. As to Trennum's evidence, credit may be given to the estate for 700 pieces, while the claim is for 873. My reasons for this difference are these: Trennum speaking of 1864-5 says: "I made about 200 pieces—between 200 and 300 pieces –about 18,000 feet." Upon this statement it is dealing liberally with the claim to take the quantity at 250; as Scott's average that year of 71 feet per piece would give for 18,000 feet about 250 pieces of timber. The evidence that Scott had bought this lot on which this quantity is said to have been cut, is not at all strong; the only evidence of it being that of Trennum, who says he sold to Link, and only thinks that Link sold to Scott; yet I will assume that Scott made the purchase. As to 1865-6, the evidence is of 120 pieces, which I assume to be correct. For 1866-7 what Trennum says is, "I had between 4,000 and 5,000 feet." Now at the average of this season, 75 feet per piece, I may allow for 4,500 feet or 60 pieces. For 1867-8, I may allow 200 pieces. Trennum's evidence is "I had about the same as in 1866, about 12,000 feet, more pieces, it was smaller, nearly 300 pieces." At the average of that year (70 feet to the piece) 12,000 feet would only amount to 171 pieces; but I may allow 200, as Trennum says the pieces were small. For 1868-9 the evidence shews the quantity to have been 70 pieces. These figuresamount to 700 pieces only, the claimant putting down 873. With regard to Healey's evidence: it appears on reference to it, that the whole of his cutting of 1864-5 was sold to one Buck by Scott, and was taken to Quebec in Buck's raft, and I therefore make no allowance for that year. For 1865-6, Healy proves that he cut for Scott 350 pieces, while the claimant puts down 794 for Healey. With the exception of these modifications, I accept for the purpose of my present calculations the claimant's printed statement, p. 36.

Proceeding in this way which I have had a table prepared, showing for each year the number of pieces of square timber originally returned by W. A. Scott as duty free, as having been cut on private lands; the number of pieces now (in the way I have explained) assumed to have

been cut on private lands; and the number of pieces still not accounted for, and reduced to cubic feet at the average per piece, of Scott's rafts at Quebec in each year. The table shows also the dues payable thereon, and interest up to December, 1872, being the date of the receipt by the Crown of the money taken to cover unpaid dues.

1864–5.

Pieces returned duty free		2,667
Cut by Trennum	250	
Assumed to have been bought from Leeper	175	
Bought from Sheriff	105	
	——	530
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		2137
Number of cubic feet at 71 feet average, would be 151,727 ft.		
Dues thereon at ½d. per foot		$1,264 39
Interest for 8 years at 6 per cent		606 90
Still due for this year		$1,871 29

1865–6.

Pieces returned duty free		3485
Cut by Trennum	120	
Cut by Healey	354	
	——	474
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		3011
Number of cubic feet at 71 feet average, 214,065		
Dues thereon at ½d. per foot		$1,783 87
Interest at 6 per cent for 7 years		749 22
Still due for this year		$2,533 09

1866–7.

Pieces returned as duty free		2275
Cut by Trennum	60	
Assumed to have been bought by Leeper	167	
Assumed to have been bought by Stapleton	166	
	——	393
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		1882
Number of cubic feet at 75 feet average, 141,150		
Dues thereon at ½d. per foot		$1,176 25
Interest at 6 per cent for 6 years		423 45
Still due for this year		$1,599 70

1867–8.

Pieces returned as duty free		2859
" Cut by Trennum	200	
" " Gillespie	692	

Assumed to have been cut by Adam Link	1782	
		2674
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		185
Number of cubic feet at 70 feet average, 12,950		
Dues thereon at ½d. per foot		$107 91
Interest at 6 per cent for 5 years		32 37
Still due for this year		$140 28

1868–9.

Pieces returned as duty free		1614
Cut by Trennum		70
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		1544
Number of cubic feet at 63 feet average, 97,272		
Dues thereon at ¼c. per foot		$1,215 90
Interest at 6 per cent for 4 years		291 81
Still due for this year		$1,507 71

1869–70.

Returned as duty free		743
Cut by Alex. Link	277	
Cut by John Dorey	100	
Cut by James Montgomery	136	
		513
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		230
Number of cubic feet at 62 feet average, 14,260		
Dues thereon at 1¼ cent per foot		$178 25
Interest at 6 per cent for 3 years		32 08
Due for this year		$210 33

1870–71.

Pieces returned as duty free		1005
" claimed as cut by Macdonald		500
Balance on which dues wrongfully withheld		505
Number of cubic feet at 63 feet average, 31,815		
Dues thereon at 1¼ cent per foot		$397 68
Interest at 5 per cent for 2 years		47 72
Due for this year		$445 40

The result is this (in regard to square timber):—

Dues in arrears and interest	1864–5	$1,871 29
" " "	1865–6	2,533 09
" " "	1866–7	1,599 70

Dues in arrears and interest			1867–8	$ 140 28
"	"	"	1868–9	1,507 08
"	"	"	1869–70	210 33
"	"	"	1870–71	445 40
Total in respect of square timber				$8,307 17
Adding this sum to the amount already mentioned for sawn lumber.				13,092 39
And we have the sum of				$21,399 56

or more than the $20,000 allowed by the Commissioners.

This is the result without my going into the other grounds on which it was contended before the Commissioners with great foree that the true amount due was in excess of $27,000, as mentioned at page 22 of the claimant's pamphlet.

I may observe here that the claimant's argument seems full of manifest errors. Thus he brings out a sum of $3,082.07 only, as unpaid in respect of square timber. He does so (pages 36 and 40 of his pamphlet) by deducting from the sum of $7,042.50—which Mr. Johnson had estimated as the amount of unpaid dues on 11,223 pieces falsely returned as cut on private lands—the value of 6,295 pieces—which is the quantity that the claimant says was proved to have been cut on private lands and is by the claimant (he says) " estimated on the same ratio as Mr. Johnson had done." The claimant in this mode of reckoning forgot that Mr. Johnson had already given credit for the number which he thought might have been cut on private lands, and that (at most) further credit had to be given, not for the whole amount proved or claimed to have been proved as cut on private lands, but only for the difference between the number, so already credited by Mr. Johnson, and the further number so proved or claimed to have been proved. Mr. Johnson had taken the returns of logs cut on private lands to be 13,467, from which quantity, if the 6,295 are taken, there is a balance to be accounted for of 7,172. But on a subsequent comparison of the returns, it was ascertained that the quantity so returned, was 14,648 pieces, instead of 13,467, making 8,353, to be the quantity to be accounted for. The single oversight on the part of the claimant which I have thus explained, requires an addition to be made to his account on his own mode of calculation of $2,149.48.

I have said that no weight was to be attached to Armstrong's affidavit, obtained from him after the Commissioners had closed their work and the estate had been settled with. I say so because Armstrong was present during the inquiry before the Commissioners, and the claimants did not venture to have him sworn so as to give his evidence in the presence of the Commissioners and of Counsel ; and the affidavit which the claimant has since got from him, is opposed to the affidavits which he had previously made in connection with the official returns. His new statements are contradicted also by two of the claimant's own witnesses before the Commissioners, viz : Messrs. Moffatt & McMartin ; and the claimant himself, in order to discredit Armstrong's former statements, alleges that he was so unprincipled as to sign returns in blank, leaving them to be filled up by another according as the latter chose. These returns, it may be observed, are according to a printed form provided by the Department, with a printed form of affidavit containing certain statements required by the regulations.

It is further to be observed, that the results which I have stated do not depend at all upon the evidence of the informer, by whose voluntary and unexpected representations the Government was led to investigate the matter, and whose truthfulness and honesty the claimant strongly impugns.

The claimant speaks of the hardship of having to prove, so long afterwards, what timber the licensee had cut on private lands. But I have pointed out that the burden of giving the proof was in the first instance proposed and assumed by the claimant himself ; and that it has been occasioned by the proved, and indeed acknowledged, falsity of the licensee's sworn returns to the Department. And if such a fact as that did not throw the burden of proof on a licensee applying for the renewal of his licenses, the gain which a licensee might make by violating the regulations would be secure, and a violation of them however great would be safe whenever discovery could be delayed for a few months. If more timber was cut on private lands then the witnesses of the claimant have sworn to, the claimant has not shewn why he could not and

did not call before the Commissioners the other persons, if such there were, who had cut such other timber on private lands, or some persons who had personal knowledge of such other cutting; nor is it pretended, that Mr. Scott's books which are voluminous contain any entry of paymentto any private owners of other timber.

The burden of proof was deliberately assumed on behalf of the estate in the application for a Commission, and is not only reasonable in view of the considerations already mentioned, but is in accordance with the spirit of the enactments of the Legislature. Indeed, in a legal opinion obtained by the claimant from the late Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Mr. Cameron stated his opinion to be, that "by the words of the statute the *onus probandi* is thrown on the Scott estate." And in the opinion obtained in like manner from Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd, they say that "possibly the statute may be so strictly construed as to throw the *onus* "*probandi* on Mr. Scott's representatives." Other learned gentlemen whose opinions have been obtained differ as to this.

By the express terms of the Statute (Con. St. C., chap. 23, s. 3), a licensee was required to make a return, under the oath of himself, his agent or foreman, of the number and kind of trees cut down, the quantity and description of logs, &c.; and it is declared that any person neglecting to furnish such sworn statement shall be held to have cut without authority, and the timber shall be dealt with accordingly. It is plain that a false return is no compliance with this enactment; and where a correct and true return is not made, the timber is presumed by the Statute to have been cut without authority, and is to be dealt with accordingly.

It is further provided by the seventh (7th) section, that any person who cuts without authority, when the timber or sawlogs has or have been removed out of the reach of the Crown Lands Department, or it is otherwise impossible to seize the same, shall forfeit three dollars for every tree he is proved to have cut or carried off. It is further provided, "that whenever any timber seized for non-payment of Crown dues, or for any other cause of forfeiture, or any prosecution is brought for any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, and any question arises whether dues have been paid on such timber, or whether the said timber was cut on any other than public lands, the burden of proving payment, or on what lands the said timber was cut, shall lie on the owner or claimant of such timber, and not on the officer who seizes the same, or the party bringing such prosecution.

By another section (13) it is declared, "that any person availing himself of any false statement on oath to evade the payment of Crown dues shall forfeit the timber on which dues are attempted to be evaded." What has been done by the Government in the present case was not of the penal character thus provided for. Mr. Scott's timber has not been forfeited by the Government, but was carried away and sold by the licensee for his own benefit; and since the discovery of the wrong done no proposal has been made to deprive the licensee of the proceeds, or to charge him with thrice the value of every tree cut, which the Legislature thought would be a just penalty. All that the Government did in 1872 was, to refuse to renew licenses unless on terms of being paid the dues on the timber as to which the past returns had been discovered to have been false, and on which the payment of the dues appeared to have been evaded. The Government, instead of taking this course, might legally have refused to renew on any terms, and might besides have legally exacted, not merely as we have done the dues on the timber on which dues did not appear to have been paid, but three times the value of every tree cut for two years at all events, if not longer; and in that case the burden of proving on what lands the timber had been cut would, beyond all doubt, have been on Mr. Scott. Yet the comparatively mild treatment which the estate has received at the hands of the Government, the claimant regards as a great wrong to him and the estate. When sworn returns are confessedly false as to timber having been cut on specified private lands, it would be a strange and intolerable state of things if a Commissioner not only might grant, but was bound to renew, to the licensee the annual license without requiring that he should first pay the dues on what he was found not to have cut on the private lands sworn to by himself and his agents; unless the licensee should prove clearly that the returns were through an accident erroneous, and that he had cut the timber on other private lands, or had not cut it at all.

When a suggestion was made to the Commissioners to reduce the amount to be retained for unpaid dues, from $26,000 to $20,000, it seemed to me that it would be much more easy to show from the evidence that the sum of $20,000 was too small a sum for the estate to pay,

than to show that it was too much ; and after having read all the claimant's new affidavits, and having heard the new arguments on their behalf by several of the ablest counsel at the bar, as well as after reading the voluminous papers and evidence which were before the Commissioners, and which equal or exceed in extent the papers in any case which the undersigned had ever to do with on the Bench, he is of the same opinion still.

Under all the circumstances, I, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Pardee, came to the conclusion, that to open the matter again, or to pay any further sum to the claimant, is not only not demanded by justice, but is forbidden by every proper consideration applicable to the case, and that it is our duty to stand by the report of the Commissioners, and by the settlement which took place accordingly.

There must be a finality somewhere to claims against the Province, and if this matter could be re-opened after all that has taken place, there could be no such thing as finality in any case.

(Signed) O. MOWAT.

Toronto, 30th December, 1876.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Honour to cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Honourable the Minister of Education or his Department, and the Publishing House of Adam Miller & Co., and all other publishers, and also with any member of the Central Committee relating to the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education* and the establishment and publication of the *Canada School Journal*, and the granting of any sum of money to the said Adam Miller & Co., connected with the last-mentioned publication, together with all Orders in Council passed relative to the *Journal of Education* and the *Canada School Journal*.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE.

Memorandum with reference to the *Journal of Education*, dated 15th March, 1876.
Copy of an Order in Council, in regard to *Journal of Education*, dated 28th July, 1877.
Letter from Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., to Hon. the Minister of Education, dated 8th June, 1877.
" Hon. the Minister of Education to Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., dated 14th June, 1877.
" Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., to the Hon. the Minister, dated 16th June, 1877.
" Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., to A. Marling, Secretary of Department, dated 20th June, 1877.
" Hon. the Minister to Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., giving notice of the discontinuance of the $50 per month, payable to the *Canada School Journal*, dated 13th November, 1877.
Amounts paid to Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., on account of the *Canada School Journal*, during the six months ending December, 1877.

MEMORANDUM WITH REFERENCE TO THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

It is proposed that *The Journal* be continued as a publication for the following objects:—

1. Departmental notices and proceedings.
2. Regulations of the Educational Department and Orders in Council respecting educational matters.
3. Explanatory papers for the information of Inspectors, Masters and Teachers.
4. Legal decisions on educational points.
5. Proceedings of Teachers' Institutes, Associations and Conventions.
6. Matters connected with local administration.
7. Communications (See Notice).
8. Extracts from periodicals, &c., upon educational subjects.
9. Acknowledgement of books.
10. Advertisements on educational subjects will be inserted in *The Journal*.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 15th March, 1876.

NOTICE—COMMUNICATIONS TO THE JOURNAL.

While communications on educational subjects of general interest are invited, they must be considered as expressing the views of the writer. Political discussions are to be avoided. The essentials of each communication should be conciseness, and a subject-matter relating to school management, discipline, progress, teaching and other questions of administration.

Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers, as well as all others interested in education, are invited to avail themselves of *The Journal* for this purpose.

Messrs. Campbell & Son have written to the Minister of Education, respecting statements appearing in the circular letter of Dr. Ryerson, published in the February number of the *Journal of Education*, and which they contend may be construed to injuriously affect their standing. The purport of Messrs. Campbell & Son's reply, concisely stated, is as follows:—That they expressed their willingness to correct any errors in their trade list, but that they were justified in omitting the star, as denoting authorized books, from the two works referred to, and they quote the resolutions of the Council of Public Instruction of the 2nd and 3rd February, 1875, in justification. With respect to their assuming to print, that their Modern Geography and Atlas were "authorized by the Council of Public Instruction," Messrs. Campbell & Son stated that they were only fulfilling the invitation of the Council of Public Instruction as expressed by their resolution:—

"*Resolved*,—That Mr. John Lovell be invited to have his Geographies revised, and to "submit the same to the Council with a view to their consideration by the Text Book Com-"mittee; and that Messrs. Campbell & Son be also invited to revise and submit to the Coun-"cil their Geography, with a view to its recommendation for adoption in the Schools of "Ontario, if placed on the same footing as Messrs. Lovell's Geography, and reported by the "Text Book Committee as approved."

They also claim the right of advertising in their catalogue both authorized and unauthorized books, to meet the wants not only of the High and Public Schools, but of the many other Educational Institutions of the Province.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
20th March, 1876.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, acting Minister of Education, with reference to certain arrangements proposed to be made with the publishers of the *Canada School Journal*, and advise that the recommendation therein contained be acted upon.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 19th July, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the Education Department as follows :—

The publication of the *Canada School Journal* by Adam Miller and Company, with an editorial staff, and contributors composed of many who take the lead in educational work in the Province, has brought under consideration the question of the continuance of the *Journal of Education*.

In a former Report to Your Honour in Council on this subject, the Minister recommended the continuance of the publication of the *Journal*, in order to supply information as to the actions of the Department to Inspectors, Trustees, Teachers and others, which information required a special Journal for the purpose.

Now that such a Journal does exist, in the *Canada School Journal*, whose success should be aided by the Department, and not imperilled by the competition of the *Journal of Education* circulated gratuitously, the undersigned respectfully recommends that the arrangements proposed to be made by the undersigned with the publishers be approved of by your Honour in Council, such arrangements being that the publishers shall be paid fifty dollars per month, and that, in consideration of this sum they should furnish theDepartment with two hundred copies of the Journal for distribution to Inspectors and others, as also such space as the Department may from time to time require for the publication of Departmental matter, and that such arrangement be revocable at the pleasure of the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Pro Minister of Education.

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11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO, Ont., June 8th, 1877.

With reference to the proposition made to us by the Minister of Education, through Mr. Houston, we beg leave to reply, that on the terms named by him, we are willing to furnish all the space required from month to month, for the publication of the Official Notices of the Department, in the *Canada School Journal*.

As the status of a quasi-official journal is one of some importance to us, we would like to know whether there is any objection to our making an editorial announcement of the fact that the Departmental Notices will hereafter be published in the *School Journal*.

Your obedient servants,

ADAM MILLER & CO.

To Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONT.,
TORONTO, 14th June, 1877.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and have submitted to the

Government the question of discontinuing the *Journal of Education*, and arranging for making the new *School Journal* a medium of communication between the Department and those engaged in the work of education. This will involve a page or two for the official actions of the Department, most of which matter, if condensed, will be of interest to your subscribers. But where Regulations, a matter of some length is required to be communicated to Inspectors, Teachers and others, the Department will do so by circular, giving to your journal the heads only, or scope of such matter. The Department will require two hundred copies, in order to transmit them mainly to those who are officially connected with the Department, as well as to meet some exchanges from U. S. and Great Britain, &c. For this the Government is prepared to sanction the payment of fifty dollars per month. The June number of the *Journal of Education* will end its publication, pending at least the existence of the *School Journal* which I hope may be long and successful.

Yours, &c.,

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Messrs. Adam Miller & Co.,
Publishers, &c., Toronto.

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11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO, Ont., June 16th, 1877.

SIR,—We beg to say in reply to yours of the 14th instant, that we accept your proposition, respecting the publication of Departmental Notices in the *Canada School Journal*, and furnishing you with two hundred (200) copies per month.

We desire to mail the *Journal* in time to reach subscribers on the first of each month, and would therefore ask you to have the kindness to send in communications at as early a date as possible.

Any matter that it is not convenient to send in with general communications, can be inserted up to the time of going to press, viz. : the 25th of each month.

Your obedient servants,

ADAM MILLER & Co.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

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11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO, Ont., June 26th, 1877.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to send by bearer whatever Departmental matter you may have ready for publication in the July number of the *Canada School Journal*, and greatly oblige.

Your obedient servants,

ADAM MILLER & Co.

Alexander Marling, Esq.,
Secretary, Education Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 12th November, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—Now that this Department has been obliged to engage a printer in order to secure secrecy in the printing of Examination Papers, I find that we will have time to print circulars and Departmental notices which are required for the information of Inspectors, Trustees and other school officials. This will make it necessary that, on the 1st of January next, the present arrangement, under which the *Canada School Journal* is made the present medium of communication should terminate. This conclusion is arrived at quite irrespective of the pending enquiry before the Honourable Mr. Justice Patterson. When I recom-

mended the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education* and the use of the *Canada School Journal* in its place as the means of disseminating information amongst school officials I, of course, did not anticipate that the necessity of establishing a Departmental Printing Press and employing a printer would have arisen. As I propose to recommend to the Legislature at its next session that this provision should be permanent, it renders the further use of your *Journal* quite unnecessary.

I am, &c.,
ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Messrs. Adam Miller & Co.,
Publishers, &c.,
Toronto.

Amounts paid Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., by order of the Minister of Education, during 1877, on account of the *Canada School Journal.*

Oct. 2—July and August	$100 00
" 26—September and October	100 00
Dec. 4—November	50 00
" 13—December	50 00
	$300 00

RETURN

To an Order of the House for a Return of all Students attending the Agricultural College from the commencement of the Institution to the present time, such return to give the names of the Students in full, together with the residence of their Parents or Guardians, and their profession, trade, or occupation ; also to show the present place of residence, and occupation of all such Students as shall have left the College ; also the length of time each student has remained in the Institution.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th February, 1878.

I.—List of those Students who have gone out from the Institution before the Session 1877–8.

NAMES OF PUPILS.	Residence of Parents or Guardians.	Time at the Institution.	Destination.
1 Aird, David A.	Pembroke, Wales	One year	Farming, Wellington County.
2 Abbott, Alonzo	Ottawa, Ontario	One month	Farming, Perth County.
3 Ball, Andrew	Woodstock, Ontario	One year	Mill Manager, Elgin County.
4 Bastedo, James A. M.	Watford, Ontario	One month	Farming, Oxford County.
5 Blackwell, James	Peterborough, Ontario	One session	Farming, Peterborough County.
6 Blackwell, John Wesley	Oakville, Ontario	One month	Farming, Halton County.
7 Berry, Charles	Athlone, Ireland	One year	Farming, Simcoe County.
8 Bremner, William	Minnising, Ontario	One session	Farming, Simcoe County.
9 Campbell, John A.	Galt, Ontario	One year	Gardening.
10 Canfield, Frederick	Ingersoll, Ontario	"	Farming, Oxford County.
11 Cathral, Francis	Annan, Ontario	One session	Farming, Grey County.
12 Carruthers, Francis.	Toronto, Ontario	"	Farming, N. W. Territory.
13 Christie, David	Paris, Ontario	"	Farming, Brant County.
14 Coad, Charles C.	Ottawa, Ontario	"	Farming, Carleton County.
15 Dennis, Oliver G.	Ottawa, Ontario	"	Unknown.
16 Dick, John	Richmond Hill, Ontario	One year	Farming, York County.
17 Durrant, Charles	Flamborough, Ontario	"	Farming, Wentworth County.
18 Dunlop, Stevenson	South Zorra, Ontario	Three sessions	Farming, Oxford County.
19 Donaldson, John G.	South Zorra, Ontario	One year	Farming, Oxford County.
20 Comport, Allan C.	Woodstock, Ontario	"	Unknown.
21 Deane, Charles M.	Welland, Ontario	"	Farming. Wellington County.
22 Douglas, John D.	Woodstock, Ontario	"	Trade, Oxford County.
23 Eaton Henry H.	Ottawa, Ontario	"	Farming, Carleton County.
24 Ellis, Thomas	Toronto, Ontario	"	Gardening, York County.
25 Farlinger, James	Dundee, Quebec	Three terms	Farming, Huntingdon County.
26 Ferguson, Donald	Alvinston, Ontario	One year	Farming, Lambton County.
27 Freeman, George S.	Milton, Nova Scotia	"	Farming, Massachusetts.
28 Fothergill, Charles	Bowmanville, Ontario	One term	Farming, Ontario County.
29 Fitton, Horace W.	Orillia, Ontario	One year	Farming, Simcoe County.
30 Ferris John B.	Campbellford, Ontario	"	Business, Northumberland County.
31 Goodiner, James	Kingston, Ontario	"	Farming, Ireland.
32 Gamble, John B.	Streetsville, Ontario	"	Farming, Peel County.
33 Gries, Charles W.	Bristol, England	One session	Farming, Muskoka.
34 Gill, Thomas	Fergus, Ontario	Two years	Farming, Wellington County.
35 Grant, Peter	Thornyhurst, Ontario	One term	Farming, Bothwell County.
36 Gow, John	Guelph, Ontario	One year	Farming, Wellington County.
37 Graham, John B.	Dundalk, Ontario	One session	Farming, Grey County.
38 Harris, John	Guelph, Ontario	One year	Business, Wellington County.
39 Harrison, William	Thorold, Ontario	One term	Unknown.
40 Halse, George	Toronto, Ontario	Three terms	Business, York County.
41 Jarvis, Arthur	Toronto, Ontario	One term	School.
42 Jarvis Augustus	Toronto, Ontario	One session	Unknown.
43 Johnston, John	Chatham, Ontario	One year	Farming, Kent County.
44 Kermott, George	Bowmanville, Ontario	One month	Farming, Wellington County.
45 Knapp, Sydney M.	Chatham, Ontario	One session	Farming, Kent County.
46 Lindsay, Allan John	Loch Winnoch, Ontario	Three sessions	Farming, Renfrew County.
47 Lund, Harry S.	Blackburn, England	One year	Farming, N. W. Territory.
48 Lundy, Byard C.	Drummondville, Ontario	"	Farming, Welland County.
49 Jones, Henry Ruttan	Cobourg, Ontario	One session	Farming, Northumberland County.
50 McKercher, William	Wroxeter, Ontario	One year	Farming, Huron County.
51 McLauchlin, Thomas	Brussels, Ontario	"	Farming, Huron County.
52 McCraney, Hiram P.	Oakville, Ontario	"	Business, Halton County.
53 McLellan, John A.	Toronto, Ontario	One month	Trade, York County.
54 Kinnon, John B.	Brampton, Ontario	One term	Farming, Peel County.
55 McIntosh, Innes	Guelph, Ontario	One year	Business, Wellington County.
56 McLellan John	Drayton, Ontario	One term	Farming, Quebec.
57 McCallum George	Gladstone, Ontario	One session	Farming, Middlesex County.
58 McKillop, Dugald	Inverness, Quebec	"	Farming, Megantic County.
59 Mason, Alexander	Oakville, Ontario	One year	Farming, Halton County.
60 Mason, Thomas H.	Port Burwell, Ontario	Two years	Farming, Elgin County.
61 Meyers, Robert D.	Trenton, Ontario	One session	Farming, Northumberland County.
62 Meyer, John	Sheffield, England	One year	Ontario Veterinary College.
63 Meyer, George	Sheffield, England	"	Ontario Veterinary College.
64 Mitchell, James	Oakham, England	"	Farming, York County.

I.—List of those Students who have gone out from the Institution before the Session 1877–8.—*Continued.*

	NAME OF PUPILS.	Residence of Parents or Guardians.	Time in the Institution.	Destination.
65	Millar, William R.	Tyrconnell, Ontario.	One session	Farming, Wellington County.
66	Montgomery, Hugh	Woodstock, Ontario	One year	Farming, Oxford County.
67	Nall, Robert	London, England	"	Farming, Wellington County.
68	O'Beirne, Charles	Peterborough, Ontario	"	Unknown.
69	Palmer, Jordan	Norwich, Ontario	"	Farming, Oxford County.
70	Palmer, Sydney P.	Toronto, Ontario	"	Ontario Veterinary College.
71	Pennington, William	St. Mary's Ontario	One month	Farming, Perth County.
72	Pullen, Hugh	Oakville, Ontario	One year	Farming, Halton County.
73	Pearson, Thomas	Drayton, Ontario	"	Farming, British Columbia.
74	Ponton, Augustine	Belleville, Ontario	"	Business, Hastings County.
75	Pillar, Walter	Kingston, Ontario	"	Business, Frontenac County.
76	Robinson, James B.	Brantford, Ontario	"	Hydraulic Engineer, Scotland.
77	Rutherford, John G.	Toronto, Ontario	"	Farming, Brant County.
78	Rysdale George	Drummondville, Ontario	One month	Farming, Welland County.
79	Runciman John B.	Goderich, Ontario	One session	Business, Huron County.
80	Rhind, Henry M.	Niagara, Ontario	One year	Deceased.
81	Sangstie, John W.	Hamilton, Ontario	"	Ontario Veterinary College.
82	Sawyer, John	Kingston, Ontario	One session	Unknown.
83	Scott, Adam	Elora, Ontario	"	Farming, Wellington County.
84	Shaw, George Herbert	Smith's Falls, Ontario	Two years	Farming, Brant County.
85	Shaw, Robert F.	Shawville, Quebec	Two months	Farming, Pontiac County.
86	Shirk, Amos H.	Nottawa, Ontario	Three sessions	Farming, Simcoe County.
87	Smart, George	Guelph, Ontario	One session	Butcher, Wellington County.
88	Smyth, Stephen	Thorold, Ontario	One month	Unknown.
89	Spencer, Vyoyan	Blackburn, England	One session	Business, Waterloo County.
90	Sorley, Horald	Guelph, Ontario	Two months	Farming, Wellington County.
91	Sykes, William	Toronto, Ontario	Two years	Farming, York County.
92	Thompson, James A.	Picton, Nova Scotia	One year	Farming, Nova Scotia.
93	Todd, Ernest W.	Ottawa, Ontario	One session	Business, Carleton County.
94	Tupper, Frederick G.	Milton, Nova Scotia	One year	Farming, Nova Scotia.
95	Wade, Henry	Port Hope, Ontario	"	Business, Durham County.
96	Ware, George G.	Bromyard, England	"	Farming, N. W. Territory.
97	Wells, Clarence	Guelph, Ontario	Two years	Farming, Dakota.
98	Whyte, Alexander	Belleville, Ontario	Three sessions	Farming, Hastings County.
99	Sulkeld, John W.	Goderich, Ontario	One year	Farming, Huron County.
100	James, Grange	Napanee, Ontario	One month	Unknown.
101	Knott, Kenard	Sailsbury, England	One year	Farming, Bruce County.

II.—List of Students of the present Session, 1877–8.

	NAMES OF PUPILS.	Residence of Parents or Guardians.	Time at the Institution.
1	Carpenter, Ernest H.	London, England	Fourth session.
2	Crompton, Edward	London, England	Third session.
3	Davies, Charles J.	Pembroke, Wales	"
4	Farlinger, William R.	Morrisburgh, Ontario	Fourth session.
5	Graham, David	Wallbridge, Ontario	"
6	Logan, Thomas	Guelph, Ontario	"
7	Naismith, David	Mount Forest, Ontario	"
8	Shaw, Wm. C.	Thamesville, Ontario	Third session.
9	Stewart, Wm.	Hornby, Ontario	"
10	Warren, John B.	Oshawa, Ontario	
11	Austin, Clements B.	Ottawa, Ontario	Second session.
12	Awty, Foljambe	Mitchell, Ontario	"
13	Casey, Edward W.	Prince Edward's Island	"
14	Chase, Oscar	Sparta, Ontario	"
15	Dunkin, Thos. L.	Norwich, Ontario	"
16	Dick, Arthur C.	Toronto, Ontario	"
17	Elliott, John	Onandaga, Ontario	"
18	Elwell, Wm.	Montreal, Quebec	"
19	Hartshorne, Lawrence	London, Ontario	"
20	Mann, John	Granton, Ontario	"
21	McFarlane, Norman	Actonvale, Quebec	"
22	Nichol, Arthur	Cataroqui, Ontario	"
23	Robertson, Francis	Toronto, Ontario	"
24	Stover, Francis	Norwich, Ontario	"
25	Wilkins, Mark	Galt, Ontario	"
26	White, George P.	Clarksburg, Ontario	"
27	Ash, Wm. E.	St. Catharines, Ontario	Entered November 1st, 1877.
28	Barclay, James	Listowel, Ontario	"
29	Bowden, Wm. G.	Kingston, Ontario	"
30	Bell, Andrew	Montreal, Quebec	"
31	Bonmead, Louis	Nyon, Switzerland	"
32	Boomer, Albert J.	Hawksville, Ontario	"
33	Bratton, John B.	London, Ontario	"
34	Brecken, John	Prince Edward's Island	"
35	Bristow, Wm. F.	London, England	"
36	Brown, Leopold A.	Aylmer, Ontario	"
37	Butterfield, Jesse L.	Norwich, Ontario	"
38	Cann, Mark	Huntsville, Ontario	"
39	Carney, Richard	Sault Ste. Marie	"
40	Chalmers, Henry D.	Smith's Falls, Ontario	"
41	Clark, James	Montague, Ontario	"
42	Clutton, John G.	Goderich, Ontario	"
43	Cowan, Alexander	Ottawa, Ontario	"
44	Dickson, James D.	Pakenham, Ontario	"
45	Dickson, Samuel H.	Cedar Hill, Ontario	"
46	Duncombe, Orlando H.	Waterford, Ontario	"
47	Exham, Francis P.	Cork, Ireland	"
48	Fyfe, Alexander	Guelph, Ontario	"
49	Ferguson, John W.	Onondaga, Ontario	"
50	Farstie, Richard W.	Horning's Mills, Ontario	"
51	Greig, George H.	Toronto, Ontario	"
52	Gillespie, George H.	Hamilton, Ontario	"
53	Hay, Alvin R.	Toronto, Ontario	"
54	Heaslip, Francis	Toronto, Ontario	
55	Hewson, James R.	Tullamore, Ontario	

II.—List of Students of the present Session, 1877-8.—*Continued.*

NAMES OF PUPILS.	Residence of Parents or Guardians.	Time at the Institution.
56 Hodgings, Francis	Horning's Mills, Ontario	Entered November 1st, 1877.
57 Hopkins, James H.	Lindsay, Ontario	"
58 Jenkins, Lewis	Prince Edward's Island	"
59 Jopling, Wm.	Avonbank, Ontario	"
60 Jones, Jonas	Gananoque, Ontario	"
61 Knight, John	Prince Edward's Island	"
62 Lockner, Franklin	Hawksville, Ontario	"
63 Lawson, Bruce E.	Kingston, Ontario	"
64 Major, John S.	Whitevale, Ontario	"
65 Major, Wm.	Whitevale, Ontario	"
66 Mason, George	Toronto, Ontario	"
67 McLellan, Roderick	Riviere Raisin, Ontario	"
68 Mills, John Franklin	Sparta, Ontario	"
69 Moore, Murray A.	Norwich, Ontario	"
70 Moncrieff, Edward	Orillia, Ontario	Entered December 1st, 1877.
71 Munty, Herbert A.	Alport, Ontario	Entered November 1st, 1877.
72 Paige, Arthur	Sparta, Ontario	"
73 Randall, John R.	Newmarket, Ontario	"
74 Robertson, John	Montreal, Quebec	"
75 Robinson, Charles B.	Middlemarch, Ontario	"
76 Shand, Charles Harvey	Port Dover, Ontario	"
77 Simmers, Hermann J.	Toronto, Ontario	"
78 Stirling, James A.	Kingston, Ontario	"
79 Toole, Lewis	Mount Albert, Ontario	"
80 Tate, Wm.	Belleville, Ontario	"
81 Toohey, Patrick	Chepstow, Ontario	"
82 Wilson, William	Kingston, Ontario	"
83 Wilson, John	Oakville, Ontario	Entered December 1st, 1877.
84 Willis, John	Whitby, Ontario	Entered November 1st, 1877.
85 Wilkinson, Peter	Cambray, Ontario	"
86 Warren, Wm.	Oshawa, Ontario	"
87 Wasnica, Angus	Painswick, Ontario	"

RETURN

Shewing the number of Timber Licenses sold during the year 1877; to whom sold; the price per square mile; and the amount paid on each License, and the amount in arrears, if any.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 11th February, 1878.

RETURN showing the number of Timber Licenses Sold during the year 1877; the

TO WHOM SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Berth.	Area in square miles.	Bonus per square mile.	Ground Rent for Season 1877-78.	Amount of Bonus.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H. H. Cook	Shawenaga	3	11¼	100 00	24 00	1,125 00
Do	S ⅔ of E ½ Conger	.....	22	310 00	44 00	6,820 00
M. McDougall	Monteith	1	21	140 00	42 00	2,940 00
Do	Franklin	1	10	280 00	20 00	2,800 00
Do	Do	2	13½	500 00	28 00	6,750 00
Do	Perry	3	17¾	130 00	36 00	2,307 50
Charles Beck & Co	Shawenaga	1	12⅝	320 00	26 00	4,040 00
Do	Do	2	10⅜	130 00	22 00	1,348 75
Do	Burpee	2	15⅝	80 00	32 00	1,230 00
Do	Do	3	14¾	140 00	30 00	2,065 00
Do	Do	4	14⅛	250 00	30 00	3,531 25
Do	Foley	1	2	40 00	8 00	80 00
Guelph Lumber Co.	Monteith	2	19½	170 00	40 00	3,315 00
Do	Do	3	12½	80 00	26 00	1,000 00
Do	Do	4	12¾	360 00	26 00	4,590 00
Do	Shawenaga	4	9¼	110 00	20 00	1,072 50
Do	Monteith	.....	3¼	170 00	8 00	594 10
McArthur Brothers	McMurrich	2	21¼	190 00	44 00	4,037 50
Do	Do	3	10½	310 00	22 00	3,255 00
Cook Brothers	Do	1	17⅜	180 00	36 00	3,127 50
Do	Do	4	13¾	110 00	28 00	1,512 50
Do	Perry	1	24½	50 00	50 00	1,225 00
Do	Do	2	17¼	210 00	36 00	3,622 50
Do	Burpee	1	15	360 00	30 00	5,400 00
Charles E. Romain	Perry	4	13	110 00	26 00	1,430 00
J. C. Miller	Armour	3	9¼	50 00	74 00	1,850 00
Do	Do	4	10	50 00		
Do	Do	5	17¾	50 00		
John Tierney	Blithfield	.....	14	.....	28 00	2,000 00
		.....	406⅛	.....	836 00	73,069 10

DEPARTMENT CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 8th February, 1878.

price per square mile, and also the amounts paid and the amounts in arrears, if any.

Ground Rent and Bonus.	Total.	Amounts Paid.	Amounts Due.	——
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1,149 00				
6,864 00				
	8,013 00	3,466 50	4,546 50	Payable as follows:—February, 1878, $2,273.50; May, 1878, $2,273.00.
2,982 00				
2,820 00				
6,778 00				
2,343 50				
	14,923 50	14,575 50	348 00	Payable in March, 1878.
4,066 00				
1,370 75				
1,262 00				
2,095 00				
3,561 25				
88 00				
	12,443 00	6,295 50	6,147 50	$3,073.75 due December, 1877; $3,073.75 payable in March, 1878.
3,355 00				
1,026 00				
4,616 00				
1,092 50				
602 10				
	10,691 60	2,762 90	7,928 70	$2,642.90 due October, 1877; $2,642.90 due December, 1877; $2,642.90 payable in March, 1878.
4,081 50				
3,277 00				
	7,358 50	7,358 50		
3,163 50				
1,540 50				
1,275 00				
3,658 50				
5,430 00				
	15,067 50	11,345 63	3,721 87	Payable in March, 1878.
1,456 00	1,456 00	1,456 00		
1,924 00	1,924 00	1,924 00		
2,028 00	2,028 00	2,028 00		
.....	73,905 10	51,212 53	22,692 57	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.,
TORONTO, 11th February, 1878.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

To His Honour Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

1. That the Committee appointed by the Council of the School, propose to submit for your consideration a report of its history, its present position, and what further is required for the future permanency and development of the school.

2. In all European countries, Art Schools are now found to be a necessary part of the system of education, and are maintained by the different governments at a great expense. The English Art Schools centreing at South Kensington, have been the means of reinstating English manufactures in the fields, which for want of training they had previously lost, and the best workmanship has now no chance in the competition of nations, unless accompanied with elegance of design.

3. The United States, our nearest competitors, are following the same course; all their large cities have Art Schools, and many states, especially Massachusetts, have elaborate and costly systems on the South Kensington plan, and last year's exhibition at Boston, of drawings from the various Arts Schools of the towns in Massachusetts was most remarkable from the beauty and elegance of manufacture.

4. It is evident that if we desire to keep abreast of our neighbours, and even to compete with them in our own markets, we must have, as part of our system of popular education, the Art School.

5. The Ontario Society of Artists was founded in 1872, and among the objects contemplated in its Institution were the building of a suitable gallery in a central position for the exhibition of works of art, the acquiring of good works to be placed there for reference and instruction, and the founding of a school of art and design to which the gallery is a necessary adjunct. These objects have all been partly attained.

6. By the assistance of the Government and private individuals, a gallery sufficient for present use has been acquired, and a nucleus formed of a collection of pictures and casts.

7. In October, 1876, the first classes of elementary drawing were formed, and to-day the fourth term was opened, a large number of the pupils having worked steadily from the commencement and made most satisfactory progress. The advanced pupils are now drawing from casts of antique statuary, and will be instructed in the higher branches of prospective and in anatomy, and those who are fit will be allowed to study colour while continuing there severe work in light and shade.

8. In all other drawing-classes in the country, which have hitherto been established, it has necessarily and uniformly been the object to make them popular by producing apparent results in the shape of showy pupils' drawings, which they take home and exhibit as proof that in a short time they have learned to draw or to paint, whereas they have only been helped to make a show drawing, and are able to do nothing alone. Our object from the outset has been, not to make show drawings, but to give sound artistic training.

9. Our elementary course is the severest preliminary drill, such as is only submitted to by those who are determined to learn, and is calculated to train the eye and the hand to accurate perception, and true and facile delineation. At the same time the copies are so chosen as to elevate the taste of the pupils, by familiarizing them with the most classical models in outline and form. We intend that the pupils should be able to do good work when they leave the school, and that being able to judge between good and bad work done by others they should help to mould and elevate the general feeling of the public in all that pertains to art.

10. This elementary training of eye and hand would be most valuable, not only to artists and designers of every kind, but to every skilled mechanic, and we desire to put it within their reach. Those who have to do ornamental work of every kind, for instance workers in wrought iron, stone cutters, wood carvers and numbers of other trades can only work well in proportion as they have this training, and it can best be given by such drawing as is practised in our elementary classes. For these artizans it is evident that the classes must be held in the evening, and the terms must be low. The manufacturing skill and capacity of the country would be enormously increased if every young mechanic could be induced to attend them.

11. Our present arrangement of the classes is as follows :—

An autumn term of ten weeks, extending from the first of October to the middle of December. A winter term extending from the middle of January to the end of March.

Day classes in each term, 20 lessons of 2 hours each for a fee of $5.

Evening classes in each term, 20 lessons, of two hours each, for a fee of $4. This latter fee we would like to reduce in favour of mechanics, and extra lessons will be arranged this term for perspective, anatomy and colour.

12. The money already granted by the Government during the past two years, amounting to $1,600, has been entirely expended upon the fitting-up of the gallery, which is used for the class rooms, in the purchase of necessary appliances, and in the payment of rent, heating and light, to which purposes have also been applied the students' fees and a considerable sum advanced from the very limited funds of the Society of Artists. As yet the teachers, who have worked almost indefatigably, have received only partial remuneration, having been determined to establish the school and show such results as would justify the Government in putting it upon a secure and permanent basis.

13. The School opened in October, 1876, with some 20 pupils, most of whom are still attending. The autumn term closed in December last with 58, and to-day, in opening the winter term, we are justified in anticipating a still further increase.

14. The Ontario School of Art, is the only institution of the kind in the Dominion, and it is essential to its practical usefulness that it should not be dependent on voluntary contributions and fees for its support. It is true that with the reputation and character the school has already obtained, it might be made self-sustaining by largely increasing the fees, but this would entirely defeat the main object of its institution, the development of art labour among mechanics and artizans, and prevent the collection of statuary, models, copies, etc., necessary for the actual teaching, which entails an expense that the ordinary income of a school would not admit of.

15. The council of the school desire to urge that it is almost certain that the Art

School must shortly be included in the educational system of the Province. Granting this, it can clearly be shown that the most economical, and at the same time the best machinery for the purpose are to be found in the present school. First, because the stated assistance given by the Government will be largely supplemented by fees and gifts from other sources. Second, because the council as at present constituted, are enabled to command the services of competent teachers in an extremely economical way.

16. Under our present plan, the school is carried on by a succession of competent teachers from among the artists, and eventually from those brought forward by the school to whom small salaries are at certain stages of their lives great helps.

17. In short, we expect to keep our expenditure for salaries under $2,500 per annum, for four to six teachers, which would scarcely be sufficient to pay one, if employed by the Government. So two important objects would be gained, first, the work of teaching in the school would be efficiently done at very small cost, and deserving and needy artists and students would receive most important aid at the time when most needed by them.

18. The other expenses of the school are so small that nearly all the surplus funds over salaries can be devoted directly to the purchase of statuary, models and copies necessary for working the school.

19. We therefore respectfully represent to your Honour, that the Ontario School of Art should be recognized as a part of the educational system of the Province, and that a fixed annual grant be given to it of not less than $2,500.

20. That the school in addition to its ordinary functions of Art teaching to regular pupils, shall be used as a training school for art teachers, who may subsequently be employed in other schools throughout the Province, and especially in branch schools of art wherever such can be established.

21. That the school be governed by a council of twenty members, of whom the Minister of Education shall be one, six shall be chosen from among the members of the Ontario Society of Artists, and the remainder, such persons as may be thought most fitting by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by whom all such appointments shall be made.

22. It also be provided that branch schools may be established in other cities and towns in the Province, and that such schools shall be supplied with art requisites at cost price, or by way of loan, by the Central school. Such branch schools to be entitled to the services of a competent teacher from, or certified by the Central school, who shall be paid by local subscriptions and government aid, jointly, in such proportions as may hereafter be determined on.

23. Examinations to be held annually at the Central School, and all prizes to be open for competition by pupils of the branch schools. Diplomas of competency for teaching to be issued by the Central School only.

24. The extension by branch schools and other details to be worked out as the country requires such development under the control of the Minister of Education.

25. The above scheme differs in no essential particular, except economy, from that of the South Kensington system, and its details may be the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. Howland,
L. R. O'Brien,
Committee of Council of Ontario School of Art.

Toronto, 14th January, 1878.

RETURN

Of correspondence and papers relating to the "Hamilton and North Western Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional papers, February 16th, 1877.

By command,
ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 11th February, 1878.

Schedule of correspondence and papers relating to the Hamilton and North Western Railway.

1877
Feb. 19.—Letter from the President of the Company to the Honourable the Attorney General, enclosing financial scheme for extensions, etc.

1878
Feb. 2.—Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Simcoe.

Hamilton, 19th February, 1877.

The Honourable Oliver Mowat,
Attorney General, Toronto.

Sir.—Referring to the recent interview with which you favoured the deputation relative to aid to the extensions of our line from Barrie into the Township of Tay, and from Jarvis to Port Dover, permit me once again to urge the claims of this Company upon the consideration of the Government.

With regard to the rival applicant for aid north of Barrie—the North Simcoe Railway Company—its position is practically unchanged since last year, when Government aid was refused, unless perhaps in this particular, that a further limited expenditure of its muncipal monies has been made. It has received no municipal aid south of the Township of Flos, and it is still a matter of uncertainty whether it is to terminate at Barrie or at Angus. Any vitality then or now possessed by that undertaking has been imparted to it by the Northern Railway for the well understood purpose of shutting this Company out from participation in the lumber traffic in the Northern districts. I would respectfully remind you that during the past year great progress has been made in the prosecution of this Company's enterprise, as fully set forth in the Memorial of the 13th instant, and that the line will be completed and open for traffic to Barrie before the close of the present year. Large sums of money have been expended, and grave responsibilities incurred in

order to accomplish this, based upon the expectations which the Company were encouraged to entertain, both by the present and preceding Government, that aid would be granted for these extensions. I herewith submit the Company's financial scheme for construction of both extensions, based upon Government aid to the extent of three thousand dollars per mile. With regard to the Bonuses therein stated as still to be obtained, it is the intention of the Company to submit by-laws as soon as the work between Georgetown and Barrie is in active progress, and we feel assured that these will be successfully carried if Government aid is secured during the present Session. As has been previously stated, the construction of these extensions is provided for under the same contract as the other sections of the line, and should the aid now asked for be granted, they will be completed during this and next year. The municipalities which have so liberally contributed to this line, and in fact the greater portion of Western and Southern Ontario traversed by it and its connecting lines, are largely interested in its being extended into the Northern districts, as they rely upon its becoming a most important distributer of lumber of these regions, and it was upon the faith of such extensions being built that the municipalities granted the aid referred to. In view of all the circumstances, we feel that there is no Railway at present seeking Government aid more entitled to the favourable consideration of the Government, and we respectfully urge that in the measure about to be introduced, provision will be made for aid to the extent now sought.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN STUART, *President.*

Financial scheme for extensions, Barrie to Township of Tay, 30 miles, and Jarvis to Port Dover, 10 miles.

Extension north of Barrie.

Cost of line, 30 miles, $14,500	$435,000
Bonuses.	
Barrie, proportion of aid granted in group by-law, applicable to this extension	$11,750
Vespra	16,700
Flos, to be obtained	7,500
Medonte, do	17,500
Tay, do	12,500
	65,950
Government aid, $3,000 per mile	90,000
	$155,950
Balance to be provided for by sale of Bonds equal to $12,500 per mile at 75 cents	$279,050

Extension—Jarvis to Port Dover.

Cost of line, 10 miles at $16,000 per mile	$160,000
Bonus.	
Township of Woodhouse, Village of Dover, to be obtained, including right of way	$37,000
Government aid, $3,000 per mile	30,000
	$67,000
Balance to be provided for by sale of Bonds, equal to $12,500 per mile at 75 cents	$93,000

To The Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council assembled*

The memorial of the Warden and Council of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe, in Council assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have in common with other municipalities, contributed largely by way of bonus to aid the construction of the Hamilton and North Western Railway, now happily completed to Barrie, the chief Town of this County, and towards Collingwood as far as Glencairn.

2. Your Petitioners are desirous the said Railway should be extended, as originally projected, through the Northern Townships of this County, into the Free Grant district, and ultimately connected with the Canada Pacific Railway.

3. Your Petitioners are informed that it is the intention of the Company to proceed with the extension of the line at once, as far north as Severn River, and that they are renewing their application to the Government during the present Session of the Legislature for the requisite aid to enable them to do so.

5. This portion of the Company's line will open up a comparatively new and unsettled country, and affords the very best means of inter-communication between the Northern districts and the Southern and Western portion of the Province, contiguous to this line of Railway.

5. That the amount of Municipal aid procurable for such extension is necessarily very limited, and in view of the general advantage to accrue therefrom, your Petitioners are of opinion that the Company have strong claims upon the consideration of the Government.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency in Council may see fit to recommend to the Legislature, such a measure of aid to the Company, either by a money grant, or a partly money and partly land grant, as will enable them to extend their line as proposed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[L. S.]

Signed. DAVID DUNN, *Warden.*

Signed. R. T. BANTING, *County Clerk.*

COUNCIL HALL, BARRIE,
2nd February, 1878.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of correspondence and papers relating to the "Hamilton and North Western Railway," subsequent to that printed February 11th, 1878.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st March, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE "HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY."

Petition of Company for aid.
Financial basis of the section between Jarvis and Port Dover.
Certificate of the Chief Engineer, together with Estimates of the work done as well as the work to be done on said section.

To The Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.*

The petition of the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Memorialists made application to the Government on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for a grant in aid of certain portions of their line, viz.: from Jarvis to Dover, and from Barrie northwards to a bay in the Township of Tay, and in support of such applications they set forth the intentions and prospects of the Company with regard to the early construction of these sections of their line : and to the said memorial of 13th February, 1877, your petitioners would now respectfully beg to refer ;

That your Honour in Council saw fit to decline to recommend any grant in aid of this Company during the Session of Parliament last past, as prayed for by your petitioners, and your petitioners have therefore been unable to prosecute the construction of their line northwards from Barrie during the past year, as they desired and intended to do. They have nevertheless been enabled to begin and complete the construction of about seventy-eight (78) miles of the line from Georgetown northwards, which was formerly aided by Government, and they have also in part constructed the section from Jarvis to Dover, a distance of nearly (10) miles.

That this Jarvis and Dover section was included in the contract for construction of the line, made on the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and approved by Order in Council on the second of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and during the past year the Municipality of the Township of Woodhouse passed a by-law granting aid on that section of the line, conditional on the same being completed by the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

That in order to comply with this condition of the said by-law, it was necessary to do a large proportion of the work of construction during the past season, but inasmuch as no Government aid had been granted on this section, the Company had not the means of completing the same.

That the construction of this part of the line, under the circumstances above recited, was undertaken in the faith that Government aid to the extent of at least three thousand dollars ($3,000) per mile would be granted during the present session of Parliament; and without such aid the line cannot be finished in the required time, and consequently the bonus from the Township of Woodhouse may be lost to the Company. That the sum of $90,000 has been expended on the said section, and a further expenditure of $35,426 is required to complete the same, as per certificate of the Company's Chief Engineer, herewith submitted.

That with respect to the line from Barrie northwards, your petitioners can only now renew the application of last year, humbly and respectfully urge on the attention of your Honour in Council all the reasons for granting such aid which they have heretofore advanced; and they would add thereto that with such aid your petitioners have every prospect of being able to continue their line northwards towards and into the free grant territory, and thus conduce in a very decided manner to the further settlement and development of that part of the country.

Your petitioners having so far succeeded in the construction of one hundred and forty-seven (147) miles of railway now in operation and about ten (10) miles soon to be completed, (all of which is of the highest character of construction,) are of the belief that during the present summer they will be able to proceed with the construction of the remaining sections of their line, if your Honour in Council will now see fit to recommend the grant of adequate aid on that section of their line yet to be built from Barrie northwards.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a grant be made in aid of the Jarvis and Dover section of not less than three thousand dollars ($3,000) per mile; and on the north of Barrie section of such amount as the circumstances of that comparatively new and unsettled portion of the country may to your Honour in Council be deemed sufficient.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN STUART,
President.

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Financial basis of the section of road between Jarvis and Port Dover :—

COST.

Cost of road as per Engineer's certificate, say 10 miles....	$125,426 00

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, 20th Feb., 1878.

I, Thomas McKeown, Chief Engineer of Hamilton and North Western Railway, do hereby certify that the estimated cost of constructing the section of this railway extending from Jarvis to Port Dover, as per contract, 27th Nov., 1875, is $125,426, that not less than $90,000 has already been expended on this section, and that a further sum of $35,426 will be required to complete the same according to said contract.

THOS. MCKEOWN,
Chief Engineer.

RESOURCES.

Municipal aid granted by the Township of Woodhouse.....	$20,000	
Government aid.....	30,000	
		50,000 00

Balance to be provided by sale of mortgage bonds..... $75,426 00

NOTE: On the security of the bonds and of the municipal aid, money has been borrowed to the extent of over $90,000, and expended on this section of the line as certified by the Engineer.

JOHN STUART,
President.

Hamilton, 21st February, 1878.

No. 1.

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Estimate of cost of work done on the above Railway from Jarvis to Port Dover up to end of December, 1877.

Quantities.	DESCRIPTION.	Price.	Amount.	Total,
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
93 acres	Right of way	60 00	5,580 00	
36.95 acres	Clearing and close cutting	25 00	923 75	
11.97 acres	Grubbing	180 00	2,154 60	
114,636 c. yds.	Excavation	00 25	28,659 00	
5,666 rods	Fencing complete	1 20	6,799 20	
273,758 ft.	B. M. in culverts	00 25	6,843 95	
130 ft.	Level trestle, 25 ft. high	9 50	1,235 00	
55 ft.	Level truss bridging 50 ft. span	30 60	1,650 00	
27,000	No. ties	00 25	6,750 00	
400 tons	Rails	40 00	16,000 00	
28½ tons	Bolts, nuts and spike	60 00	1,710 00	
5 miles	Tracklaying	200 00	1,000 00	
5,000 c. yds.	Ballast (2,500 yds. per mile)	00 25	1,250 00	
1,169 c. yds.	Rock excavation	1 50	1,753 50	
8¾ miles.	Engineering and incidentals	1,000 00	8,750 00	
11	No. public notice boards	10 00	110 00	
23,520 ft.	B. M. in road crossings	00 25	376 32	
60 c. yds.	Masonry	5 00	300 00	
				91,845 32

CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing is the detailed statement of the amount expended on the Jarvis and Dover Section of the Hamilton and North Western Railway, as certified by me on 20th February, 1878.

THOS. McKEOWN,
Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Hamilton and North Western Railway,
28th February, 1878.

No. 2.

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Approximate Estimate of quantity of work yet remaining to be done to complete the above Railway between Jarvis and Port Dover.

QUANTITIES.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2½ Acres	Right of Way	300 00	750 00	
18,430 Cubic Yards	Excavation	00 25	4,607 50	
150 Feet	Lineal Trestle 25 feet high	9 50	1,425 00	
50 "	" Swing Bridge	50 00	2,500 00	
100 Rods	Fence complete	1 25	125 00	
420 Tons	Rails	40 00	16,800 00	
20,000 Cubic Yards	Ballast	00 25	5,000 00	
2	2nd Class Stations	1,500 00	3,000 00	
4 Miles	Tracklaying	200 00	800 00	
	Engineering and Incidentals		418 50	
		Total		35,426 00

CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing Statement is the detailed statement of the amount yet required to be expended on the Jarvis and Dover Section of the Hamilton and North Western Railway, as certified by me on 20th February, 1878.

THOS. McKEOWN,
Chief Engineer

Engineer's Office,
Hamilton & North Western Railway,
28th February, 1878.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of correspondence and papers relating to the "Hamilton and North Western Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional papers, February 16th, 1877.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th February, 1878.

To The Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.*

The petition of the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Memorialists made application to the Government on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for a grant in aid of certain portions of their line, viz : from Jarvis to Dover, and from Barrie northwards to a bay in the Township of Tay, and in support of such applications they set forth the intentions and prospects of the Company with regard to the early construction of these sections of their line : and to the said memorial of 13th February, 1877, your petitioners would now respectfully beg to refer :

That your Honour in Council saw fit to decline to recommend any grant in aid of this Company during the Session of Parliament last past, as prayed for by your petitioners, and your petitioners have therefore been unable to prosecute the construction of their line northwards from Barrie during the past year, as they desired and intended to do. They have nevertheless been enabled to begin and complete the construction of about seventy-eight (78) miles of the line from Georgetown northwards, which was formerly aided by Government, and they have also in part constructed the section from Jarvis to Dover, a distance of nearly ten (10) miles.

That this Jarvis and Dover section was included in the contract for construction of the line, made on the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and approved by Order in Council on the second of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and during the past year the Municipality of the Township of Woodhouse passed a by-law granting aid on that section of the line, conditional on the same being completed by the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

That in order to comply with this condition of the said by-law, it was necessary to do a large proportion of the work of construction during the past season, but inasmuch as no Government aid had been granted on this section, the Company had not the means of completing the same.

That the construction of this part of the line, under the circumstances above recited, was undertaken in the faith that Government aid to the extent of at least three thousand dollars ($3,000) per mile would be granted during the present session of Parliament; and without such aid the line cannot be finished in the required time, and consequently the bonus from the Township of Woodhouse may be lost to the Company. That the sum of $90,000 has been expended on the said section, and a further expenditure of $35,426 is required to complete the same, as per certificate of the Company's Chief Engineer, herewith submitted.

That with respect to the line from Barrie northwards, your petitioners can only now renew the application of last year, humbly and respectfully urge on the attention of your Honour in Council all the reasons for granting such aid which they have heretofore advanced; and they would add thereto that with such aid your petitioners have every prospect of being able to continue their line northwards towards and into the free grant territory and thus conduce in a very decided manner to the further settlement and development of that part of the country.

Your petitioners having so far succeeded in the construction of one hundred and forty-seven (147) miles of railway now in operation and about ten (10) miles soon to be completed, (all of which is of the highest character of construction,) are of the belief that during the present summer they will be able to proceed with the construction of the remaining sections of their line, if your Honour in Council will now see fit to recommend the grant of adequate aid on that section of their line yet to be built from Barrie northwards.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a grant be made in aid of the Jarvis and Dover section of not less than three thousand dollars ($3,000 per mile; and on the north of Barrie section of such amount as the circumstances of that comparatively new and unsettled portion of the country may to your Honour in Council be deemed sufficient.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN STUART,
President.

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, 20th Feb., 1878.

I, Thomas McKeown, Chief Engineer of Hamilton & North Western Railway, do hereby certify that the estimated cost of constructing the section of this railway extending from Jarvis to Port Dover, as per contract, 27th Nov., 1875, is $125,426, that not less than $90,000 has already been expended on this section, and that a further sum of $35,426 will be required to complete the same according to said contract.

THOS. McKEOWN,
Chief Engineer.

HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Financial basis of the section of road between Jarvis and Port Dover :—

COST.

Cost of road as per Engineer's certificate, say 10 miles....	$125,426 00

RESOURCES

Municipal aid granted by the Township of Woodhouse.....	$20,000	
Government aid.....	30,000	
		50,000 00
Balance to be provided by sale of mortgage bonds.....		$75,426 00

NOTE: On the security of the bonds and of the municipal aid, money has been borrowed to the extent of over $90,000, and expended on this section of the line as certified by the Engineer.

JOHN STUART,
President.

Hamilton, 21st February, 1878.

RETURN

Of Correspondence relating to the "Erie and Huron Railway" subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 21st February, 1877.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 15th February, 1878.

PETITION OF THE COMPANY, ASKING FOR AID.

To His Excellency the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

The Petition of the Erie and Huron Railway Company,

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy.

That your petitioners' road is to run from the Rondeau Harbour, on Lake Erie, northward through the Counties of Kent and Lambton, by the Villages of Blenheim, Dresden, Petrolia and the Town of Chatham to the Grand Trunk Railway.

That there is no railway running northward through the County of Kent, and it will be of great advantage to the people of the County to have railway communication with the Grand Trunk Railway and with Lake Erie.

That the people of the County of Lambton will also be greatly benefited by the said railway.

That your petitioners have entered into a contract with Mr. Alexander Manning, of the City of Toronto, for the construction of the said road through the County of Kent, and work was commenced thereon in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

That it is intended to prosecute the said work during this year, and it is hoped that the whole work will be nearly completed within one year from this date.

Your petitioners submit that they are entitled to a grant from the Province of Ontario of three thousand dollars per mile, to aid them in the construction of the said road.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency may take such steps as may be necessary to cause such aid to be given to them.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) ARCH'D. MCKELLAR,
President E. & P. H. R. R. Co.

(Signed) A. MACNAB,
Secretary E. & H. Ry.

RETURN

Of correspondence relating to the "Kingston and Pembroke Railway" subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 3rd February, 1877.

By command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 25th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE "KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY."

Letter from the President of the Road to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY COMPANY,
Kingston, Canada, 16th February, 1877.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the recent application of this Company, I write to urge that in any legislation which may be had, giving increased aid to this Company for the remaining distance between the Mississippi River and the Junction with the Canada Central Railway—provision may be had for payment of the aid, according as sections of five miles in length are completed, or at the utmost ten miles. Any such provision need not in any way affect the general policy as to Railways through settled tracts—of payment in twenty mile sections as heretofore.

In building through settled country where there are other aid moneys, the payment in twenty mile sections answers sufficiently well, but in unsettled country, where the provincial moneys form the whole basis of aid, it is most important that the aid should be given in such manner as will assist the railway to the utmost extent, consistent with perfect security against the money being paid without securing the end intended.

After the railway has been extended back to the unsettled country, the Province does not in any manner suffer by the payment in short sections instead of longer ones. There is no risk, as the money is not paid until the section is completed. And every section, no matter how short, is so much more country opened up for settlement.

To the Railway Company it makes a great difference—by being entitled to its aid in short sections, it may assign its right to the money for each section separately and to different persons, enabling it to borrow from parties who could or would not advance the amount necessary to complete a long section—perhaps for the length of time a long section would require.

The matter would not be pressed if it was not important, and I would respectfully ask its favourable consideration by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
President K. & P. R.

Memorandum submitted for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

KINGSTON, 5th February, 1878.

Since the last Session of the Legislature, the Company's line (including the unfinished portion in the City of Kingston) has been completed to the Mississippi River, to which point it has been open for traffic since September last.

At said last Session, the Company asked for aid to the extent of $10,000 per mile to complete the line from the Mississippi River to the Junction with the Canada Central Railway—a distance estimated at 47 miles,—and aid amounting to $8,000 per mile for a portion of the distance, namely: for the 30 miles between the Mississippi and Madawaska Rivers was granted.

On the completion of the location of this thirty miles, tenders for its construction were taken, and owing to the difficult character of the country, shewed a considerable increase in cost over that estimated last year. The Company, however, were unable to accept any of the tenders, as Capitalists could not be induced to advance the money required, without a settled scheme satisfactorily shewing the Company's ability to complete its whole line, for which purpose a grant of $10,000 per mile, as asked for last year, is necessary.

The Company therefore ask that aid for this amount be granted during the present Session, to complete the Road from the Mississippi River to the Junction with the Canada Central Railway—the distance being now estimated at 45 miles.

(Signed) C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
President K. & P. R. Company.

RETURN

Of correspondence and papers relating to the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers 16th February, 1877.

By Command,
ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 6th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

1878.

Jany. 22nd.—Letter from the President of the Company to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, enclosing the petition of the Company for aid. Certificate of the Chief Engineer and a Memorandum signed by the Warden and Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the County of York.

Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Co.,
56 Church Street,
Toronto, January 22nd, 1878.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith petition of the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company for aid to the extent originally asked for, namely, one thousand dollars per mile for 26½ miles in addition to the grant of two thousand dollars per mile already made to them.

Also return and certificate of the Chief Engineer referred to in the petition, and a memorandum signed by the warden and thirty-three Reeves and Deputy-reeves of the County of York, asking that a farther grant be made in aid of the railway.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. Blake,
President.

To the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The petition of the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.

1. That your petitioners were incorporated in the year 1873, for the purpose of building a railway from Stouffville on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway to Jackson's Point on Lake Simcoe.

2. The Municipalities along the line of said railway granted aid to your petitioners to such an extent that your petitioners believed that they could complete the said railway if aid were extended thereto by the government to the extent of three thousand dollars per mile.

3. The various municipalities interested, and about one thousand people petitioned the government for aid to said railway to the extent mentioned as will appear by reference to the parliamentary return hereto annexed marked "A." (See Sessional Papers, 1877.)

4. By an Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Province assented to February, 1876, intituled "An Act respecting aid to certain railways, and for other purpose aid was granted to your petitioners to the extent of two thousand dollars per mile for 26½ miles.

5. Your petitioners being desirous of building said railway at the earliest moment, proceeded with the construction thereof notwithstanding that the sum granted by the government in aid thereof was less than the amount they considered would be necessary in order to enable them to complete said railway, and the said railway is now in fair running order.

6. In order to build the said railway so as to admit of the passage of trains your petitioners have exhausted all their available means and rendered themselves liable for a considerable sum of money, and the works thereof are still incomplete in some particulars set forth in the annexed certificate of the chief engineer marked "B."

7. Your petitioners will be enabled fully to complete said railway in accordance with the Schedule attached to the agreement between your petitioners and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, (see Sessional Papers, 1877,) or to meet their said engagements unless a farther grant in aid of said railway is made by the government to your petitioners.

8. Your petitioners pray that the said railway may receive aid to the extent of one thousand dollars per mile, for twenty-six and one-half miles of the said railway.

J. N. BLAKE,
President. { L. S. }

EDMUND SHUTTLEWORTH,
Vice-President.

B.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY OFFICE,
Toronto, January 21st, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report before this Railway can be considered complete the wharf and warehouse at Jackson's Point will have to be built—a large portion of the right of way still to be paid for, and other items—you will find below a statement of these in detail and which should be attended to with as little delay as possible.

Wharf at Jackson's Point	$4,000 00
Telegraph	1,200 00
Siding, station grounds and fencing	8,912 00
Engineering	1,500 00
Right of way and expenses	15,091 00
	$30,703 00

J. C. BAILEY,
Chief Engineer, L.S.J.R.

J. N. Blake,
President, L.S.J.R.

MEMORANDUM.

TORONTO, 22nd January, 1878.

The undersigned having read the Petition of the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company for further Government aid to the extent of one thousand dollars per mile, desire to represent that they believe the said Company have endeavoured to build the said line at the earliest possible moment, and have made the best use possible of the means at their disposal for the purpose. That by so doing the country through which the railway runs has been much benefitted, and would be further benefitted by the full completion of the line.

That we believe the Company has incurred large liabilities in connection therewith, and under the circumstances we would respectfully request, that further aid be granted to them by the Government to the extent of one thousand dollars per mile to enable the Company to fully complete said railway.

N. CLARKE WALLACE,
Warden, Co. York,
And thirty-three other Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of correspondence relating to the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers 6th February, 1878.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th February, 1878.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY,
Toronto, February 16th, 1878.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—With reference to the application of this Company for further aid to the extent of $1,000 per mile, I beg to say, that this Company originally asked for aid to the extent of $3,000 per mile, under certain circumstances detailed in the return brought down to the Legislature at the time; and this Company then alleged that with the assistance applied for, it would be able to complete its line in accordance with the terms of a certain agreement between this Company and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, set forth in the return mentioned.

The Legislature recognised the claim of this Company for aid, but did not see fit to grant more than $2,000 per mile. Although assistance to the extent asked for, was required, (as will appear by reference to the return) and is now required to enable the Company to complete its line in accordance with the agreement referred to, yet the Company proceeded to build, and has applied all its available funds to the best advantage. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company are running trains now over the line for the convenience of the public only, but have declined to accept the Railway under the terms of the agreement, and threatened to stop the running of the trains until the line is completed in accordance therewith.

The line is therefore incomplete, and under the circumstances, the present application of this Company can hardly be considered in any way similar to that of a Company as to which a working agreement or lease, such as that referred to, was not in contemplation at the time aid was given, as a Company owning a Railway completed and in full operation, to which aid to the extent originally applied for was granted.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
J. N. BLAKE,
President L. S. J. R. C.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the North Simcoe Railway subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers 22nd February, 1877.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 6th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.

1877.

Nov. 17.—Letter from the General Manager of the Northern Railway Company to the Secretary of the North Simcoe Railway Company, enclosing copy of a Resolution dated 14th Nov., 1877.

Nov. 22.—Letter from Secretary of North Simcoe Railway Company to the General Manager of the Northern Railway Company.

Nov. 28.—Letter from the General Manager of the Northern Railway Company to the Chief Engineer.

1878.

Jan. 8.—Letter from the Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway Company to the General Manager.

Jan. 8.—Estimate to complete works on North Simcoe Railway.

Jan. 8.—Memoranda showing the requisite standard of construction on the North Simcoe Railway.

Jan. 8.—Joint Letter from the Chief Engineer of North Simcoe Railway Company and Chief Engineer of Northern Railway to the Secretary of the North Simcoe Railway Company, enclosing estimate of completion of the latter Road.

Jan. 10.—Letter from the General Manager of Northern Railway Company to the Secretary of the North Simcoe Railway Company.

Jan. 14.—Lease from North Simcoe Railway Company to the Northern Railway Company.

Jan. 15.—Letter from the Secretary of the Northern Railway Company to the Secretary of the North Simcoe Railway Company, transmitting extract of Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of 14th January, 1878.

Jan. 24.—Letter from Secretary of North Simcoe Railway Company to the Honourable Provincial Secretary, enclosing petitions from Townships of Flos and Tiny; also from Corporation, Corn Exchange and Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 17th November, 1877.

To R. FULLER, ESQ.,
Secretary North Simcoe Railway,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Resolution adopted at a special general meeting of this Company, held at Toronto, on Wednesday the 14th inst., authorizing a lease by this Company of the line of the North Simcoe Railway.

Under the powers of this resolution, my Directors, acting in concert with our London Board, are prepared to execute a Lease of your Line for twenty years from the date of possession and upon the terms already communicated to you, and discussed between us in some detail.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRED. CUMBERLAND,
General Manager.

(Enclosure.)

Resolution, unanimously adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Northern Railway Company of Canada, held at Toronto, on Wednesday the 14th November, 1877:

"Resolved, That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement for the leasing of the line of railway of the North Simcoe Railway Company, and that such agreement for lease shall be for such term of years and upon such terms, stipulations and conditions as to rental, location, standard of construction and otherwise, as may be agreed upon between the Directors of the two companies.

"Carried unanimously."

"I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the Minutes.
"(Signed) WALTER TOWNSEND,
"*Secretary N. R. C.*"

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY COMPANY,
TORONTO, 22nd November, 1877.

FRED. CUMBERLAND, ESQ.,
General Manager,
Northern Railway of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, covering certified copy of a resolution of your Company authorizing the making of a lease of the North Simcoe Railway upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Directors of the two Companies

I am to say that we are prepared to discuss and settle the terms of the proposed lease; and preliminary thereto I now, in accordance with your suggestion, beg to forward the plans, profiles and estimates of the work, as prepared by our Chief Engineer, in order to their revision by the Chief Engineer of your Company.

I also have the pleasure to transmit memorandum of our capital account, for the consideration of your Board, which we think will establish to its satisfaction the financial ability of this Company to complete the works to the standard which you require.

We should be glad if you will give these estimates your critical consideration, and oblige us by any observations you may have to offer in regard to them.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. RICHARD FULLER,
Secretary

General Manager's Office,
N. R. C., Toronto, 28th November, 1877.

Owen Jones, Esq.,
Chief Engineer,

Dear Sir,—As we contemplate executing a lease of the North Simcoe Railway under authority of the resolution adopted at our special general meeting held on the 13th November, 1877, I am anxious to fortify my Board by due enquiry into the cost of the works and the financial ability of the North Simcoe Railway to complete them.

I would therefore thank you, in conjunction with Mr. Dickinson, the Chief Engineer of the North Simcoe Railway Company, to prepare and submit as soon as possible, a reliable estimate of the cost of completing the railway from Penetanguishene to a point of junction with this line, observing that such estimate should be so sufficient and complete as to make due provision in sidings, signals, tank houses, buildings, wharves, and other appurtenances to enable us, as lessees, to enter upon the finished undertaking with all proper and reasonable facilities for working the traffic with economy and advantage.

I am yours, &c.,
(Signed) Fred. Cumberland,
General Manager.

Northern Railway of Canada,
Chief Engineer's Office,
Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

F. W. Cumberland, Esq.,
General Manager.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th November, instructing me, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer of the North Simcoe Railway Company, to prepare and submit a complete and reliable estimate of the cost of finishing that undertaking, with a view to its being worked under lease with economy and advantage.

I herewith accordingly present an estimate, prepared in concert with Mr. Dickenson, and framed upon the profiles and ascertained quantities of the work.

The details of the estimate are sufficiently exhibited to preclude the necessity of any special explanation, but I may observe that a total outlay of $299,165.00 will, in my opinion cover the cost of the works, with a fair working profit and 5 per cent. margin for contingencies, and will suffice to ensure a completed railway, which, although not of so high a standard as that of the main line in regard to iron and stone structures, may yet be safely assumed by your Company as lessees and worked by them with fair average economy.

Appended to the estimate is a memorandum of the general standard of construction to be adopted, and I further hand you a detailed specification of the works, signed by Mr. Dickenson and myself, and to be attached as a schedule to the lease. I may observe that the profiles of the original location from the south boundary of Flos to Angus have been adopted as the basis of the quantities between Flos and Harrison's, the features of the two routes being sufficiently identical to warrant that course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Owen Jones,
Chief Engineer N. R. C.

North Simcoe Railway.—Estimate to Complete Works.

Penetanguishene to Junction with Northern Railway near Harrison's—33 Miles.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amounts.
1. Right of Way to complete purchase in Tiny and Tay., $2,500. For Vespra, $900			$3,400 00
2. Clearing Acres	165	$17 00	2,805 00

	Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amounts.
3.	Grubbing	25	$80 00	$2,000 00
4.	Close Cutting	60	40 00	2,400 00
5.	Fencing (common snake), including Gate ....rods	23,000	70	16,100 00
6.	" Post and Boards at Stations	800	1 40	1,120 00
7.	Excavations in cuttings, cubic yards	270,200	20	54,400 00
8.	" Foundations " "	9,000	22	1,980 00
9.	Allowance for trimming up and completing work north end of Tiny	12,000	40	4,800 00
10.	Sawn timber in trestlework, cattle guards, culverts, farm and road crossings ....F.M.B.	400,000	23 00	9,200 00
11.	Howe Truss Bridge, culverts abutments, 2 spans of 50 ft.			4,000 00
12.	Flatted Cedar, lin. ft	30,000	12	3,600 00
13.	Oak Flooring of Bridges and Trestles, F. B. M	78,000	30 00	2,340 00
14.	Wrought-Iron Bolts and Rods, H. S.	25,000	10	2,500 00
15.	Cast-iron Washers, &c	8,000	6	480 00
16.	Notice Boards, Mile and Whistling Posts			492 00
	Total cost to sub-grade			$111,617 00
17.	PERMANENT WAY. See detailed statement.			
	Main Line, 33 miles at $4,591 50	$151,519		
	Sidings, 2 " " "	9,183		
		$160,702		
	Less 30,000 Ties on hand at 18c	5,400		
				$155,302 00

NOTE.—The quantity of Ties returned in 1876, was 45,000. I have deducted 15,000 to cover loss from decay.

BUILDINGS.—

Description of Work.	Amount.	Total amounts.
PENETANGUISHENE :		
Wharf	6,000 00	
Passenger and Freight House	2,500 00	
Engine House	1,600 00	
Turntable	1,000 00	
Tank House	750 00	
WAY STATIONS :		
Wye Bridge, Elm Grove, Phelp's Town, } 3 at $800 each	2,400 00	
Tank (one) between Penetanguishene and N. R. C. Junction	750 00	
JUNCTION WITH NORTHERN RAILWAY :		
Switchman's house and Semaphore	600 00	
FLAG STATIONS :		
Flag Stations, Tool Houses, &c., say	2,400 00	
		18,000 00
Add 5 per cent. for contingencies		14,246 00
Total cost to complete		$299,165 00

SUMMARY.

1. Work to Sub-grade	$111,617 00
2. Permanent Way	155,302 00
3. Buildings	18,000 00
4. Add 5 per cent. for contingencies	14,246 00
	$299,165 00

Cost per mile, $9,066 00.

(Signed) JOHN DICKENSON,
Chief Engineer N.S.R.
OWEN JONES,
Chief Engineer N.R.C.

Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.—PERMANENT WAY.

Cost of One Mile of Track.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
1. Iron Rails, 56 lbs. per yard.....tons	88	$35 00	$3,080 00
2. Fish Plates, 440 pair, 16 lbs., say.....	4	35 00	140 00
3. Bolts and Nuts, 1,760, 1 lb., H. S.	1,760	4	70 40
4. Spikes .....kegs	25	5 50	137 50
5. Track Ties—No. per mile	2,420	18	435 60
6. Ballast (1 lift), 6 Under Ties—cub. yds.	1,320	40	528 00
7. Track Laying—per mile.....			200 00
			$4,591 50

(Signed) JOHN DICKENSON,
Chief Engineer N. S. R.

OWEN JONES,
Chief Engineer N. R. C.

Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.

Memorandum showing the requisite standard of construction :

GRADES.—*Maximum Grade* not to exceed 1 in 80, 1.25 per 100 or 66 feet per mile.

Note.—Stations 1324 to 1365 grade at present 1 in 67 or 78.8 per mile to be reduced to maximum. Stations 1810 to 1840 to be in embankment not trestle work.

Curvature.—*Minimum* Curvature 5° radius—1146 feet.

Earthwork.—*In Embankment* to be 15 feet wide at sub-grade with slopes 1½ to 1. Cuttings to be 20 feet wide at sub-grade with slopes 1½ to 1.

Bridges.—Trestles, culverts, cattle guards, road and farm crossings and all other timber structures to be equal to the standard of the Muskoka Branch N. R. C.. north of Severn River.

Fences.—Fences to be the legal snake fence, except at station yards, when post and board will be used.

Permanent Ways.—1. Iron to be 56 pounds per yard Sandberg Pattern.
2. Fish plates, 16 pouuds per pair.
3. Bolts and nuts standard pattern 4 to a joint.
4. Spike, 25 kegs per mile.
5. Track ties, 2,420 per mile, timber to be oak, tamarack, hemlock, or hard cedar. No black ash allowed.
6. Ballast, gravel 6 inches under tie, 1,320 cubic yards per mile.

Switches.—Signals and semaphores to be of the pattern and standard of the Northern Railway of Canada.

Buildings, Penetanguishene.—Wharf, estimated cost		$6,000 00
Engine house		1,600 00
Turn table		1,000 00
Tank house		750 00
Passenger and freight house		2,500 00
Tank.—One between Penetanguishene and Northern R. C. Junction		750 00
Way Stations.—	Estimated cost	
Wye, Elm Grove, Phelpstown	3 @ $800 each	2,400 00
Junction with Northern Railway.—Switchman's house and semaphores		600 00

(Signed) JOHN DICKENSON,
Chief Engineer N. S. R.
OWEN JONES,
Chief Engineer, N. R. C.

Toronto, January 8th, 1878.

Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

T. R. FULLER, ESQ.,
Secretary North Simcoe Railway.

DEAR SIR.—We herewith return you the plans, profiles and estimates of the North Simcoe Railway after having carefully examined them with a view of ascertaining their correctness.

This examination we have accordingly made, and we are agreed that the road can be built for the sum of two hundred and ninty-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars ($299,165) cash, including a fair percentage for contingencies, but exclusive of any expenditure for interest, discounts, legal expenses or general management.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed), JOHN DICKENSON,
Chief Engineer, N. S. R.
OWEN JONES,
Chief Engineer, N. R. C.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.

ESTIMATE for Capital to complete and equip Line ready for transfer under Lease.

Estimated Expenditure.

1.	Cost of works to complete Line under Specifications and Estimates of Engineers	$299,163
2.	Interest, Exchange, Discounts, &c., during construction	8,600
3.	Legal Expenses	2,400
4.	Engineering	3,000
5.	General management including expenses of Trust	3,600
		$316,763

Estimated Capital.

1.	Debentures issued under Security of Lease $6,000 per mile x 33 = $198,000 at 85	168,300
2.	Bonus from Township of Flos $25,000 at 80%	20,000

3. Bonus from Penetanguishene $5,000 at 80%.....	$4,000
4. Stock Subscriptions, Balance for Call	18,000
5. Government Subsidy, $3,250 per mile x 33 = ...	107,250
	$317,550

Approved,

WM. THOMPSON, *President N. R. C.* (Signed) J. S. McMURRAY, *President N. S. R.*

FRED CUMBERLAND, *General Manager.* T. R. FULLER, *Secretary N. S. R.*

Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 10th January, 1878.

To T. RICHARD FULLER, ESQ.,
Secretary, North Simcoe Railway.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd Nov., and to the consultations since had between the Directors and Solicitors of the two Companies, I beg to state that the final draft lease has been approved by the Committee of my Board, and that a meeting of the Directors has been called for Monday, the 14th inst., to authorize the execution of the same.

I have submitted to our Chief Engineer all the plans, profiles and other documents which you were good enough to forward for our information ; and having called upon him to prepare and submit complete and reliable estimates of the cost of finishing your Railway, upon such a standard as we, as lessees, could accept and work, I now hand you a copy of his report, together with the estimates prepared by him, in conjunction with your Chief Engineer, observing that the aggregate sum which would seem to be necessary for works is stated at $299,163, cash, and that the total expenditure till such time as the line comes into our possession as lessees is estimated at $316,763, or an equivalent of about $9,600 per mile.

In view of the provisions of the lease in regard to construction and security, I have, in conjunction with our President, Mr. William Thompson, very carefully considered these estimates, and have closely examined your scheme for "Capital Account." Under the advice of Mr. Owen Jones, our Chief Engineer, we accept the estimates for works as sufficient, whilst we are of opinion that your scheme for capital is simple and effective, and may be relied on.

Having regard, however, to those unforseen and contingent charges, which experience admonishes us are seldom avoidable, and which arise out of the fluctations in prices of labour, material and money, we are inclined to think that your estimates are sufficiently close to call for watchfulness and economy in execution ; indeed, we think there is little or nothing to spare.

The Northern Extension debentures originally issued under a similar lease to yours, are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 90–92. Yours therefore, ought to net 85, but it would not be safe to put them any higher.

I return the estimates for works and estimates for capital as approved by us, and under warrant of which we shall recommend the execution of the lease.

It is proper to add that in considering and approving these estimates we assume no official responsibility other than to our own Company, for whose guidance in connection with the lease we have investigated your proposals.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) FREDERICK CUMBERLAND,
General Manager N.R.C.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th January, 1878.

T. Richard Fuller, Esq.,
Secretary, North Simcoe Railway Co.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you a certified extract from the minutes of a meeting of my Board of Directors, held yesterday, and embody a resolution approving of the lease of your line to this Company, and authorizing the execution of the same.

The lease was thereupon duly executed yesterday, and I now transmit your copy of the instrument.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed) WALTER TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Railway Company, held at Toronto, on Monday, the 14th January, 1878.

"The General Manager submitted the lease of the North Simcoe Railway as approved by the Committee and recommended for execution, at the same time directing attention to the London Agent's letter of the 29th December, 1877, relating to the subject; and the lease having been read and its provisions having been discussed with Messrs. McMurray, Fuller, and Manning, acting on behalf of the North Simcoe Company, and certain amendments having been mutually agreed to—

"Ordered, That the lease as amended be and is hereby approved and adopted, and that authority be and is hereby given to execute the same and to attach the seal of the Company thereto."—Carried unanimously.

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the minutes.

(Signed) WALTER TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

THIS INDENTURE made this Fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between the North Simcoe Railway Company, hereinafter called the lessors of the first part, and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called the lessees, of the second part.

1. Whereas the North Simcoe Railway Company are authorized to construct a railway from the Village of Penetanguishene to some point of junction with the Northern Railway of Canada at some point between Barrie and Angus.

2. And whereas some progress has been made in the construction of said railway.

3. And whereas the said Lessors are authorized among other things by their charter, to enter into an agreement to lease unto the lessees their said railway, and such agreement is thereby declared to be valid and binding, and enforcible by Courts of Law and Equity, according to the terms and tenor thereof.

4. And whereas it is the mutual interest of the said lessors and lessees to secure connections between the line of the said lessees and the projected line of the said lessors. And whereas to accelerate the construction and completion of the said projected line, and secure thereafter the efficient and profitable working thereof, the said lessees have agreed to enter into an agreement with the said lessors to lease and work their said road when completed, for twenty years, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

5. Witnesseth that the lessees and lessors each for themselves, their successors and assigns respectively covenant and agree with the other in manner following, that is to say:

6. The said lessors will forthwith by all reasonable means and resources within their power and control, build and complete their said line of railway from the Village of Penetanguishene to a point of junction with the railway of the lessees, at or near Harrison's Crossings, including all Station Buildings, platforms, signals, switches, sidings and other appurtenances necessary for the proper and efficient working of the trains and traffic, and all sufficient terminal and wharfage accommodation at Penetanguishene, to the extent in the manner and

of the description set forth and described in a Schedule and Specification signed by the respective Chief Engineers of the lessors and lessees, and the said lessors will construct, complete and finish the said line of railway in a manner fit and proper to be worked by the lessees and subject to the approval of the General Manager of the said lessees for the time being, regard being had to the requirements of the Schedule and Specifications attached; and in the event of difference as to the standard of any of the above works, the same shall be referred to the Chief Engineer of the Government of Ontario for the time being.

7. The said lessors agree to lease to the said lessees the whole of the said railway from the said point of junction with the Northern Railway to the terminus thereof, on the waters of the Village and Harbour of Penetanguishene, and to place the said lessees in possession thereof when completed and opened and approved as aforesaid, for a period of twenty years, to commence and take effect when the same is completed and opened and approved as aforesaid for traffic.

8. Yielding and paying therefor half-yearly to the said lessees during the said term such sum or sums per annum as shall be equivalent to three hundred and sixty dollars per mile, of main track, exclusive of sidings, calculated from the passenger terminus at Penetanguishene to the point of junction with the line of railway of the lessees. That in the event of thirty per cent. of the gross receipts of the said road not realizing in any year during the said term a sum equal to the said sum of three hundred and sixty dollars per mile per annum, then the deficiency shall be advanced by the said lessees, and the said lessees shall be entitled to retain such advances from time to time out of any surplus monies thereafter coming to the said lessors hereunder, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid.

9. That in the event of such thirty per cent. of the gross receipts realizing at any time more than such three hundred and sixty dollars per mile, then such increase shall be payable to the said lessors, but in the event and whenever, and so long as the gross receipts of the line of the lessors shall realize or exceed a sum equivalent to sixteen hundred dollars per mile per annum, then the lessees shall pay to the lessors a rental equivalent to thirty-five per cent. of such gross receipts. That if at the expiration or other determination of this lease any monies whatever for advances or otherwise, shall be due and unpaid by the lessors, it shall be lawful for the lessees to retain possession of and work the said road until payment, or in the event of a renewal of this lease, then the terms of payment shall thereby be provided for and agreed upon.

10. The said lessors will indemnify and hold harmless the said lessees in regard to any claims connected with and arising out of the original construction of their line of railway, and of any act or default of the said lessors in relation thereto, and in the event of the said lessees being called upon to pay and discharge any such claims in settlement of right of way, severance, flooding, damage, road or farm crossings, or other demand, then all payments made by lessees in respect thereof, shall be charged against the lessors, and the lessees shall be entitled to retain the amount so paid and advanced, out of any surplus monies thereafter coming to the said lessors hereunder; and until such advances shall be repaid the said lessees shall be entitled to charge the said lessors with interest thereupon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

11. The said lessees having disbursed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars in aid of the surveys, location and other preliminary services and expenses for and on account of the said lessors. It is hereby agreed that upon the completion of the said line, and only in that event, such advances be repaid to the said lessees and until such advances shall be repaid, the said lessees shall be entitled to charge the said lessors with interest thereupon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, or in the event of a renewal of this lease, then the terms of payment shall thereby be provided for and agreed upon.

12. In the event of the lessors failing to construct and complete the said line of railway within three years from the date hereof, then this lease shall become void and of no effect; provided however, that any claim which the lessees may have against the lessors for monies advanced shall be paid by and recoverable from the lessors.

13. The lessors agree not to make any demand upon the Corporation of the Township of Flos for the transfer of the Debentures or the proceeds thereof, in payment of bonus, without the previous assent of the lessees in writing.

14. That no issue of debentures or bonds upon the security of the said Railway shall.

unless with the consent of the said lessees, exceed in the whole, a sum equivalent to six thou and dollars per mile, of main line exclusive of sidings.

15. In the event of the gross receipts being insufficient in any one year to pay the interest upon the said mortgage bonds, at the said rate of six thousand dollars per mile, the deficiency shall be advanced and paid by the said lessees, who shall be entitled to retain the amount so advanced out of any surplus monies thereafter, coming to the said lessors hereunder, and until such advances shall be repaid the said lessees shall be entitled to charge the said lessors with interest thereupon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

16. In the event of the said lessees failing for the period of one year from the date of payment herein provided, to pay to the said lessors the said rental of three hundred and sixty dollars per mile, or the proportion or the per-centage of gross earnings as in the nature of rental herein provided, or of being in arrear for one year, in the payment of the said rental, the said lessors shall have the right to treat this lease as at an end, and may thereupon re-enter and resume possession and control of the said railway.

17. The said lessees agree to pay rent and taxes and to maintain the said line of railway of the lessors, from the time of completion and transfer of possession thereof, during the whole of the said term in good order, and to deliver the same at the expiration of the said term, to the said lessors in as good a plight and condition as the same shall be received by the said lessees at the commencement of the said term, reasonable wear and tear thereof excepted.

18. In the event of the said lessees constructing any new or additional work or improvement of a permanent character or reconstructing the then existing works of the said road, upon a higher or more permanent standard than required by the original specifications, the said lessees shall be entitled, provided that the specifications for the same shall have been first approved, and the additional works sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the lessors, to charge the additional or extra amount so expended, as an advance of additional capital to the said lessors, which amount shall be ascertained at the close of each year, and thereafter the same shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent., and may be retained by the said lessees out of any monies coming to the said lessors under this lease, after the payment of the interest upon the said mortgage bonds, and at the expiration or other sooner determination of this lease, shall be repaid to the said lessees who shall be entitled, until payment thereof, to retain possession of and work the said road, or in the event of a renewal of this lease then the terms of payment shall thereby be provided for and agreed upon.

19. In the event of the lessees requesting the sanction of the lessors to any new or additional works or improvements, upon the ground that the same are essential to the proper and more profitable working of the traffic of the line of the lessors, and shall prepare and present specifications and estimates for the same, and the lessors shall thereupon refuse or neglect to sanction the same it shall be lawful for the lessees to appoint one indifferent person, who together with another to be appointed by the lessors, who together with a third to be chosen by them, shall decide whether the proposed works are essential to the proper and more profitable working of the traffic of the said lines, and whether the same if constructed by the lessees shall be chargeable against the lessors in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

20. The said lessees agree to provide a sufficient number of engines and cars for the use of the lessors for laying and ballasting the track, and such other engines and cars as may be required in the construction of the said line at a fair rental.

21. The said lessees do hereby agree and become bound to provide the necessary locomotive engines, cars, and other rolling equipment requisite for the proper and efficient working of the said railway, so soon as the same shall have been completed, as before specified, and shall during the continuance of this lease, daily work the said railway, and efficiently keep in order and maintain the same, and shall also keep open and maintain stations at such places as have been prescribed by the By-laws granting bonuses to the said lessors.

22. The said lessees shall have during the continuance of this lease entire control and management of the said railway hereby leased, as well in regard to the regulating and settling from time to time the amount and rate of tolls, fares, freights and other charges to be paid, collected, and taken thereon, and the mode of collecting and receiving the same ; and also all other matters and things in any way touching or incident to the using, operating and working of the said railway ; and the development of its traffic, and all the powers conferred to the said lessors by their Act of Incorporation, so far as the same can be transferred, or are applicable, are hereby assigned and transferred to the said lessees, and shall retake and extend to

the working of the said railway during the term hereby granted ; but the traffic for freight and passengers on the said railway of the lessors, shall be relatively the same as that in operation from time to time, over the railway of the lessees ; the rates nevertheless from Penetanguishene to Toronto shall not exceed those between Collingwood and Toronto.

23. The Directors and the chief officers of the lessors shall have free passes over the line of railway of the lessees until the lessees shall accept and enter upon possession of the railway of the lessors, under the provisions of this lease.

24. The said lessees shall make and keep separate and accurate accounts to be made out at the end of each half year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, and on the thirtieth day of June, and on the first days of the months of March and September in each year, and at such other convenient dates as may be mutually agreed upon, by the parties hereto ; the said lessors and lessees shall severally appoint an auditor to examine the same who shall, if they deem it necessary, have free access to and liberty to investigate, inspect, and take copies of the books and vouchers for the said lesees, at any station or office on either line, so far as they relate to the traffic in this lease referred to, and in the event of any difference in the adjustments of such half-yearly accounts between the said two auditors, they shall appoint some third person as referee between them, and the decision of such referee shall be binding upon all parties, and in computing the earnings upon such traffic as may be common to both railways, the rate charged therefor shall be credited to each railway in proportion to the respective mileage of each railway over which the said rate may have been charged.

25. And it is also agreed between the parties hereto, that in case any dispute arises between them as to any of the matters or things in this indenture contained, the same shall be referred to the award or arbitrament of two disinterested persons, one of whom shall be appointed by each of the said parties, who shall jointly choose a third disinterested person to act as arbitrator, and the decision of such arbitrators shall be final and binding, and in case either of the said parties refuse or neglect to appoint an arbitrator within twenty days after notice in writing, for that purpose may have been given to either of them, then, the decision of the arbitrators of the party giving notice, shall be binding on both parties.

26. And it is hereby agreed that in all cases hereinbefore provided for arbitration, the award of the arbitrators or the majority shall be binding.

As witness the seals of the said corporations the day and year first above written.

(Signed) J. Saurin McMurray,
President, N. S. R. Co.
(Signed) T. Richard Fullr,
Secretary, N. S. R. Co.
{Seal N. S. R. Co.}

(Signed) William Thompson,
President.
(Signed) Walter Townsend,
Secretary.
{Seal. N. R. of Canada}

North Simcoe Railway Company.
Toronto, 24th January, 1878.

To the Hon. A. S. Hardy, *Provincial Secretary, Ontario.*

Sir,—Under instructions from the Board of Directors of this Company, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the accompanying documents relating to the construction of the North Simcoe Railway, in aid of which we respectfully pray that a subsidy be granted by the Legislature during the present Session.

The Railway has been located from the Harbour and Village of Penetanguishene to a point of junction with the Northern Railway of Canada, at or near Harrison's Crossing,

and will be thirty-three (33) miles in length. The surveys and location have, for the most part, been completed, the right of way secured, and a considerable portion of the most difficult work already executed, chiefly at the cost of the Township of Tiny, which contributed the sum of $50,000, and the whole of which has been expended.

The estimated cost of completing the whole of the works and finishing the line ready for traffic operation is $316,763, or at the average rate of $9,598 per mile, over the thirty-three miles of line. The capital account, a statement of which is herewith presented, is chiefly framed upon a secured issue of debentures—under the lease—to the equivalent of $6,000 per mile upon limited bonuses and uncalled stock, and finally upon a Government Subsidy of $3,250 per mile. These estimates of cost and capital have been the subject of critical revision by the President, General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway Company, and have been approved by them in connection with the terms of a lease of the undertaking recently executed with that company. The correspondence between the two Companies, together with a copy of the executed lease, is herewith transmitted for your information. The lease will take effect only when the Railway is completed and ready for occupation and traffic.

In praying for the requisite Subsidy of $3,250 per mile, in aid of this Railway, and without which it cannot be completed, I am respectfully to submit: first, That the Line will serve a district of country as yet wholly without railway service of any kind, and which in timber, lumber and agricultural production is of great promise, but now languishing and retarded for want of the railway facilities so liberally promoted in other parts of the Province.

2. That the Municipalities interested in the undertaking—the Townships of Tiny and Flos—have contributed to this railway to the full limit of their ability, and that the whole of the bonus of the former township already expended, will be sacrificed unless a Provincial Subsidy be now granted under the general policy upon which that township relied.

3. That in order to promote the construction of this Railway, a lease has been made thereof to the Northern Railway Company, under the provisions of which an issue of secured debentures may be made to the extent of $6,000 per mile.

4, That the Subsidy now prayed for, at the rate of $3,250 per mile, is, as the estimates shew, absolutely necessary to the operation of the lease in securing the larger portion of the capital required; that such Subsidy will be less in amount, than has been granted to Railways in old and well-settled Districts, where larger bonuses were readily obtainable, and far less than has been liberally extended to Railways like this, designed to open out the rear and unsettled portions of the Province, which said Subsidies have ranged from $4,000 to $8,000 per mile.

5. That besides giving impetus to the development of a large and promising Territory which has as yet in no way participated in Provincial Railway expenditure, this Railway will be of special value to the Government, in connection with its Penal establishment at Penetanguishene, the efficiency of which will be increased, and its expenses largely diminished, by direct railway service.

6. That preliminary arrangements have been made, under which, if the Subsidy of $3,250 per mile be granted, the Railway can be completed and put in traffic operation early in the ensuing fall. For these reasons we respectfully and confidentially appeal for the early and liberal consideration of the Government in the premises.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. Richard Fuller,
Sec. N. S. Ry. Co.

Clerk's Office, Township of Tiny,
January 21st, 1878.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy,
Provincial Secretary of Ontario, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit to you for presentation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a petition from the inhabitants of the Town-

ship of Tiny, asking for a grant to the North Simcoe Railway. Will you please present the same to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, at your earliest convenience.

And oblige

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM LUMMINS,
Township Clerk.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Petition of the ratepayers and inhabitants of the Township of Tiny

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That the North Simcoe Railway Company was incorporated by an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 54, for the purpose of constructing a railway from the harbour of Penetanguishene, to a point of junction with the Northern Railway of Canada, at some point within the County of Simcoe.

That in aid of the construction of the said railway, the Township of Tiny has contributed by way of bonus the sum of $50,000, which sum has already been expended in the construction of the most difficult portions of the work.

That the North Simcoe Company has now completed its capital account so as to secure the immediate prosecution and completion of its line, provided only that a Provincial Subsidy on the same standard as has been granted in aid of other lines, be now authorized in aid of this railway.

That your Petitioners whilst contributing in common with the rest of the Province to the general railway fund, have heretofore in no degree whatever participated in its advantages.

That the proposed line of railway is located through a district now entirely destitute of railway accommodation, and that the subsidy prayed for will have the immediate effect of so promoting the development of this portion of the country as to secure to the Province at large all the advantages contemplated by the general railway policy of the Legislature.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that a subsidy to the extent of $3,000 per mile be granted in aid of the North Simcoe Railway Company, at the ensuing session of the Legislature of Ontario.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

ANTOINE DAVOUST, SR.,
ANTOINE DAVOUST, JR.,
DONALD DAVOUST
JOS. MARCHILDON,
and 240 other signatures.

Similar petitions were sent in by the Municipality of the Township of Flos, signed by O. I. Phelps, R. H. Platt, Pat Loftus, and 232 others; by the Corporation, the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

TORONTO, 23rd January, 1878.

HON. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

MY DEAR SIR,—Adverting to our conversation relative to the "North Simcoe Railway project," I promised at an early day to give you the financial programme, copy of which with all correspondence will be in the hands of your Government in a few days. To preface, the North Simcoe Company began their road two years ago, starting from Penetanguishene upon a small paid up capital a bank credit of about $10,000, and the bonus granted by the Town-

ship of Tiny $50,000, in short, $60,000 of money has been spent on the railway. Proceeding as they did, it was in the confident hope of receiving Government aid. Approaches were then made to the Northern, to assist them and bring them out of their difficulties. Looking at the connections in a favourable light and before committing ourselves in any way, we instituted minute enquiries the result of which was that, in our opinion, we (the Northern) would be warranted in leasing the road on the basis of 6% on $6,000 per mile bonds. A lease has been entered into on this basis to take effect when the road is built and ready for operating. Flos granted a bonus of $25,000 which they have extended twice, so desirous are they to secure the road. There is no doubt in my mind that the opening up of that country by a road costing so little comparatively would prove a great boon, and if the country can secure such a road by Government aid of only $100,000, it will be money well spent. To finish this road it will cost $299,165, and on this head I may state that two engineers, viz., Messrs. Dickinson and Jones, have gone over the whole ground—which surveys and plans have cost over $3,000 during the past year.

The estimates are made up on the closest calculations, and only 5% embraced therein for contingencies to be added to the $299,165, will require to be as follows, viz :—

Interests, discounts, &c.		$ 8,600 00
Legal expenses		2,400 00
Engineering (already incurred)		3,000 00
General management and Expenses of track	$3,600, or a total cost of	316,765 00

On a mileage cost to complete, of about $10,000, the finances would beas follows:—

1. Debentures to be issued under lease $6,000 x 33 miles $198,000 at 85%		$168,300 00
2. Flos bonus $25,000 at 80%		20,000 00
3. Penetanguishene bonus (not obtained) $5,000 at 80%		4,000 00
4. Stock to be called up		18,000 00
5. Government aid, $3,250 per mile, x 33		107,250 00
		$317,550 00

To make finance matters *absolutely* safe Government aid to the extent of $3,500 per mile would be necessary.

The calculations we had hoped would not have necessitated aid beyond the $3,000, but on careful revision of the figures reducing everything to the lowest point, the amount named, viz, : $3,250 will be absolutely required. Should the Government decline aid, of course the whole scheme falls to the ground, as the Company, I presume, are not in a position to do anything further.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council:

The Memorial and Council of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe in Council assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Memorialists are deeply interested in the speedy construction of a line of railway through the central townships of this county, which have hitherto been without railway facilities.

That we believe the North Simcoe Railway will fully supply that deficiency, and this Council have every confidence in the benefits to be derived from the early construction of the said road.

That large bonuses have already been granted by the different townships through which this line passes, and that as this portion of the county is to a great extent unsettled

from the want of proper railway communication, the completion of the line would be of great benefit to this county, and would also afford direct communication with the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene.

That a lease of the North Simcoe Railway to the Northern Railway Company has been ratified by both companies, the conditions of which give the North Simcoe Railway Company the required financial basis.

That as the grants given by the municipalities have been expended in the construction of the most difficult portion of the road, and which are now ready for the rails.

Your Memorialists are confident that should the same aid be extended to this Company which has been granted by the Government to other Companies in opening up new sections of the country, they would be enabled to fully complete and open for traffic within one year from the granting of the same.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that similar aid may be granted to the North Simcoe Railway to assist in its construction.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

DAVID DUNN,
Warden.

R. J. BANTING,
Clerk County Simcoe.

Council Room,
Barrie, January 25th, 1878.

TORONTO, 2nd February, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—I understand from a member of the Board of Trade of this city, that Mr. Thomson, the President of the Northern Railway Company, informed that body (at the meeting held to arrange a deputation to your Government to solicit aid to that Railway) that they did not intend to make Barrie the terminus, but that Harrison's crossing would be the point where the North Simcoe would branch off from the Northern Railway. Now, I think this would be unfair to Barrie, and I would recommend that the Government in granting aid to the enterprise, stipulate that Barrie shall be its southern terminus. Trusting that you will assist the completion of the North Simcoe Railway, by granting them a bonus.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. O. Mowat, Attorney General,
Toronto, Ontario.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of the

By Command.

ARTHUR. S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 21st February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY AND PORT FRANKS RAILWAY.

Memorial of the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway.

Letter from the Secretary *pro tem.*, to the Honourable the Treasurer, enclosing approximate estimate of the Engineer of the cost of constructing Section No. 2 of said road.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway,

Humbly Sheweth:

1. That your Memorialists represent a Railway Company incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for the construction of a road to intersect the main trunk lines at present in operation in the Western section of this Province.

2. That the construction of such a line will materially benefit a rich and rapidly developing section of country which where already possessed of railway facilities has these only in parallel lines.

3. That a line of railway running at right angles to these roads and aiming at a connection between Lakes Erie and Huron would materially advantage the large section of country interested in the road represented by your petitioners by giving more ready access to the various points to which the present roads run to their termini and to these lakes.

4. That the largely increasing trade of the western peninsula has warranted the construction of one or more such roads already and the granting of aid from Provincial funds for their construction.

5. That the amount of municipal aid already secured shows that the section through which the road is projected is fully alive to the disadvantages under which they labor from the want of direct means of communications with all the roads at present running from east to west in the Province is evident from the large bonuses already voted in support of the scheme.

6. That a portion of work, sufficient under the charter to meet its provisions, has already been done, and that your petitioners with reasonable Government aid and the other means prospective and realized at their disposal will be able to complete the line.

7. That the sections proposed to be undertaken at present are jointly about 25 miles long and are divided under the amended charter (39 Vic. cap. 82), as follows :

Sec. 1.—Junction of Great Western and Canada Southern Railways to Strathroy	10 miles.
Sec. 2.—From Strathroy to Arkona	15 miles.
A total of 25 miles.	

8. That for section 1 bonuses have been voted as follows :—

Strathroy	$25,000
Caradoc	10,000
Municipal aid expected	15,000
	$50,000

9. That for section 2 bonuses have been voted as follows :—

Adelaide	$20,000
Arkona	10,000
Further municipal aid expected	45,000
	$75,000

For 25 miles	$125,000
Or a total per mile of	5,000

10. That with Government aid to the extent of $3,000 per mile and the other sources of revenue available your petitioners will be amply able to complete the proposed sections of the undertakings.

11. That the claims of your petitioners to railway aid are analogous to those under which assistance has already been given as being feeders and as opening up more direct communications between the trunk lines.

12. That as already stated the rapidly improving condition of the country warrants the construction of this connecting link running as it will through Arkona, Adelaide and other villages which are not at present served by any railway whatever.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that an Order in Council be issued granting the assistance petitioned for.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) L. CLEVERDON,
President.

(Signed) D. M. CAMERON,
Sec. pro. tem.

Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—We beg to forward herewith the Engineer's estimate of the cost of construction of that section of the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway between Strathroy and the intersection of the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and submit below the financial basis on which we will be able to construct that section of the road :

Engineer's estimate of cost of construction as per details annexed		$91,640 00
Municipal bonuses secured, $35,000 at 90	$31,500 00	
Stock paid up	15,750 00	
Government aid expected	20,000 00	
Municipal bonuses expected, $1,500 per mile at 90	13,000 00	
Bonds for $1,452 per mile at 75 per cent.	10,890 00	
	$91,640 00	$91,640 00

It will be seen that we have reduced the amount of Government aid in our financial basis from that in our Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor by $1,000 per mile. We do this in the conviction that with the lesser amount in addition to our realized resources we can build a road fitted for the requirements of the section, while the reduction will, we hope, have the effect of placing our claim for aid beyond question.

We may again state, what will have already appeared by reference to our petition, that in addition to the municipal bonuses voted to the section referred to in our financial basis, the additional sum of $30,000 has been given in the way of municipal aid to the section next farthest north, and the residents along that portion of the road are still actively interesting themselves to secure the further sum necessary to construct the road as far as Arkona, a total distance of about 25 miles. Ultimately we hope to have the road constructed as far north as originally projected in the charter.

We may also be permitted to state that in addition to the ordinary traffic to be cultivated by such a road, there are ample water privileges along its line, and these only await railway communication to secure their development.

The section west of London may as yet be said to have received no benefit from the distribution of the funds appropriated to railways. With Government aid to the extent expected in our financial basis, we will be able to secure for this section some of the advantages already obtained by sections of the Province further east. It is, we may add, absolutely necessary that action be taken by us during the coming summer, if at all, as the charter and a portion at least of the bonuses will lapse before our application can be revived.

With aid secured to the extent asked for, we will be able to complete the road this season and thus secure to the municipalities, who have assumed such heavy burdens, the railway advantages they desire.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Cameron,
Sec. Pro. tem. for Board of Directors.

Approximate Estimate of cost of Section No. 2 of the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway, namely that section from the junction of the Canada Southern with the Great Western Railway to Strathroy. The length of this section is $9\frac{98}{100}$ miles, and passes through a level section of country, requiring no expensive earthwork or excavation. The following estimate may be relied on as covering the cost of construction for this section :—

Work.—Chopping, clearing, grubbing	$1,500 00	
Excavation, 61,600 yards	12,300 00	
Trustlebridging, culverts, cattle-guards, crossings, &c	3,000 00	
Fencing the line, 10 miles, &c	6,000 00	
		$22,800 00
Materials.—Ties	6,000 00	
Iron rail, 50 lb. rail, 88 tons per mile, at $43 per ton.	37,840 00	
Spikes, 35,200 lbs., at 3 cents per lb	1,050 00	
Fish plates, 61,600 lbs, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb	2,150 00	
Bolts, nuts, about 90 kegs	800 00	
Laying track	3,000 00	
Ballasting	3,000 00	
		53,840 00
Station.—Station, Woodshed, Tank, Engine-house, &c.	5,000 00	
Turntable, side-track, frogs, switches, &c	5,000 00	
Engineering, right of way, contingent expenses	5,000 00	15,000 00
		$91,640 00

L. Cleverdon, Esq.,

Sir,—The above is a fair estimate, and everything is as closely calculated as the circumstances of the case will admit. I will endeavour to furnish detailed estimates for the northern section (Section No. 3), at as early a date as possible. You are fully aware, of course, that a detailed estimate cannot be made until the line is permanently located, and the second and third items are definitely determined. Still the work can be done within the figures named.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Beswick, *C. E.*

Strathroy, Feb'y 12th, 1878.

RETURN

Re PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY AND PORT FRANKS RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY AND PORT FRANKS RAILWAY.

Memorial of the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway.

Letter from the Secretary *pro tem.*, to the Honourable the Treasurer, enclosing approximate estimate of the Engineer of the cost of constructing Section No. 2 of said road.

1878.
Feb. 27.—Report of the Government Engineer to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, enclosing his estimate of the cost of construction.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway

Humbly Sheweth:

1. That your Memorialists represent a Railway Company incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for the construction of a road to intersect the main trunk lines at present in operation in the Western section of this Province.

2. That the construction of such a line will materially benefit a rich and rapidly developing section of country which where already possessed of railway facilities has these only in parallel lines.

3. That a line of railway running at right angles to these roads and aiming at a connection between Lakes Erie and Huron would materially advantage the large section of country interested in the road represented by your petitioners by giving more ready access to the various points to which the present roads run to their termini and to these lakes.

4. That the largely increasing trade of the western peninsula has warranted the construction of one or more such roads already and the granting of aid from Provincial funds for their construction.

5. That the amount of municipal aid already secured shows that the section through which the road is projected is fully alive to the disadvantages under which they labour from the want of direct means of communication with all the roads at present running from east to west in the Province is evident from the large bonuses already voted in support of the scheme.

6. That a portion of work, sufficient under the charter to meet its provisions, has already been done, and that your petitioners with reasonable Government aid and the other means prospective and realized at their disposal will be able to complete the line.

7. That the sections proposed to be undertaken at present are jointly about 25 miles long and are divided under the amended charter (39 Vic. cap. 82), as follows .

Sec. 1—Junction of Great Western and Canada Southern Railways to Strathroy ..... 10 miles.
Sec. 2.—From Strathroy to Arkona ..... 15 miles.
A total of 25 miles.

8. That for section 1 bonuses have been voted as follows:

Strathroy	$25,000
Caradoc	10,000
Municipal aid expected	15,000
	$50,000

9. That for section 2 bonuses have been voted as follows:—

Adelaide	$20,000
Arkona	10,000
Further municipal aid expected	45,000
	$75,000

For 25 miles $125,000
Or a total per mile of 5,000

10. That with Government aid to the extent of $3,000 per mile and the other sources of revenue available, your petitioners will be amply able to complete the proposed sections of the undertaking.

11. That the claims of your petitioners to railway aid are analagous to those under which assistance has already been given as being feeders and as opening up more direct communications between the trunk lines.

12. That as already stated the rapidly improving condition of the country warrants the construction of this connecting link running as it will through Arkona, Adelaide, and other villages which are not at present served by any railway whatever.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that an Order in Council be issued granting the assistance petitioned for.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) L. Cleverdon, *President.*

(Signed) D. M. Cameron, *Sec. pro. tem.*

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Treasurer.

Sir,—We beg to forward herewith the Engineer's estimate of the cost of construction of that section of the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway between Strathroy and the intersection of the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and submit below the financial basis on which we will be able to construct that section of the road:

Estimate of cost of construction, by Company's Engineer	$91,640	
Do do Government Engineer ...		$98,360
Municipal bonuses secured, $35,000 at 90	31,500	
Stock paid up	20,000	
Government aid expected	20,000	
Bonds per mile, $3,581 at 75 cts.	26,860	
		98,360

It will be seen that we have reduced the amount of Government aid in our financial basis from that in our Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor by $1,000 per mile. We do this in the conviction that with the lesser amount in addition to our realized resources we can build a road fitted for the requirements of the section, while the reduction will, we hope, have the effect of placing our claim for aid beyond question.

We may again state, what will have already appeared by reference to our petition, that in addition to the municipal bonuses voted to the section referred to in our financial basis, the

additional sum of $30,000 has been given in the way of municipal aid to the section next farthest north, and the residents along that portion of the road are still actively interesting themselves to secure the further sum necessary to construct the road as far as Arkona, a total distance of about 25 miles. Ultimately we hope to have the road constructed as far north as originally projected in the charter.

We may also be permitted to state that in addition to the ordinary traffic to be cultivated by such a road, there are ample water privileges along its line, and these only await a railway communication to secure their development.

The section west of London may as yet be said to have received no benefit from the distribution of the funds appropriated to railways. With Government aid to the extent expected in our financial basis, we will be able to secure for this section some of the advantages already obtained by sections of the Province further east. It is, we may add, absolutely necessary that action be taken by us during the coming summer, if at all, as the charter and a portion at least of the bonuses will lapse before our application can be revived.

With aid secured to the extent asked for, we will be able to complete the road this season and thus secure to the municipalities, who have assumed such heavy burdens, the railway advantages they desire.

Very truly yours,

D. M. CAMERON,
Sec. Pro. tem. for Board of Directors.

Approximate Estimate of cost of Section No. 2 of the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway, namely, that section from the junction of the Canada Southern with the Great Western Railway to Strathroy. The length of this section is $9\frac{98}{100}$ miles, and passes through a level section of country, requiring no expensive earthwork or excavation. The following estimate may be relied on as covering the cost of construction for this section :—

WORK.—Chopping, clearing, grubbing	$1,500 00		
Excavating, 61,600 yards	12,300 00		
Trestlebridging, culverts, cattle-guards, crossings, &c	3,000 00		
Fencing the line, 10 miles, &c.	6,000 00		
		$22,800 00	
MATERIALS—Ties	6,000 00		
Iron rail, 50 lb. rail, 88 tons per mile, at $43 per ton	37,840 00		
Spikes, 35,200 lbs., at 3 cents per lb.	1,050 00		
Fish plates, 61,600 lbs., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.	2,150 00		
Bolts, nuts, about 90 kegs	800 00		
Laying track	3,000 00		
Ballasting	3,000 00		
		53,840 00	
STATION.—Station, Woodshed, Tank, Engine-house, &c.	5,000 00		
Turntable, side-track, frogs, switches, &c.	5,000 00		
Engineering, right of way, contingent expenses	5,000 00	15,000 00	
		$91,640 00	

L. CLEVERDON, ESQ.,

SIR,—The above is a fair estimate, and everything is as closely calculated as the circumstances of the case will admit. I will endeavour to furnish detailed estimates for the northern section (Section No. 3), at as early a date as possible. You are fully aware, of course, that a detailed estimate cannot be made until the line is permanently located, and the second and third items are definitely determined. Still the work can be done within the figures named.

Respectfully submitted,

S. BESWICK, *C. E.*

Strathroy, February 12th, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 27th February, 1878.

Hon. C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner Public Works.

SIR,—I, yesterday, made an examination of the country to be traversed by that part of the projected Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Franks Railway, situate between the Great Western Railway at Strathroy, and the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway near its intersection with the Great Western Railway main line, the length as given on the plan and profile, being 10 miles. The country to be traversed is extremely level, the first six miles from Strathroy passing over a very slightly undulating sandy loam formation, and the remaining four miles through the level swamp lands in Ekfrid, in the neighbourhood of the Government drains.

The average excavations will be about two feet, and the favourable nature of the material will enable the earthwork to be done at 18 or 19 cents a cupid yard. It is estimated at 20 cents.

There will be no bridging, the largest culvert being one of about 15 feet opening.

In the estimate which I attach, I differ from that submitted by the Railway Company, in the following particulars:

1. Right of way. 2. Chopping, clearing and grubbing. 3. Iron rails. 4. Spikes, fish plates, bolts, &c. 5. Laying track. 6. Ballasting. 7. Telegraphs. In regard to iron rails, I find the price for delivery in Toronto at present is $35 per ton, adding $2 for conveyance to Strathroy, and $3 for fluctuations. I place them at $40 in my estimate. I also reduce the price of track-laying, to that paid on other roads, with these exceptions my estimate increases the cost of the other items named.

The ballasting would be largely composed of sand found along the line.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Engineer Public Works.

PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY AND PORT FRANKS RAILWAY.

Estimate of cost of that portion between the great Western Railway at Strathroy, and the St. Clair Branch, Canada Southern Railway at Great Western crossing.

Length, 10 miles—allowance for sidings, ½ mile.

Cost of right of way	$4,000 00
Chopping, clearing and grubbing	3,000 00
Earth excavations, 61,600 cubic yds	12,300 00
Culverts, cattle guards, and public and private crossings	6,000 00
Fencing (mostly rail fence)	6,000 00
Ties, 24,000 at 25 cts	60,00 00
Iron rails, 56 lbs. to rail, 10½ miles, 88 tons to miles, $40	36,960 00
Spikes, fish plates, bolts, nuts, &c	5,000 00
Laying track, at $260 per mile	2,600 00
Ballasting	4,000 00
Telegraph.	500 00
1 Station Building, &c	1,400 00
1 Frost proof tank, pump house, machinery and water complete	1,200 00
1 Engine shed and turntable	2,400 00
Half mile sidings, frogs, switches, &c.	5,000 00
Engineering and contingencies	5,000 00
	$98,360 00

T. N. MOLESWORTH,
27th February, 1878. *Engineer Public Works.*

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiqua Railway" subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 1877.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 6th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA RAILWAY."

1878.

Jan. 8th—Letter from the Solicitor of the Company enclosing a petition from the Company asking for additional aid, together with a Tabular Statement, also report of the Engineers appointed by the Government to inspect the road.

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56 Church Street,
Toronto, 8th January, 1878.

The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Sir.—We have the honour to transmit to you a petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad, asking for additional aid in the extension and completion of their road and works. We also enclose copies of the reports of the Engineers who inspected the road this past fall under Government instructions, also a plan showing the proposed extension and works at the Landing—also tabular statements annexed to the petition.

We would refer you to the extensively signed recommendation and petitions that were sent in last year when the first aid was granted. We will be happy to supply copies of the same if required by the Department.

Your obedient servants,

Roaf & Roaf.

To the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

The Petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

1. That your Petitioners have proceeded with the construction of their railway from the dock at Prince Arthur's Landing to the Canada Pacific Railway at the town plot of Fort William, and the same has been completed for the said distance with the exceptions set forth in the report, copies of which are herewith submitted:

2. That there are certain works necessary for the interests of the district which yet remain to be constructed, a statement is herewith also submitted:

3. That in the present condition of financial distress in the county and the works of your petitioners set forth in the said statement not yet being fully completed, your petitioners have not been able to realize anything by the sale of bonds as was anticipated by them, and they do not now expect to be able to do so until the said railway and the said works have been fully completed.

4. That it will be to the great advantage of your petitioners and the district to be served by the said railway, that your petitioners should proceed at once with the completion of their said railway and works as aforesaid.

5. That your petitioners have already expended upon the construction of the said Railway, about the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that an Order in Council may be passed granting aid to the said the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad to the total extent of four thousand dollars per mile, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

JAS. R. ROAF,
Attorney for the P. A. L. and K. R. R.

Memorandum shewing amount of works necessary for the extension and completion of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad, for which no aid has been received:

One mile extra roadbed, &c., and including sidings without iron	$7,500
Extra iron, with spikes, &c	3,000
Crib-work	4,500
Telegraph line and apparatus	900
Extra land	600
" Engineering	750
" buildings, Station-houses and platform at C. P. Junction	3,400
	$20,650

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA R. R.

Amount already expended		$65,000
" required to complete fences, &c., as located		3,000
Extra work as above		20,650
		$88, 650
Municipal bonus	$29,500	
Government bonus	12,000	
Stock	15,000	
Additional bonus making total aid $4,000 per mile	15,000	
		71,500
To be raised by sale of bonds		17,150

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO,
November 16th, 1877.

To the Hon.
the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR.—In compliance with your request conveyed in your letter of 31st October, asking me to make an examination of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway, I would say that I have walked over the entire length of the road and beg leave to report as follows:

The whole of the road-bed with the exception of one short and light cutting is one continuous embankment formed from the material taken from the ditches at either side, and the road-bed is well and evenly made with proper slopes and to the full width of fourteen feet in embankments and eighteen feet in cuttings. The grades are very light and curvature easy, and the drainage, which I consider a very essential point in railway construction, is very good. There are two pile bridges on the road both of them well and substantially built, also a few open culverts which are quite adequate for the water they have to carry and are covered with good heavy stringers for the track. There is no fencing done, nor do I think that any is at present required. The track is laid over the whole road to within a few feet of the junction with the Canada Pacific Railway at Fort William, and is well sleepered with good sound Tamarac ties. The track is well laid, well lined and fairly surfaced, but is not yet sufficiently ballasted. There is a building now fitted up for a station house at Prince Arthur's Landing which, I have no doubt, will answer the purpose very well for some time to come. There is a turn-table built at the same place with a siding into it, and I presume it is intended to use the turn-table of the Canada Pacific road at the other end which is done under similar circumstances on nearly all roads with which I am acquainted. There are a few sleepers not yet spiked, but the officers of the road say they will have it done immediately as they have the spikes on hand. There is also one public road crossing which, I think, should be somewhat improved, and this, the officers say, they will also have done. On the whole, I think the road is quite safe for public travel.

(Signed) HUGH RYAN.

P. A. LANDING,
Thunder Bay, Nov. 15th, 1877.

To the Honourable
Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR.—I have the honour to report that in compliance with the instructions received from Mr. Molesworth and dated 31st October, that I have made a measurement of the P. A. L. and K. R. R., and I find it from the end of the rails at P. A. Landing to the head block of the switch at the Canada Pacific R. R. line to be 31,655 feet, this measurement includes the switch and turn-table. The rails are laid throughout except the ones forming the Junction with the C. P. R. line, but the grading is completed and the rails, switching, gear and ties are all on the ground awaiting the permission of the Dominion Government to form the Junction. The joints are all made with double fish plates and wooden washers. There is a station-house 48.6 x 24.6 and a platform at P. A. Landing. There are three main road crossings which have all been completed in a satisfactory manner.

The only siding at present laid is that leading to the turn-table, it is 259 feet in length but there is a siding of 500 feet graded, and the iron and ties are here to lay it.

A very good and substantial turn-table has just been completed at P. A. Landing.

There are no tanks belonging to the P. A. L. and K. R. R., but there is one on the Canada Pacific R. R. at Fort William.

There being so few cattle in this district that for the present fences are deemed unnecessary.

For the same reason cattle-guards are not necessary.

Two pile trestle bridges are built of a very strong and substantial pattern, they are 166 feet and 104 feet respectively, in length from end to end of stringers.

There are two pile culverts and 10 open or timbered culverts all substantially built in a good workman-like manner.

Some balasting has been done especially in raising the slack joints and levelling the track, and the ties have been well bedded in the grade.

In conclusion I would beg to state that the work has been done in a most efficient and satisfactory manner, and that the road is now in a condition for traffic to pass over it, supposing the connection made with the Canada Pacific R. R. Line.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. FURLONGE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company."

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 6th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE &c., RELATING TO THE "SARNIA CHATHAM AND ERIE RAILWAY."

1877.

Feby. 17.—Letter from the Secretary of the Company to the Honourable the Attorney General.

1878.

Feby. 12.—Letter from the Secretary of the Company to the Honourable the Treasurer, enclosing memorial of the Company.

TORONTO, 17th February, 1877.

To the HONOURABLE O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General,

DEAR SIR,—I learn that application is being made to your Government by the Huron and Erie Railway Company for Government aid. I beg to call your attention to the following facts:

The Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company, which I represent, has been chartered to construct a line from Sarnia to the Rondeau on Lake Erie, practically over the same ground as the H. & E.

The H. & E. Railway Company some two years ago, obtained the passage of a By-law by the County of Lambton for $110,000, the terms of which not having been complied with, the By-law has lapsed at the same time the H. & E. Company obtained a passage of a by-law by the County of Kent for $155,000, this by-law was unconditional as regards time, and was obtained under the grouping clauses in the face of the opposition of the Townships of Harwich,

Chatham and East Dover, who would be the largest contributors except the Town of Chatham, and also by undertaking to construct a branch to Wallaceburgh, 11 miles long, which would damn the project commercially.

For two years the H. & E. Railway Company did nothing towards construction, and the Company which I represent believing, in common with the people of the County, that the H. & E. scheme was abandoned, proceeded to make their arrangements to get municipal aid, with the view of constructing the line.

My Company has obtained by-laws granting aid, from Dresden, $25,000; Oil Springs, $10,000; $20,000 from Blenheim; and by-laws were being submitted by the municipalities of Chatham and Harwich for $30,000 each, when the H. & E. again appeared on the scene and by stating their intention to commence work and demand payment of the bonus already granted by the County of Kent succeeded in defeating the by-law in Harwich and Chatham, the ratepayers being unwilling to risk the chance of having to pay a double bonus. The by-law of Kent being unconditional will operate as a permanent block to any other road being constructed.

Under these circumstances I would suggest that if aid be given by your Government that it be conditional on the immediate *bona fide* prosecution of the work by the H. & E. and their giving up their position as regards the Kent bonus, unless they comply with that condition.

I may further say that the opposition to the $155,000 bonus is still very keen in the County of Kent, and also that if this by-law were not in existence the individual municipalities in the County of Kent express themselves as willing to aid my Company sufficiently to enable the road to be built.

My chief object in addressing you is not so much to prevent aid being given by the Government to the H. & E. as to request that it be not given in such a way as to enable the ground to be indefinitely occupied by that Company who in my estimation are only blocking the way against us.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
M. H. TAYLOR,
President Sarnia, Chatham & Erie Railway Company.

SARNIA, CHATHAM AND ERIE R. R. CO..
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, February 12th, 1878.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to forward the inclosed Memorial of the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to you, and to request the favor of an acknowledgment.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS EEDSON,
Secretary.

To His Excellency D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

This Memorial of the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

1. That the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company was incorporated by Acts of Parliament, 36 Victoria, 1873, and 39 Victoria, 1876, with power to construct a Railway from Sarnia on Lake Huron, to a point at or near Rondeau Harbour, on Lake Erie, in the County of Kent, being a distance of about (65) sixty-five miles, more or less, and that the said Charter expires January 28th, 1878.

2. That application in due form was transmitted to the proper officers of your Government on April 27th, 1875, and also May 1st, 1875, praying that you would be pleased to

entertain the same, for the granting of aid under the Statutes, Regulations, &c., adopted, to the extent of ($2,000) two thousand dollars per mile of proposed road, to secure the construction of the same, and that due acknowledgments were had in reply.

3. That the Erie and Huron Railway Company was incorporated by Act of 1873, with power to construct a railway from Erroll on Lake Huron (with a branch to Sarnia) to a point at or near Rondeau Harbour on Lake Erie, thus passing through the same territory as the proposed line of the Sarnia, Chatham and Eric Railway Company, and reference is requested in this connection to communication addressed to the Honourable the Treasurer 1st May, 1875.

4. That the County of Lambton voted the Erie and Huron Railway Company a bonus of $110,000, which lapsed by failure of that Company to comply with its agreed covenants; and to this time, that County, nor no municipality within that County, has given or promised any aid by way of bonus or otherwise, to assist its construction.

5. That the County of Kent also voted a bonus by means of the grouping clause in the Charter of that Company in the sum of $155,000, which was not limited as to time, and which is now, and for sometime, has been in litigation before the Court of Chancery, in which two of the grouped municipalities pray that the said by-law be set aside; that so long as this bonus grant remains good, or is undecided, the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company is prevented from seeking municipal aid in the said County of Kent, and that the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company after having put forth efforts in Kent and after securing $20,000 from the Village of Blenheim found itself compelled to withdraw pending the settlement of this matter,

6. That practically the Erie and Huron Railway Company has the field from Dresden on the Sydenham River southwardly to the Rondeau Harbour, through the County of Kent, a distance of about (30) thirty miles, more or less, and that the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company has the position from the Sydenham River northwardly to Sarnia through the County of Lambton, a distance of (35) thirty-five miles more or less.

7. That the proposed line of the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company from Dresden northwardly passes through the Municipalities of Dresden, Camden, Dawn, Oil Springs, Enniskillen, Petrolia, Sarnia Township and Sarnia Town; that these municipalities have given aid actually voted, as follows :—

Village of Dresden	$25,000 00
Township of Dawn	10,000 00
Village of Oil Springs	10,000 00
Township of Enniskillen	10,000 00
Town of Petrolia	25,000 00

being $80,000 pledged. That the Town Council of Sarnia submitted on the 11th of February, 1878, to the ratepayers, a by-law granting $20,000 and the right of way through that Corporation, and that further aid is confidently expected. The Town of Petrolia has also granted the right of way through that Corporation.

8. That the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Company has built and the same is now regularly running (since 17th January, 1878), that portion of their line lying between Oil City Station on the Canada Southern Railway and the Town of Petrolia, being a distance of six and a half miles of main track; that the same is provided with necessary side tracks, and reaches the oil producing and refining territory, and that but 28½ miles of road remains to be constructed between Sarnia and Dresden.

9. That the actual survey of the proposed line has been completed from Dresden northwards to Petrolia, and the same located on the ground, and that a compass line has been run northwardly, Petrolia to Sarnia.

10. That the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company is prepared to show ability to carry forward to completion the entire line from Dresden to Sarnia if undertaken by them, and within a reasonable time.

Therefore, the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company beliving the construction of their proposed line of road to be of great general benefit to the Province at large as well as to the immediate localities, in advancing the lumber, oil, agricultural and commercial interests,

most respectfully renews by this memorial, its application of 27th April and 1st May, 1875, for Government assistance, and pray that you may be pleased to take the question of granting the same at such time, in such manner, and in such amount as may to your Honour seem most expedient.

And your memoralists will ever pray.

By order of the Board,

THOS. EEDSON,
Secretary S. C. & E. R. Co.

St. Thomas, Ontario, February 12th, 1878.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 6th February, 1878.

By Command,
ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th February, 1878.

SARNIA, CHATHAM, AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Proposed Financial Basis.

LIABILITIES.

Item 1.	Estimated cost of construction of 35 miles Railway, Dresden to Sarnia, on the basis of cost per mile of part as constructed at $8,000 per mile	$280,000 00
" 2.	Bills and accounts payable on portion now built	15,580 00
	Total	$295,580 00

ASSETS.

" 1.	Construction Expenditure	$47,380 94
" 2.	Stock subscriptions to be reached	61,589 38
" 3.	Municipal debentures on hand	20,000 00
" 4.	Municipal debentures to be reached by construction	60,000 00
" 5.	Municipal aid from Sarnia to come—By-law before people	20,000 00
"	Aid from Ontario Government—35 miles, at $2,000 per mile	70,000 00
"	Balance to be provided from additional stock, &c., &c	16,609 68
	Total	$295,580 00

Secretary's Office, St.. Thomas, Ont.,
February 19th, 1878.

To His Excellency, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of Sarnia, Ontario, humbly sheweth, That the Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway Company has been duly incorporated by Acts

of the Province of Ontario, to construct a Railway from Sarnia in the County of Lambton, to a point at or near the Roud Eau Harbour, in the County of Kent.

That the said Railway is now in course of construction, and will in the estimation of your Petitioners when completed, largely assist in the drainage and settlement of a large portion of the country, benefit the oil business of the County of Lambton, develop the harbours at Roud Eau and Sarnia, and by an all rail connection between the Lakes Erie and Huron, generally benefit the section of country through which it passes, as well as the Province at large.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency may, by Order in Council, authorize the payment of such amount in aid of the said Railway, as to your Excellency may seem fit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) D. Mackenzie,
Mayor.

Edward H. Johnston,
Town Clerk.

Sarnia, February 12th, 1878.

Petitions couched in similar terms were also received from the municipalities of Petrolia, Dawn, Dresden, Enniskillen and Oil Springs.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the South Western Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 21st February, 1877.

By command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

1877.

May 7.—Letter from the Secretary of the Company to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary
" 18.—Letter from the Hon. the Treasurer to the Secretary of the Company.
August 9.—Petition of the Company for aid—enclosing list of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Hall's Block, Windsor, Ontario, 7th May, 1877.

To the Honourable A. S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—Reverting to the subject of my letter of the 19th February last, respecting information for the guidance of the elected Board of the South Western Railway Company, I have the honour to say, that I have been instructed by D. McGregor, Esq., President of the Company, to inform you that the letter in question still remains unanswered and to respectfully repeat the request that the desired information may be forwarded at your earlist convenience.

I am also instructed to ask whether or not it shall be necessary to furnish your Department with plans and specifications, &c., the result of a survey, &c., now in progress and which will shortly be in readiness.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK AUSTIN RUTLEY,
Secretary S. W. R, R.

FRANK AUSTIN RUTLEY, ESQ.,
Secretary South Western Railway Company,
Windsor, Ontario.

18th MAY, 1877.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to the fact that yours of February 19th, and of th inst., have neither of them been answered. This I regret very much.

In yours of February 19th you ask "What are necessary to be taken to bring their "claim to Government aid before yourself and colleagues."

In reply I beg to say that the Company requires to petition the Governor in Council, furnish a list of stock subscriptions, the amount of bonuses subscribed, the amount for which it is intended to bond the road, and the estimated cost of the same; and also such other information as would suggest itself to your Company—for instance: length of road, nature of territory through which it passes, the interests to be served, &c., &c.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. C. Wood,
Treasurer.

To His Honour the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c., &c., in Council :—*

The Memorial of the South Western Railway Company of Canada,

Humbly Sheweth :

That in accordance with the requirements and stipulations of its Act of Incorporation, the requisite amount of stock in the capital of the Company has been subscribed.

That the accompanying is a true copy of the list of subscribers to the stock of the Company.

That a survey of that portion of the proposed line lying between the line of the Canada Southern Railway and the Town of Windsor has been made, and that the plans, profiles and other data necessary to a proper understanding of the probable cost of their undertaking are in the hands of the Company.

That the establishment of this connection with the Canada Southern Railway is vitally necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the Towns of Windsor, and Sandwich and vicinity, owing to the fact that the construction of the Canada Southern Railway has had the effect of cutting off the trade they theretofore enjoyed with those prolific Townships Colchester, Gosfield, Mersea and Romney, which trade would be to a large extent restored to its former local channels without detriment to other localities by the construction of the piece of road in question.

That the growing manufacturing interests of the Town of Windsor demand that there shall be competition in railway rates to and from this point, and not an injurious monopoly of the same by one company as is at present the case.

That, notwithstanding the fact that all classes of the community interested in the construction of the proposed piece of railway are fully alive to the importance of the undertaking, and are disposed to further the same by the granting of liberal bonuses in aid thereof, the Railway Company feel that, owing to the unprecedented depression of the commercial and monetary markets just at this time, it would be judicious in the interest of all concerned that the question of Municipal aid should be allowed to rest for the time being.

Your memorialist therefore humbly prays that any delay which may occur in the perfection of the financial department of their scheme within the period of their charter, may not militate against their claims to Government aid in the carrying out of their undertaking, when the same shall be laid before your Honour in Council.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

David McGregor,
President S. W. R. R.

Windsor, Ont., August 9th, A. D. 1877.

List of Stockholders in the South Western Railway Company:—

George Campbell,	10	shares	$1,000 00
Charles I. Mills,	10	"	1,000 00
George N. Brady,	10	"	1,000 00
Robert E. Johnston,	10	"	1,000 00
George Crickmore,	20	"	2,000 00
Edward O'Flynn,	20	"	2,000 00
George Rankin,	10	"	1,000 00
Edward F. Rutley,	20	"	2,000 00
Donald Bethune,	20	"	2,000 00
Hiram Ives,	10	"	1,000 00
E. L. Nevean,	20	"	2,000 00
David McGregor,	20	"	2,000 00
R. A. Reynolds,	10	"	1,000 00
Thomas C. Sutton,	10	"	1,000 00

RETURN

Of Correspondence relating to the "Stratford and Huron Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Paper, 5th February, 1877.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 25th February, 1878.

1877.

Dec. 24.—Petition of the Company for further aid.

1878.

Feb. 22.—Letter from the Vice-President of the Company to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, enclosing financial statement.

To the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario:

The Petition of the Stratford and Huron Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners have at the last three Sessions of the Legislature of the said Province presented their petition for aid to that part of the line of their railway between Stratford and Listowel to the extent of three thousand dollars per mile. In the papers and statements herewith submitted, to which your petitioners beg leave to refer, they have given their reasons for asking and necessity for requiring aid to that extent.

That since last Session of the Legislature your petitioners have commenced the construction of their said line of railway, and have succeeded in doing a large part of the work of construction between Stratford and Listowel.

That your petitioners have expended the whole of the municipal bonuses, being ($155,000) one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, granted towards the construction of the said railway between Stratford and Listowel, and all of the proceeds of the bonds they can negotiate, and all of the stock they expect to be able to collect, and have also financed upon and expended the whole of the Government aid of two thousand dollars per mile, heretofore granted them.

That your petitioners have exhausted every possible attempt to get more municipal aid, without success.

That fully ten miles of the line of the said railway has not a foot of ballast upon it; that over three-quarters of a mile of the rails yet remain to be laid; that the station house at Listowel is not yet erected; that several thousand dollars of the right of way is still unpaid for, and no rolling stock has yet been purchased by your petitioners, and a number of other small details have yet to be completed.

That your petitioners have no available means to complete the said railway without further aid from the Government.

That the line, in the uncompleted state before mentioned, is now in the hands of the contractor for want of funds by your petitioners to pay them for its completion.

That your petitioners see no way of completing the railway and opening the same properly for traffic and travel unless your Government recommend the Legislature to grant them further aid.

That your petitioners are satisfied if additional aid to the extent of one thousand dollars per mile be granted them (being the amount they have always estimated as necessary) they can in the spring speedily complete the said railway to Listowel, and give the municipalities which have so liberally assisted the undertaking the benefit thereof.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

S. S. FULLER,
President Stratford and Huron Railway.

Stratford, 24th December, 1877.

OFFICE OF STRATFORD & HURON RAILWAY CO'Y,
Stratford, February 22nd, 1878.

Hon. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a financial statement of the position of that section of the Stratford and Huron Railway between Stratford and Listowel, 27 miles. I have annexed it to the Petition presented by the Company to the Hon. the Attorney-General of Ontario. I trust it contains all the information necessary. I may add, however, that the Company have exhausted all their available sources of raising money.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
D. TISDALE,
Vice-Pres't S. & H. R. Co.

To the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario :—

Financial Statement, shewing the present position of the Stratford and Huron Railway Company :—

SECTION FROM STRATFORD TO LISTOWEL, TWENTY-SEVEN (27) MILES.

Contract price for construction, including purchase of right of way but without rolling stock		$388,500
To be paid as follows :—		
In cash	$236,000	
In first mortgage bonds (limited to $7,500.00 per mile), being $202,000, valued at 75c. in the dollar	152,500	
	$388,500	
Additional work not covered by contract but necessary as follows :		
" Y " at Stratford		$1,500
Siding at Listowel		5,000
Carried forward		$395,000

Brought forward		$395,000
The Company realized as follows:—		
From Municipal Bonuses—County of Perth	$60,000	
Township of Mornington	40,000	
" " Elma	10,000	
Town of Listowel	15,000	
" Stratford	30,000	
	$155,000	
Less discount	6,212	
Total cash from Municipal Bonuses	$148,788	
Realized from Bonds	152,500	
		$301,288

This amount has all been paid to contractors on account of work done.

Balance required to complete	$93,712
Less Government aid already granted, $2,000 per mile for 27 miles	54,000
	$39,712

Amount still required to complete, and which the Company has no way of raising without further Government aid.

The amount still necessary to complete as above shown is required for the following purposes:—

Amount due to contractors for work done	$18,412	
Work still to be done:—		
Right of way, due to owners of land	7,250	
Ballasting	4,800	
Grading	1,250	
Rails, track laying and track supplies	6,500	
Turntable	1,500	
		$39,712

If the Company can complete their railway they expect to be able to lease the necessary rolling stock to operate or make working arrangements with the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Co., by which rolling stock will be supplied.

S. S. FULLER,
President Stratford & Huron R'y.

A. B. ATWATER,
Chief Engineer S. & H. R'y.

Stratford, this 21st day of February, 1878.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 1877.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 28th February, 1878.

1878.

February 16.—Letter from the President of the Road to the Hon. the Attorney-General.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway,

Toronto, 16th February, 1878.

To the Honourable Oliver Mowat, *Attorney-General of Ontario.*

Sir,—For some time past, since the change of gauge by Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, and the construction of new broad gauge lines into the territory served by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, it has been felt by the inhabitants that those districts which depend entirely for railway facilities upon the Grey and Bruce line, have been placed at a great disadvantage with neighbouring localities, owing to the exceptional gauge of the railway, and the necessity which consequently exists of transhipping all freight destined for market, on other lines. The Company's inability to procure sufficient rolling stock for the requirements of the district, or even to keep the road in a thorough state of repair has also been felt to be a source of great loss to those who are engaged in business along the line.

To overcome these disadvantages, so detrimental to the development of the district served by the road, many of the leading men of the municipalities interested, knowing that the means and the credit of the Company were exhausted, and that no assistance could be got from that quarter, have lately been exerting themselves to raise, by way of bonus, sufficient money to enable the Company to change the gauge of the road to the national gauge of the country, viz: four feet eight and a half inches; also to properly equip the line with rolling stock, and generally to improve and rebuild the road, so as to make it in every respect a first class railway, thus placing the section of the country tributory to the road, on a par with localities served by broad gauge lines.

At a large meeting of Reeves, Deputy-Reeves and Councillors of the municipalities along the line, convened by the Mayor of Orangeville, which was held at Orangeville on 7th September, 1877, the necessity of taking immediate action was recognised, if the line was to be kept open for traffic, and a special committee was appointed to devise means whereby the contemplated improvements could be best carried out. That Committee met at Toronto, on

8th November, 1877, and having discussed the question fully, the following was the course finally recommended for adoption to the Company, as being the one most likely to be successful, and the one which would be most acceptable to the municipalities:

That of the total cost of the contemplated works on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, including the laying down of steel rails, from Toronto to Owen Sound, and building elevators at terminal stations, viz:..... ..... $1,000,000	Appropriations should be asked by the Company from the following sources, viz: rural municipalities, City of Toronto and proceeds of Postal Mortgage Bonds, ...$750,000 Government of Ontario 250,000 $1,000,000

Second mortgage bonds of the Railway Company to be given by the Company to the municipalities in exchange for their bonuses, to an amount equal to their bonuses, and maturing at the same times as the municipal debentures.

In consideration of the Municipal aid above set forth being promised, the Company agreed to undertake the construction of the proposed new works. They also undertook at once to bring the matter under the notice of the various municipalities, with a view of obtaining from them the necessary bonuses, and also to lay the question before the Government of Ontario, I now therefor beg on behalf of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, to make application to you for that portion of the required sum which is looked for from the Government as above set forth, and to state for you and your colleagues' consideration, a few of the reasons why it is thought the Government of Ontario would be justified in granting the bonus asked for, viz: $250,000, to assist in carrying out the contemplated works.

1st. Because the leading trunk and most of the subsidiary lines of railway in the Province, have now adopted a uniform gauge of four feet, eight and a half inches, which gauge has become the national one of Canada, and it is desirable in the interest of the whole Province, that the gauge of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway should be assimilated to that of the other Railways, and because the change desired can only be accomplished with the assistance of the Government, who although granting aid to competitive broad gauge lines serving neighbouring territory, has so far given no subsidy to the section of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway adjacent to those lines, although it was the most difficult of construction of any portion of the road.

2nd. Because the liberal bonuses which the people of the muncipalities have offered to the Company are evidence that the change of gauge and new works contemplated are of vital importance to the large section of country traversed by the road; and such improvement being as much of national as local importance, they are deserving of Government assistance.

3rd. Because the Government of Ontario having still a large amount of Crown Lands undisposed of in the district served by the road, it would be to the interest of the country at large to expend the sum asked for, in order to have said lands—now isolated from the general Railway system of the continent—share in the benefits which would follow the construction through them, of a Railway of the national gauge, and one well-constructed, and capable of doing the business of the country efficiently.

As already stated a large portion of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and that the most difficult of construction, has yet obtained no subsidy from the Government of Ontario, under the Railway Act, the policy of the Government having been to exclude from participation in the benefits of the Act all lines, the contracts for which had been let prior to the 7th December, 1870. The Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company have always maintained that, owing to exceptional circumstances in their favour, they were entitled, as regards the section of the line between Weston and Orangeville, to share in the benefits which the Act confers; and on many occasions they have strongly urged the justice of their claims on the notice of the Government.

In judging of the Company's exceptional position, it must be remembered that the Directors were compelled by the Government to build a line into the County of Bruce, under circumstances never contemplated originally by the Company, which line being unprofitable

to work has been a serious drawback to the success of the Company; also, that the Company while still struggling against financial difficulties, and with a line but just completed, find themselves forced to contend for the small traffic of their territory with the Hamilton and North-western Railway, a largely subsidized line, which crosses the Toronto, Grey and Bruce at right angles at Mono Road, and afterwards for a long distance runs almost parallel to the Grey extension and diverts from the Company a large share of the Bolton, Mono Road, Charleston, Orangeville, Shelburn, Dundalk and Markdale Stations; also that another rival railway, viz: The Credit Valley has been twice subsidized by the Government to compete for the traffic of the territory between Toronto and Alton. The latter line not being yet completed, no loss of traffic has been sustained so far therefrom by the Grey and Bruce Company. The fact however, that the rival railway had received the large amount of Government aid which it did, as also the Hamilton and North-western, has influenced so prejudicially the minds of capitalists and investors against the Grey and Bruce Line, that the Directors now find it impossible either to dispose of the securities of the Company, or in any way to raise further capital. These facts are thus fully stated that the Government may clearly see that the position of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway is different from that of any other Company, and that the claims of the Directors for consideration are of the strongest kind.

The Board of Directors further desire to express a hope in the event of the Company failing to carry to a successful issue the larger scheme referred to above, for the widening of the gauge of the railway, or the same being found impossible of realization, that the Government will no longer refuse to grant the aid always claimed on the section from Weston to Orangeville, such aid, if now obtained, would materially help to place the line in a better position.

The Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company have always held the opinion that, inasmuch as the Railway Aid Act came into force very soon after confederation, and as it, to a certain extent, interfered with vested rights but recently acquired, it would have been better had the provisions of the Act been made retrospective, so as to include all lines chartered by the Ontario Legislature. Had this been done, the entire extra mileage which the Government would have had to deal with, would not have been large. The Directors take this opportunity, also, of drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that very much larger amounts of private capital were invested in those lines which were put under contract prior to the passing of the Railway Aid Act, than in those which were commenced since that date. The great object which the promoters of the earlier lines had in view was to obtain as large a basis of subscribed and paid up capital as possible for their Companies, so as to ensure the completion of their lines. The chief object in view with the promoters of later schemes has seemingly been to get all the money required from outside sources, and to risk none of their own, or as little as possible, in the undertakings.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN GORDON,

President T. G. & B. Railway Co.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Victoria Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 3rd February, 1877.

By Command,
ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 6th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "VICTORIA RAILWAY."

1878.

Jan. 4th.—Letter from the Vice-President of the Company, to the Honourable the Attorney-General, enclosing a letter from the General Manager, also a statement of the Estimated Cost of building the line between Haliburton and the Ottawa River.

" 31st.—Letter from the County Clerk of the County of Victoria transmitting the petition of the Corporation of that County.

VICTORIA RAILWAY,
President's Office,
Toronto, Jan. 4th, 1878.

SIR.—At the request of the Honourable Mr. Wood, our General Manager has addressed to you a letter on the subject of the subsidy to the Victoria Railway north of Haliburton, through the Canadian Land and Emigration Company's territory, accompanied by a statement of the probable cost per mile of the Extension to the Ottawa River.

I need not dwell upon the points he has brought out, but I wish to add on behalf of the board, that we are able clearly to establish our ability to complete the Road to Haliburton within the time mentioned in Mr. Ross's letter, the facts are as he has stated, that nine (9) miles of grading have been completed, that three and a half miles ($3\frac{1}{2}$) of iron have been laid, and that thirteen miles of iron have been purchased and paid for, and is now lying at Kinmount.

A Bank Credit has also been arranged for the completion of the whole work including the purchase of the balance of the iron. These facts can be established by Messrs. Thomson, Copp, Robert Barber and Bunting through whom all our financial arrangements have been conducted. I should be glad that you sent up Mr. Molesworth, the Government Engineer, at once to verify these statments as we look upon it as a matter of great importance that the Government should be thoroughly satisfied of our ability to complete the Line between Kinmount and Haliburton within the time mentioned in Mr. Ross's letter, namely, in August, 1878.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. Campbell,
Vice-President V. R. Co.

The Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General.

Victoria Railway,
Lindsay, 1st January, 1878.

Sir.—I have the honour to report that during the year 1877 the Victoria Railway Company has made such progress with the construction of that portion of their line subsidized last session between Kinmount and Haliburton, that it will enable the Company to open it for traffic between those points in the month of August, 1878. Nine miles of grading have been completed north of Kinmount, three and one half miles of iron laid and thirteen miles of iron has been purchased and delivered to the Company at Kinmount, and a Bank Credit arranged for the completion of the work and purchase of the balance of iron, so that there is no question but the financial arrangements are such that there will be no delay in the construction.

It is of great importance to the Company that the line should be subsidized north of Haliburton this session, so that during the present year the Company can make such financial arrangements as will enable them to turn their men and plant at once on the work north of Haliburton, and, as you are aware, that until the Railway reaches that large section of country north of Haliburton where the lumbermen have not had the advantage of water communication to bring their timber to market, or where the streams are of such a nature that the driving of timber on them is too expensive to pay the returns of traffic, will offer no very encouraging inducements to capitalists to invest their money in the undertaking.

The Company has made a thorough examination of the country between Haliburton and the Ottawa River, and extended their instrumental survey a short distance north of Haliburton, but the Directors would like to have your views as to the information you require of the line north before granting a subsidy.

We have made an estimate, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, of the cost of building the line between Haliburton and the Ottawa River, based upon the character of the country between Kinmount and Haliburton, but should you consider it necessary we can extend an instrumental survey, so that an estimate can be made of the first thirty or forty miles based on the character of the country north of Haliburton.

As our Directors are anxious to have your opinion on the question of this survey, will you please give me your views relative to the matter at as early a date as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Ross,
General Manager.

The Honourable O. Mowat,
Attorney-General,
Toronto, Ont.

Estimated cost of the Victoria Railway between Haliburton and the Ottawa River, a distance of one hundred and eight miles, based on the quantities of rock, earth and bridging, between Kinmount and Haliburton, at present prices of iron and labour :—

	Per Mile.
Clearing and grubbing	$ 357 00
Earthwork, including loose rocks, foundations, &c., 12,370 cubic yards to the mile	2,968 00
Granite rocks, 1,205 cubic yards to the mile	2,711 25
Bridges, culverts and cattle guards	1,589 00
Fencing	200 00
Tie s(distributed on the track)	528 00
Tracklaying and ballasting	1,000 00
Rails and fish plates	3,640 00
Spikes and bolts	296 00
Side tracks one half mile in every 10 miles	600 00
Station houses (one every six miles) to cost $750	125 00
Section houses " " 420	70 00
Water service every twenty miles	60 00
Engine house " "	50 00
Turn table " "	40 00
Engineering superintendence office and law expenses	800 00
Telegraph	90 00
	$15,124 53
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	1,512 45
	$16,636 98
Rolling stock same as specifications of the Dominion Government for Georgian Bay Branch	$ 2,500 00
	$19,136 98

The above estimate is for net cash, and does not show the expense of financing to complete sections of the railway before receipt of the Government subsidy, and does not include the cost of finding the balance of the funds required over and above the Government subsidy.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF VICTORIA,
LINDSAY, 31st January, 1878.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a Petition to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, respecting the construction of a branch of the Victoria Railway to the Snowdon Iron Mine, passed by the Council of the County of Victoria.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. MATCHETT,
Clerk, County Victoria.

To His Honour the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the County of Victoria.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That they have been informed, and are assured that the ore in the Iron Mine in the Township of Snowdon is of an excellent quality, and has attracted the attention of capitalists, and only awaits the construction of about six miles of a branch of the Victoria Railway which has already been located, from the main line to the mine, the construction of which is now in contemplation by the Victoria Railway Company.

As the opening of the mine will develop a remunerative branch of industry in this part of the country, induce settlers to take up land in the vicinity and give a healthy impetus to trade generally.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honour in Council will earnestly consider the subject, and that such assistance will be afforded in the construction of the branch from the main line of the Victoria Railway as will ensure its being built during the present year. and thus put the mine in active operation at an early date.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Passed this 25th day of January, 1878.

(Signed) T. MATCHETT,
County Clerk.

(Signed) W. L. RUSSELL,
Warden.

{ SEAL. }

(No. 27.)

Return of the names of the Insurance Companies, which have made a statement showing the condition of their affairs to the Government for the year 1877--8, under the provisions of section 26 of the Act respecting Insurance Companies. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT

OF

THE HON THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS,

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
1878.

ADDENDUM.

Insert the word "York," between "Peterborough" and "as" in the 31st line of page 3.

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LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LICENSE BRANCH,
TORONTO, January 15th, 1878.

To His Honour Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Second Annual Report upon the subject of Licenses, for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, under the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario in that behalf.

Owing to the fact of the license year closing on the thirtieth day of April in each year, it is impossible at this time of the year, to give a full and complete report of the working of the licensing system for the current license year.

The report presented last year gave results, so far as they could then be ascertained to the end of the month of November of the license year of 1876–7, and all, or nearly all of the statements and schedules therein closed with that month.

In this report, I have endeavoured to give the results for the whole license year of 1876–7, from the first of May, 1876, to the first of May, 1877, together with some information concerning the working of the Act during the present license year, commencing on the first day of May, and ending on the thirty-first day of December last.

On referring to Schedule A, it will be seen that the total number of tavern licenses issued during the license year of 1876–7, was 2,979; of shop licenses, 787; of wholesale, 147; of vessel, 26; making a grand total of 3,939 licenses of all kinds issued as against 5,818, issued during the license year of 1875–6.

The same Schedule shows the amount of revenue received by the Province for the licenses issued to be $79,589.81, of which $70,651.97, appears in the Public Accounts for the year 1876, and the balance, together with the revenue received during the current license year, to the end of December last, will appear in the Public Accounts for the year 1877.

The occasion of the separation of these two amounts is, that the license year ends on the thirtieth day of April, and the Act requires a distribution of the moneys in hand on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and payments to be made to the Municipalities and Province respectively, but as a certain amount of the receipts must be retained to meet current expenses, and under special circumstances licenses may issue after that date, and fines are received during the whole of the license year, a second distribution closing the accounts must be made at the end of the license year. This last distribution and the revenue derived therefrom, of necessity appearing in the Public Accounts in the year following, the receipts of the revenue from the first distribution.

Schedule B shows the number of licenses issued in each License District, and the amount of revenue received therefrom by the Province during the current license year, between the first days of May and December, 1877. The total number of licenses issued being 3,735, and the revenue received $68,988.04. This Schedule corresponds, in point of time in the license year, with Schedule A, of the report of 1876. The result being a slight decrease, both in licenses issued and revenue received for the same period.

An effort has been made to prepare a comparative statement, showing the number of licenses issued from the year 1870, to 1877 inclusive. This has been attended with some difficulty, owing to the fact that prior to 1876, the license districts did not correspond geographically with those since that date, but preparing the statement by counties as appears by Schedule C, the result given may be assumed to be very nearly correct. Upon referring to the Schedule, it will be seen that down to the time when the issue of licenses was taken from the Municipal Councils, and placed under the control of Boards of Commissioners, there was a gradual increase from year to year of the number issued, until at one time 6,185 had been reached, and on this the second year only since the change, it appears that the number issued has been reduced nearly one-half.

Schedule E in the report of 1876, purported to show the number of licenses issued in, and the amount of revenue received therefor by, each Municipality in the Province. The statement was compiled from such returns as had been received from the Inspectors, many of whom made no returns whatever, others very imperfect ones; in consequence whereof the Schedule was not at all a satisfactory one.

Another statement, Schedule D herein, has since been compiled from the books of the Department, giving the correct number issued in each Municipality, and the revenue received therefrom during the license year of 1876–7, and also the like information to the 31st of December, of the present license year.

It has been publicly stated that the machinery of the present License Acts is very expensive, and that the proper working thereof necessarily involves large expenditures, the greater portion of which is paid by the Municipalities—that in fact the present Acts comparing them with former Acts, are very disadvantageous to the pecuniary interests of the Municipalities.

A statement has been prepared, Schedule E, showing, for the same number of licenses issued, the amount that would have been paid to the Municipalities under the old Act, and the amount, after deducting all expenses, that was actually paid to them under the present Acts, and not in either case taking into consideration any excess over the statutory fees which the Municipalities had the right to impose. The result being in favour of the present License Acts by $34,828.93.

Schedule F is a comparative statement from the returns of the Police Magistrates for the years 1874–5–6–7, between the first days of June and December, shewing the number of persons arrested and committed by them to Gaol for drunkenness. Of eighteen police magistrates, eight committed a greater number and ten a less number in 1877 than in 1876, Toronto being among those in which a less number were committed.

Schedule G is a statement compiled from the reports of the Inspector of Prisons, shewing the number of prisoners committed to gaol for drunkenness during the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. The tables indicate that in a majority of the counties there has been a decrease in the number committed in 1877 as compared with 1876. The greatest increase has been in those counties, excepting Wentworth and York, wherein large public works are in progress. It is a question for consideration how far the figures contained in this and Schedule F can be relied upon as an evidence of the drinking habits of the people generally. In Counties where the prison returns shew an increase of, say ten or twelve commitments over the previous year, such increases may, in some cases, be accounted for by the recommitment of some *one* incorrigible ten or twelve times during the year. Again, where large public works are in progress there is very often a very great deal of drinking among those classes engaged therein, many of whom are committed to gaol for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the reports would shew at the end of the year a very large percentage of increase without also conveying the information that such increase had arisen from unusual circumstances or that the causes were of but a temporary nature.

Municipal changes or regulations have also their effect as may be seen from the following extract from an able report presented last year to the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, by the present Chief of Police when accounting for an increased number of committals for drunkenness over the previous year:

"This increase may be accounted for partly in this way—during the past year there were upwards of thirty more men on the strength of the force than there were during the previous year, thereby enabling me to establish so many more beats in the City. These beats, moreover, were established in places where, for the most part, one or more licensed taverns

were situated, and therefore a greater opportunity was afforded to the police for making the arrest of drunken persons. Again, there has been a large influx of the labouring classes in the city this last year, by reason of the large amount of public and also private works that have been carried on—such as sewers, water and gas drains, and the erection of public and private buildings. * * * *

"Added to this, may be mentioned the fact that some of the contractors of these public city works failed, and a large number of men were thrown out of employment in the month of October, and such a contingency almost always gives rise to drunkenness and disorder."

It is therefore, quite possible for the drinking habits of a community generally, to be very much improved, and the prison return at the same time to shew a large increase in the number committed for drunkenness during the year.

Schedule H is a table giving the number of cases prosecuted under the License Acts, the number convicted, the amount of fines imposed and the disposition thereof, during the License year of 1876–7. It gives some evidence of the vigilance displayed by the various Inspectors throughout the Province in the discharge of their duties. The amount of fines collected in some Districts, principally from illicit vendors, being in excess of the salary of the Inspectors.

Schedule I is a similar statement shewing cases prosecuted and fines recovered between the first days of May and December of the present license year of 1877–8. The figures indicate that the energies of the Inspectors are unabated and that they devote a very large portion of their time and attention to the proper discharge of their duties. Where parties have been known to carry on illicit traffic, and have defied every effort of the Inspector to bring them to justice, the local Boards have in some cases availed themselves of the assistance of detectives, but these instances have outside of Toronto, been rare, and the Inspectors as a rule, are now quite able to enforce the law without such assistance.

Considerable activity has for the past year been displayed by the Temperance Organizations in their endeavours to introduce the Temperance Act of 1864. They have been successful in carrying it in the following counties :—Bruce, Brant, Frontenac, Grey, Kent, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Prince Edward, Peterborough, as well as in several townships, villages, and towns, being parts of counties. In a few counties, towns, and cities the by-law was defeated at the polls. The ultimate object of the Temperance organizations appears to be the introduction of a prohibitory measure for the whole Dominion, and the Temperance Act of 1864, commonly known as the Dunkin Act, is being used as a means to that end. It is said by some that if it can be successfully carried at the polls in a large majority of the counties, that this is evidence to those who have the power of introducing and passing a prohibitory measure, that the country is ready for its introduction.

A statement has been prepared, Schedule K, compiled from returns received from county officials, showing the number of votes polled for and against the Dunkin by-law, the total vote polled, the total vote polled at the last Parliamentary election, and the total number of qualified voters in the several municipalities. On referring to the analysis attached to the schedule it will be seen that of 176,966 qualified voters in the various municipalities in which the by-law has been submitted, 91,483 voted on the question. Of these, 48,596 were in favour of the by-law, and 42,887 against it, the majority in favour being 5,709.

The total vote polled was less than the number of votes polled at the last Parliamentary election by 14,016, allowing for those Ridings in which the Members were returned by acclamation, only the same number of votes as were polled on the by-law. From these figures an inference may be drawn with regard to the results, in case it is decided hereafter to submit the by-law in other Counties. If sixteen Counties and twelve municipalities being parts of Counties, give a majority of 5,709, would the same ratio of increase on polling the whole Province be sufficient evidence that a measure of prohibition, if passed, could be successfully enforced ?

Experience so for has shown that even in districts where licenses are issued and where the Boards of Commissioners and Inspectors have the assistance of the licensed dealers as against the unlicensed, complete prevention of sales by the illicit trader has not yet been successfully accomplished. In licensed districts the holders of licences render valuable

assistance in prosecuting those who sell without license, and the prosecutions are generally successful, but this class of assistance is wholly wanting in municipalities where the Dunkin by-law has been carried. On the other hand, in some of the Dunkin municipalities aid and assistance have been received by the local authorities from the various Temperance organizations and from individual promoters of the temperance cause, but from the nature of the work to be done and the hostility likely to ensue towards a private individual who acts as an informer, the great body of the people prefer to leave the immediate work of discovery and prosecution for breaches of the law almost entirely in the hands of those appointed specially for that purpose.

In Schedule L will be found the number of Divisions and total membership of the Temperance organizations in the Province known as the "Sons of Temperance," "United Temperance Association," "Loyal Independent Order of Good Templars," and the "Independent Order of Good Templars." In the case of the last mentioned organization, only the total figures could be procured. These several lodges admit females as members, but the proportion which the female membership bears to the whole could not be ascertained. The total number of Divisions or Lodges being 1,324, and the membership, 53,992.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE "A."

STATEMENT showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued for the License year of 1876-7, and the Revenue received therefrom by the Province.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Tavern Licenses Issued.	Number of Shop Licenses Issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses Issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses Issued.	Total.	Amount of License Fees received by the Province for 1876-7.
						$ cts.
Algoma	7	2	.....	.....	9	192 73
Addington	32	1	.....	.....	33	515 55
Brant North	20	3	.....	.....	23	392 62
" South	36	11	4	.....	51	1,155 07
Brockville and South Leeds	43	15	.....	.....	58	1,128 90
Bruce North	31	2	.....	.....	33	508 80
" South	57	11	3	.....	71	1,340 15
Cardwell	28	4	.....	.....	32	385 82
Cornwall	23	6	.....	.....	29	596 28
Carleton	30	1	2	.....	33	400 51
Dufferin	29	5	.....	.....	34	572 67
Dundas	21	7	.....	.....	28	393 22
Durham East	33	9	2	1	45	886 01
" West	19	4	.....	.....	23	307 42
Elgin	66	16	2	.....	84	1,605 41
Essex North and South	62	14	5	1	82	1,565 24
Frontenac	14	.....	1	.....	15	105 96
Glengarry	27	9	.....	.....	36	535 04
Grey North	24	4	4	2	34	530 27
" South	23	5	1	.....	29	428 73
" East	25	1	.....	.....	26	343 02
Halton	39	2	1	.....	42	652 61
Haldimand	36	3	.....	.....	39	562 49
Hamilton	68	61	11	1	141	4,663 36
Hastings North	20	4	.....	.....	24	311 75
" East	25	1	.....	.....	26	345 83
" West	31	6	3	1	41	991 27
Huron East	30	2	.....	.....	32	488 50
" South	41	7	.....	.....	44	886 12
" West	42	7	1	.....	50	897 90
Kent East	41	7	1	.....	49	811 29
" West	25	6	3	1	35	538 68
Kingston	53	23	6	5	87	2,941 35
Lambton East	24	9	.....	.....	33	586 25
" West	41	19	1	.....	61	1,211 74
Lanark North	15	3	.....	.....	18	201 88
" South	17	6	2	.....	25	313 04
Leeds, North Grenville and South Grenville	36	8	3	.....	47	689 31
Lennox	11	5	1	.....	17	210 94
Lincoln	65	31	.....	.....	96	2,480 39
London	57	34	5	.....	96	2,765 40
Middlesex East	58	11	1	.....	70	1,315 22
" North	34	6	.....	.....	40	595 98
" West	30	9	2	.....	41	762 16
Monck	19	2	.....	.....	21	263 86
Muskoka and Parry Sound	19	.....	.....	.....	17	278 41
Norfolk	51	4	2	.....	57	974 54
Northumberland East	24	9	.....	.....	33	455 06
" West	26	5	2	.....	33	600 18
Ontario North	39	6	.....	.....	45	658 13
" South	21	4	.....	.....	25	479 98
Ottawa	75	77	7	1	160	4,908 69
Oxford South	36	4	2	.....	42	665 95
" North	37	5	2	.....	44	769 11
Peel	35	8	.....	.....	43	775 16
Perth North	60	6	3	.....	69	1,270 80
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE "A."—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued for the License year of 1876-7, and the amount of Revenue received therefor by the Province.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Tavern Licenses Issued.	Number of Shop Licenses Issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses Issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses Issued.	Total.	Amount of License Fees received by the Province for 1876-7.
						$ cts.
Brought forward						
Perth South	41	7			48	971 69
Peterborough West	23	8			31	605 04
" East	17	3	2	1	23	314 24
Prescott	35				35	523 72
Prince Edward	Dunkin Act in force.				1	
Renfrew South	28	11			39	621 09
" North	23	9		1	33	659 67
Russell	31				31	436 05
Simcoe East	35	3			38	601 44
" South	34	5			39	490 37
" West	45	11	2	2	60	1,172 34
Stormont	11				11	117 66
Toronto	215	100	39	9	363	11,278 10
Thunder Bay	11	4			15	404 02
Victoria and Haliburton	55	5	1		61	955 32
Waterloo North	44	12	5		61	1,161 30
" South	42	7	5		54	827 83
Welland	68	19			87	1,437 29
Wellington West	46	9			55	911 88
" Centre	35	8	3		46	750 47
" South	40	9			49	1,034 25
Wentworth South	24	2			26	329 40
" North	37	9	2		48	841 36
York East	29	3			32	507 85
" West	33	5			38	516 35
" North	46	8	1		55	908 34
Nipissing	None issued.					
Total	2979	787	147	26	3939	79,589 81

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, and Vessel Licenses issued and extended between the first day of May and the first day of December, in the License year 1877-8, and the amount of Revenue received therefrom by the Province.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Tavern Licenses extended.	Number of Shop Licenses extended.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of 6 months Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.	Total.	Amount of License Fees received by the Province
									$ cts.
Algoma	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	208 69
Addington	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.					
Brant, North	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.	1	.....	.....	1	
Do South	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.	6	.....	.....	6	
Brockville and South Leeds	47	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	61	1,173 75
Bruce, North	26	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	356 69
Do South	56	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	68	1,137 09
Cardwell	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	543 76
Cornwall	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	437 09
Carleton	34	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	38	570 44
Dufferin	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	443 75
Dundas	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	357 08
Durham, East	34	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	903 74
Do West	18	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	247 09
Elgin	64	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	76	1,313 73
Essex, North	48	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63	1,277 09
Do. South	22	4	.....	.....	3	3	.....	32	407 09
Frontenac	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.					
Glengarry	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	492 11
Grey, North	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.	5	.....	2	7	
Do South	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.	2	.....	.....	2	
Do East	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.					
Halton	37	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	39	557 07
Haldimand	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	713 72
Hamilton	68	55	5	.....	11	1	.....	140	4,061 54
Hastings, North	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	263 76
Do East	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	397 08
Do West	33	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	44	933 74
Huron, East	32	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	433 74
Do South	41	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	50	837 11
Do West	45	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	950 41
Kent, East	41	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51	787 06
Do West	25	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	34	543 75
Kingston	60	20	.....	.....	6	.....	7	93	3,153 76
Lambton, East	26	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	498 76
Do West	39	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,070 43
Lanark, North	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	190 40
Do South	17	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	263 74
Leeds, N. Grenville and S. Grenville.	41	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	54	810 36
Lennox	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.	2	.....	.....	2	
Lincoln	66	23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	91	2,157 08
London	55	33	3	1	4	.....	.....	96	2,603 76
Middlesex, East	57	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	68	1,080 43
Do North	37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	597 08
Do West	36	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	743 78
Monck	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	76 98
Muskoka and Parry Sound	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	438 81
Norfolk	50	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	60	905 09

SCHEDULE B.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Tavern Licenses extended.	Number of Shop Licenses extended.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of 6 months Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.	Total.	Amount of License Fees received by the Province
									$ cts.
Northumberland, East	24	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	34	430 43
Do West	37	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	47	543 75
Ontario, North	39	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	590 43
Do South	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	350 43
Ottawa	75	79	.....	.....	2	1	1	158	4,620 79
Oxford, South	36	4	.....	.....	2	.....	....	42	757 08
Do North	33	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	40	627 06
Peel	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	683 75
Perth, North	61	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....	75	1,373 76
Do South	44	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	950 46
Peterborough, West	24	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	713 74
Do East	18	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	217 10
Prescott	29	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	33	490 43
Prince Edward	Dun	kin A	ct in	force.					
Renfrew, South	18	8	1	..	.....	.....	.....	27	382 09
Do North	21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	550 41
Russell	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	400 42
Simcoe, East	34	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	43	687 33
Do South	28	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	478 76
Do West	46	9	.....	2	2	.....	2	61	1,251 51
Stormont	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	83 75
Toronto	179	98	14	4	27	.....	6	328	8,697 09
Thunder Bay	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	130 97
Victoria, South	31	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	502 11
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	237 12
Waterloo, North	43	9	1	.....	5	.....	.....	58	995 42
Do South	41	8	1	.....	6	.....	.....	56	847 09
Welland	77	19	1	1	.....	5	.....	103	1,668 74
Wellington, West	44	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	802 10
Do Centre	34	7	2	.....	3	.....	.....	46	527 08
Do South	35	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	790 43
Wentworth, North	35	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	45	695 42
Do South	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	240 43
York, East	28	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	455 43
Do West	32	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	39	512 08
Do North	44	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	705 42
Nipissing	.....	1						1	
Total	2770	726	54	11	127	25	22	3736	68,988 04

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
Algoma	1870	8	8	.....	1
	1871	9	6	.....	2
	1872	15	8	.....	3
	1873	11	6	.....	1
	1874	12	6	.....	3
	1875	11	3	.....	3
	1876	7	2		
	1877	8	2		
Brant	1870	107	28		
	1871	103	27		
	1872	107	29		
	1873	108	28		
	1874	95	29		
	1875	73	22	2	
	1876	56	14	4	
	1877	Dunkin Act in force.		7	
Bruce	1870	92	13		
	1871	93	18		
	1872	106	25		
	1873	110	20		
	1874	180	25		
	1875	119	22		
	1876	88	13	3	
	1877	82	11	3	
Carleton	1870	65			
	1871	63			
	1872	69	7		
	1873	63			
	1874	89	5		
	1875	79	8		
	1876	30	1	2	
	1877	34	3	1	
Elgin	1870	81	23		
	1871	85	24		
	1872	88	25		
	1873	112	26		
	1874	113	25		
	1875	110	24		
	1876	66	16	2	
	1877	64	10	2	
Essex	1870	105	16		
	1871	104	15		
	1872	112	19		
	1873	122	22		
	1874	120	28	6	
	1875	101	25	6	
	1876	62	14	5	1
	1877	70	18	3	1

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
Frontenac	1870	66			
	1871	55			
	1872	65			
	1873	72	1		
	1874	71	2		
	1875	57	29		
	1876	14	.....	1	
	1877	Dunkin Act in force.			
Grey	1870	113	12		
	1871	112	13		
	1872	111	11		
	1873	118	13	.....	1
	1874	115	20	.....	3
	1875	114	16	.....	2
	1876	77	11	5	2
	1877	Dunkin Act in force.		7	2
Haldimand	1870	79	13		
	1871	85	15		
	1872	89	15		
	1873	95	16		
	1874	96	16		
	1875	83	13		
	1876	45	5		
	1877	49	4		
Halton	1870	58	13		
	1871	60	10		
	1872	60	10		
	1873	60	8		
	1874	61	4		
	1875	58	5		
	1876	39	2	1	
	1877	37	1	1	
Hastings	1870	101	28		
	1871	103	23		
	1872	115	24		
	1873	118	24		
	1874	117	23	1	
	1875	100	21	2	
	1876	76	11	3	1
	1877	78	15	3	
Huron	1870	144	40		
	1871	130	35		
	1872	133	38		
	1873	134	40		
	1874	150	38		
	1875	164	37	2	
	1876	113	16	3	
	1877	118	16	3	

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
Kent	1870	102	34		
	1871	112	42		
	1872	118	42		
	1873	129	37		
	1874	128	41	.....	1
	1875	118	34	.....	1
	1876	66	13	4	1
	1877	66	15	3	1
Lambton	1870	73	28		
	1871	74	31		
	1872	82	33		
	1873	88	38		
	1874	89	44	1	
	1875	85	33		
	1876	65	28	1	
	1877	65	24		
Lanark	1870	55	18		
	1871	58	20		
	1872	61	15		
	1873	63	16		
	1874	62	20	2	
	1875	62	14	1	
	1876	32	9	2	
	1877	32	10	1	
Leeds and Grenville	1870	133	25	.....	1
	1871	131	29	.....	1
	1872	134	33		
	1873	141	29		
	1874	145	32	1	
	1875	136	23	1	
	1876	79	23	3	
	1877	88	23	3	
Lennox and Addington	1870	40	7		
	1871	45	7		
	1872	51	7		
	1873	46	7	.....	1
	1874	52	7		
	1875	46	8	.....	1
	1876	43	6	1	
	1877	Dunkin Act in force.		2	
Lincoln	1870	92	31		
	1871	91	25		
	1872	96	24		
	1873	118	27		
	1874	94	23	.....	1
	1875	103	37	.....	1
	1876	70	31		
	1877	69	23		

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
Middlesex	1870	163	31		
	1871	178	30		
	1872	186	32		
	1873	186	40		
	1874	188	17	1	
	1875	174	33		
	1876	122	26	3	
	1877	130	23	1	
Muskoka and Parry Sonnd	1870	10	.....	.....	1
	1871	18	1	.....	1
	1872				
	1873	3			
	1874	9			
	1875	23			
	1876	19			
	1877	22			
Norfolk	1870	9	11		
	1871	72	13		
	1872	73	10		
	1873	64	7		
	1874	73	6		
	1875	74	6		
	1876	51	4	2	
	1877	50	5	4	
Northumberland and Durham	1870	133	30	....	1
	1871	134	28	.....	1
	1872	137	36	.....	2
	1873	132	37	.....	1
	1874	135	35	2	1
	1875	121	32	2	1
	1876	102	27	4	1
	1877	113	24	4	1
Ontario	1870	95	21		
	1871	103	25		
	1872	93	27		
	1873	100	28		
	1874	86	35		
	1875	87	23		
	1876	60	10		
	1877	59	9		
Oxford	1870	107	36		
	1871	108	38		
	1872	106	28		
	1873	106	29		
	1874	104	29		
	1875	102	25		
	1876	73	9	4	
	1877	69	10	3	

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses Issued.	Number of Shop Licenses Issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses Issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses Issued.
Peel	1870	80	21		
	1871	89	26		
	1872	89	25		
	1873	89	17		
	1874	91	15		
	1875	86	15		
	1876	49	10		
	1877	57	9		
Perth	1870	128	24		
	1871	137	23		
	1872	141	26		
	1873	133	34		
	1874	145	33		
	1875	135	25		
	1876	101	13	3	
	1877	105	16	3	
Peterborough	1870	70	10		
	1871	82	12		
	1872	78	16	.....	1
	1873	91	16		
	1874	98	16		
	1875	72	16		
	1876	40	11	2	1
	1877	42	11	2	1
Prescott and Russell	1870	38	5		
	1871	44	6		
	1872	45	7		
	1873	53	12		
	1874	63	10		
	1875	58	11	1	
	1876	66			
	1877	60	4		
Prince Edward	1870	10	2		
	1871	22	4	.....	2
	1872	21	4		
	1873	23	4		
	1874	22	3	.....	3
	1875	23	3	.....	1
	1876	} Dunkin Act in force		1	
	1877				
Renfrew	1870	83	31		
	1871	98	32	.....	1
	1872	96	33	.....	1
	1873	101	38	.....	1
	1874	100	35	.....	1
	1875	102	30	1	1
	1876	51	20	.....	1
	1877	39	16		

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses Issued.	Number of Shop Licenses Issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses Issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses Issued.
Simcoe	1870	165	37	.....	4
	1871	173	45		
	1872	207	52		–
	1873	225	56		
	1874	223	42		
	1875	96	35	2	2
	1876	135	22	2	2
	1877	132	24	4	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1870	101	37		
	1871	99	36		
	1872	100	33		
	1873	106	32		
	1874	122	31		
	1875	80	28		
	1876	82	22		
	1877	82	17		
Victoria	1870	65	12	.....	3
	1871	76	12		
	1872	73	10		
	1873	80	14	.....	4
	1874	78	13	1	
	1875	70	9	.....	1
	1876	55	5	1	
	1877	51	5	1	
Waterloo	1870	149	29		
	1871	147	30		
	1872	150	31		
	1873	143	33		
	1874	135	21	3	
	1875	136	20	13	
	1876	86	19	10	
	1877	84	17	11	
Wellington	1870	184	58		
	1871	186	57		
	1872	201	57		
	1873	201	56		
	1874	183	52		
	1875	182	41	3	
	1876	138	29	3	
	1877	128	28	4	
Welland	1870	124	20		
	1871	129	22		
	1872	135	22		
	1873	144	27		
	1874	145	28	3	
	1875	151	23		
	1876	73	19		
	1877	79	19		

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
Wentworth	1870	97	21		
	1871	100	22		
	1872	109	22		
	1873	109	25		
	1874	110	32	4	
	1875	107	19	2	
	1876	61	11	2	
	1877	56	10	1	
York	1870	163	19	.....	2
	1871	164	44		
	1872	165	20		
	1873	174	22		
	1874	148	39		
	1875	164	35		
	1876	108	16	1	
	1877	104	15		
Thunder Bay	1870				
	1871				
	1872				
	1873	13	9		
	1874	18	8		
	1875	25	12		
	1876	11	4		
	1877	11	3		
CITIES.					
Toronto	1870	241	82	.....	3
	1871	241	100	.....	3
	1872	242	122	.....	3
	1873	282	172	.....	6
	1874	309	184	21	16
	1875	2.9	128	28	9
	1876	215	100	39	9
	1877	179	98	27	6
Hamilton	1870	99	68	.....	9
	1871	112	81	.....	9
	1872	118	86	.....	10
	1873	120	103	.....	1
	1874	127	93	.....	3
	1875	110	72		
	1876	68	61	11	1
	1877	68	55	11	
Ottawa	1870	94	52		
	1871	89	63		
	1872	99	77		
	1873	125	87		
	1874	120	77	6	
	1875	114	148	7	
	1876	75	77	7	1
	1877	75	79	2	1

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the Province of Ontario, for the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and '7.—*Concluded.*

CITIES.	Year.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Number of Wholesale Licenses issued.	Number of Vessel Licenses issued.
London	1870	80	31		
	1871	87	36		
	1872	83	31		
	1873	100	40		
	1874	75	40	3	
	1875	75	74	2	
	1876	57	34	5	
	1877	55	33	4	
Kingston	1870	87	30		
	1871	98	25		
	1872	101	27		
	1873	98	26	.....	1
	1874	97	25	.....	1
	1875	75	20	3	1
	1876	53	23	6	5
	1877	60	20	6	7

RECAPITULATION showing the total number of Licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6 and '7.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1870	4089	1055	.....	25	5169
1871	4299	1151	.....	19	5469
1872	4460	1199	.....	20	5679
1873	4709	1322	.....	17	6048
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1876	2979	787	146	26	3938
1877	2770	725	127	22	3644

The Licenses *extended* for three months from the issue of 1876-77 do not appear in the above recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued for the year 1877, according to this Statement, does not correspond with the total number as shown in Schedule B. An *extended* License is good for three months only. It is not in the nature of a new License but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old License for three months that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss.

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, the amount paid to such Municipalities, and the total expenses incurred for enforcing the Acts during the License year of 1876-7, and the License year of 1877-8, to the 31st December, 1877.

ALGOMA.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Sault Ste. Marie.....1876-7	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	283 00	During the License year of 1876-7, $283 90.
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	348 25	
Howland 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 36	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	52 17	
Assignac 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	62 15	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	62 17	
The following are not within any Municipality—									
Bruce Mines. 1876-7	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	.....	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $99.00.
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Neebish 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	.....	

ADDINGTON.

Camden.....1876-7	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	327 58	During the License year of 1876-7. $693 27.
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Sheffield 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	146 20	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Newbury 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	85 23	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Loughborough.....1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	154 93	
Do to the 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Portland 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	115 06	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Oso 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	..	2	56 06	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Barrie Township.....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	26 55	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Hinchinbrook 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	122 90	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Anglesea 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Kaladar 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	26 67	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $348.51.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH BRANT.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Paris Town 1876-7	8	3	....	....	....	....	11	708 02	During the License year of 1876-7, 502 01.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Dumfries, South 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	178 76	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Brantford Township 1876-7	3	8	....	....	....	....	11	119 19	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Onondago 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	89 40	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $318.14.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

SOUTH BRANT.

Brantford, City of 1876-7	21	11	3	....	....	....	35	2,774 02	During the License year of 1876-7, $802 72.
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of..1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Brantford Township 1876-7	6	....	1	....	....	....	7	268 59	
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of..1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Oakland.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	69 30	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Burford 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	268 24	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $319.14.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

BROCKVILLE AND SOUTH LEEDS.

Brockville, Town of 1876-7	14	7	....	....	....	....	21	1,634 47	During the License year of 1876-7, $970 19
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	18	7	....	....	1	....	26	2,397 03	
Gananoque Village.....1876-7	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	1,123 35	
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	1,165 21	
Newboro' Village 1876-7	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	336 38	
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877 8	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	177 87	
Bastard and Burgess.....1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	205 90	
Do do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of..1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	176 81	
Rear of Yonge and Escott 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	103 02	
Do do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ..1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	117 87	
North Crosby 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	171 58	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	117 87	
South Crosby 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	150 60	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the Licerse year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	147 33	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

BROCKVILLE AND SOUTH LEEDS—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	205 90	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877 $520.19.
Do do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ..1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	176 81	
Front of Yonge 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.					....	....	.....	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"		"			....	....	.....	
Elizabethtown 1876-7	"		"			....	....	52 81	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	235 73	
Front of Leeds and Lansdowne 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.					....	....	61 01	
Do do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ..1877-8	"		"			....	....	.....	
Front of Escott 1876-7	"		"			....	....	53 89	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"		"			....	....	.....	

NORTH BRUCE.

Amabel 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	119 57	During the License year of 1876-7, $673 30.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	76 56	
Albemarle....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	29 90	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Arran 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	198 27	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	153 12	
Bruce 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	118 01	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	76 56	
Elderslie 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	116 36	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	76 56	
Ottawa Township 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37 64	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Port Elgin....1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	312 58	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	302 08	
Paisley 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	571 10	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	602 63	
Southampton 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	146 24	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	102 08	
Saugeen....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	43 23	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH BRUCE.

MUNICIPALITY	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Kincardine 1876-7	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	1,440 87	During the License year of 1876-7, $889 37.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	8	3	....	....	....	....	11	958 27	
Carrick 1876-7	6	1	1	....	....	....	8	377 49	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	315 86	
Walkerton 1876-7	6	3	....	....	....	....	9	459 00	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	2	....	1	....	....	9	718 70	
Kinloss 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	168 44	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	126 34	
Greenock 1876-7	6	....	1	....	....	....	7	264 03	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	157 93	
Culross 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	33 68	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	31 59	
Brant.....1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	300 31	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	263 22	
Kincardine Township 1876-7	4	1	...	....	....	....	5	168 44	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	207 93	
Huron 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	148 08	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	94 75	
Lucknow 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	557 95	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	529 51	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $380.25.
Teeswater 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	202 14	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	186 34	

CARDWELL.

Adjala 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	191 16	During the License year of 1876-7, $887 37.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	2	....	....	....	....	10	247 16	
Caledon.....1876-7	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	331 38	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	12	1	....	....	....	....	13	581 32	
Tecumseth 1876-7	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	243 30	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	8	2	....	....	....	....	10	247 16	
Bolton 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	266 82	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	314 15	
Albion 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	139 03	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877,
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	197 73	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

CORNWALL.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Cornwall Township 1876-7	15	2	....	....	....	....	17	813 05	During the License year of 1876-7, $371 13.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	553 08	
Cornwall Town 1876-7	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	1,974 54	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $199.98.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	1,901 11	

CARLETON.

Huntley 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	98 48	During the License year of 1876-7, $878 45.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	4	154 16	
North Gower 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	128 89	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	154 16	
Marlborough.....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 62	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	61 67	
Goulborn 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	73 86	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	92 51	
Richmond 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	52 14	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	92 51	
March.....1876-7	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	24 62	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	30 82	
Napean 1876-7	14	....	1	....	....	....	15	398 43	
Do to 31st December, 1876, of the License year of 1877-8	18	....	....	....	....	....	18	555 01	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $333 20.
Fitzroy and Torbolton 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force								
Do to 31st December, 1876, of the License year of 1877-8									

DUFFERIN.

Orangeville 1876-7	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	983 11	During the License year of 1876-7, $772 10.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	996 57	
Mulmer 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	87 06	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	86 83	
Mono 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	171 70	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	173 65	
Melancthon 1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	200 83	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Garafraxa East.....1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	129 44	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	86 83	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $458 80.
Amaranth 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	203 19	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	173 65	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

DUNDAS.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amounts received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Iroquois 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	.....	4	340 85	During the License year of 1876-7, $714 10.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	.....	5	327 54	
Matilda 1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	94 90	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	106 53	
Morrisburg 1876-7	4	3	....	....	....	.....	7	502 21	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	5	3	....	....	....	....	8	674 03	
Winchester 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	173 06	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	162 03	
Williamsburg 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	150 79	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	.....	5	127 54	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $296 80.
Mountain 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3	134 82	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3	106 53	

EAST DURHAM.

Manvers 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	206 55	During the License year of 1876-7, $601 90.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	202 28	
Cavan. 1876-7	10	3	....	....	....	....	13	447 54	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	10	3	....	.....	....	.....	13	415 18	
Hope 1876-7	3	....	....	.....	....	....	3	103 29	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.. 1877-8	4	....	....	.....	.....	....	4	127 76	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec. 1877, $457 57.
Port Hope 1876-7	14	7	....	2	.....	....	23	2214 71	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	14	6	....	....	....	....	20	2262 32	

WEST DURHAM.

Darlington 1876-7	3	....	....	.....	....	....	3	114 78	During the License year of 1876-7, $761 69.
Do to 31st December 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	3	....	.....	1	....	....	4	66 46	
Cartwright 1876-7	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	2	76 53	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	.....	....	....	2	40 90	
Bowmanville 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	513 93	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	2	....	....	.....	....	7	537 69	
Newcastle 1876-7	4	2	.....	....	....	....	6	243 61	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	4	1	.....	....	....	....	5	177 24	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $307 85.
Clarke 1876-7	4	.....	....	....	.....	.....	4	255 69	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	150 67	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

ELGIN.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Dunwich 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	510 34	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,216 67.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	439 14	
Bayham.....1876-7	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	374 44	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	265 52	
Aldborough 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	518 52	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	289 14	
Southwold 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	251 30	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	232 32	
South Dorchester 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	151 32	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	99 58	
Malahide 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	202 66	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	165 95	
Yarmouth.....1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	266 75	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	265 52	
Vienna 1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	126 34	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	119 58	
Aylmer 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	502 44	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	365 95	
St. Thomas 1876-7	13	7	2	....	....	....	22	3,305 66	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	13	4	....	....	....	....	17	2,792 30	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $432.53.
Port Stanley.....1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	706 15	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	1	6	485 05	

NORTH ESSEX.

West Tilbury 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	201 23	During the License year of 1876-7, $969 87.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	195 27	
Maidstone 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	103 75	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	97 64	
Windsor 1876-7	15	6	5	....	....	....	26	2,754 64	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	15	8	....	....	....	....	23	3,008 09	
Rochester 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	100 61	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	97 64	
East Sandwich.....1876-7	8	1	1	....	....	....	10	301 83	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of ..1877-8	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	358 01	
West Sandwich 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	120 61	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	130 19	
Sandwich 1876-7	4	2	1	....	....	....	7	496 66	During the License year of 1877-8 to the 31st December, 1877, $582 04.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	3	....	....	....	....	8	542 16	
Belle River 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	134 15	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	130 19	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH ESSEX.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Mersea 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	82 70	During the License year of 1876-7, $581 77.
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	76 48	
Leamington 1876-7	3	..	....	....	....	....	3	78 02	
Do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	98 83	
Amherstburg 1876-7	5	4	....	....	....	....	9	415 25	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	4	....	....	....	....	10	496 50	
Anderdon 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	52 00	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	84 71	
Maldon 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	26 00	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	56 48	
Colchester 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.								
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	"		"						During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $268.18.
Gosfield 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	143 29	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	141 19	

FRONTENAC.

Kingston Township	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	55 50	During the License year of 1876-7, $527 99.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Storrington 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	35 64	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Pittsburg 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	77 09	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Wolfe Island 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	27 50	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Portsmouth 1876-7	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	16 30	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Hinchinbrooke....1876-7									
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8									
Clarendon and Miller....1876-7									
Do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of..1877-8									
Kennebec 1876-7									
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Howe Island 1876-7									
Do to 31st December, 18[illegible] of the License year of 1877-8									
Garden Island....1876-7									During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877.
Do to 31st Dec[illegible],1877, of the License ye 1877-8									

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

GLENGARRY.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Charlottenburg 1876-7	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	368 46	During the License year of 1876-7, $679 86.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	347 38	
Lochiel 1876-7	6	3	....	....	....	....	9	310 08	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	271 59	
Lancaster 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	339 49	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	260 54	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $312.32.
Kenyon 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	232 07	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	144 74	

GREY, NORTH.

Owen Sound 1876-7	7	2	4	....	....	....	13	515 95	During the License year of 1876-7, $2,169 04.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Sullivan 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	78 89	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Meaford 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	309 87	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Derby 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	93 93	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Keppel 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	35 46	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Sydenham 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	90 24	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
St. Vincent 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	26 25	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $846.55.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

GREY, EAST.

Artemesia 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	335 44	During the License year of 1876-7, $306 51.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Proton 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	206 64	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Holland 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	201 84	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Collingwood 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	263 26	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

GREY, EAST—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Euphrasia 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	40 27	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $442.47.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Osprey 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	53 86	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

SOUTH GREY.

Durham Town 1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	352 45	During the License year of 1876-7, $536 25.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Bentinck 1875-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	171 46	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Glenelg 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	164 06	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Normanby 1876-7	8	1	1	....	....	....	10	270 49	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								
Egremont 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	99 06	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $362.70.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.								

HALTON.

Nelson 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	128 90	During the License year of 1876-7, $946 27.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	107 83	
Nassagaweya 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	71 08	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	53 92	
Esquesing 1876-7	9	....	1	....	....	....	10	323 20	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	398 70	
Burlington Village 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	259 14	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	267 83	
Georgetown Village 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	209 52	
Do to 31st December, 1877 of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	147 83	
Oakville Town 1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	328 71	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	335 65	
Milton Town 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	307 27	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	303 75	
Acton Village 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	95 52	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	101 92	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $357.54.
Trafalgar 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	252 08	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	209 78	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

HALDIMAND.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Cayuga Village.....1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	279 11	During the License year of 1876-7, $779 43.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	310 33	
Caledonia Village.....1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	387 26	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	458 61	
Oneida.....1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	146 98	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	158 62	
Cayuga North.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	107 79	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	126 90	
Dunn.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	88 20	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $318 55.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	126 90	
Rainham.....1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	117 59	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	126 90	
Walpole.....1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	246 40	
do to 31st December 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	380 68	
Seneca.....1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	251 75	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	258 62	

HAMILTON.

Hamilton.....1876-7	68	61	11	....	....	....	140	19081 74	During the License year of 1876-7, $1771 90, 1877-8, $1,295 97.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	68	55	7	....	1	....	131	17731 42	

NORTH HASTINGS.

Marmora.....1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	100 39	During the License year of 1876-7, $584 66.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	95 91	
Huntingdon.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	75 34	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	71 93	
Stirling.....1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	100 39	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	119 90	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH HASTINGS.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Madoc 1876-7	4	2	....	.....	....	....	6	166 46	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $305 00.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	.....	....	....	6	119 90	
Elzever and Grimsthorp 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	50 20	
do do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	47 95	
Tudor, Walleston and Cashel.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	50 20	
do do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Hershell and Monteagle 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	25 14	
do do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1	23 98	
Rawdon.....1876-7	2	...	....	....	....	....	2	55 47	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	.....	....	....	....	....	2	47 95	

EAST HASTINGS.

Tyendinaga 1876-7	11	....	...	....	....	....	11	266 84	During the License year of 1876-7, $762 49.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	291 22	
Hungerford 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	162 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	185 31	
Thurlow.....1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	206 27	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $279 00.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	238 26	
Millpoint 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.						....	56 41	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	499 41	

WEST HASTINGS.

Belleville.....1876-7	21	5	3	....	....	....	29	3516 81	During the License year of 1876-7, $636 18.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	23	6	3	....	....	....	32	3812 26	
Trenton.....1876-7	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	956 59	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $333 39.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	1098 96	
Sydney 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	219 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	96 32	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

EAST HURON.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Grey 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	204 47	During the License year of 1876-7, $997 26.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	207 16	
McKillop 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	52 44	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	77 70	
Hullet 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	52 44	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	51 80	
Morris 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	185 95	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	51 80	
Howich.....1876-7	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	273 21	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	233 08	
Turnberry.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	72 34	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	77 68	
Brussels 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	455 15	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	1	....	2	....	....	5	380 64	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $373 76.
Wroxeter 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	181 04	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	122 68	

SOUTH HURON.

Exeter 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	339 73	During the License year of 1876-7, $941 52.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	345 37	
Seaforth.....1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	1267 79	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	1303 43	
Goderich 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	31 64	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 20	
Bayfield.....1876-7	4	2	1	....	....	....	7	235 80	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	243 91	
Stephen 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	299 47	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	257 57	
Usborne 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	160 25	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	128 77	
Hay 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	246 67	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	203 91	
Tuckersmith 1876-7	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	161 29	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	128 77	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $403 54.
Stanley 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	149 72	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	150 24	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

WEST HURON.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Goderich Town 1876-7	10	3	....	....	....	....	13	1307 64	During the License year of 1876-7, $956 14.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	9	3	....	....	....	....	12	1059 36	
Goderich Township 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 17	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Wawanosh East 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	75 06	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	31 17	
Hallett 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	75 06	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	62 33	
Wawanosh West....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	77 67	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	93 48	
Turnberry....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	58 84	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	31 17	
Wingham 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	262 66	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	6	2	....	.....	....	....	8	369 30	
Clinton 1876-7	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	872 32	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	928 93	
Ashfield 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	128 69	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	135 03	
Colborne 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	270 85	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	.....	....	....	8	249 29	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec.. 1877, $538 40.
Blythe 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	.....	5	230 81	

EAST KENT.

Howard 1876-7	8	4	....	....	.....	....	12	409 80	During the License year of 1876-7, $706 01.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	3	....	....	....	....	7	211 92	
Blenheim 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	203 90	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	401 64	
Dresden 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	274 87	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	281 09	
Thamesville 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	209 83	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	256 09	
Camden 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	99 67	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	90 81	
Bothwell 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	537 18	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	551 82	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

EAST KENT—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Harwich 1876-7	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	281 37	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $314 00.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	272 47	
Oxford 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	271 18	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	242 20	
Ridgetown 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	316 18	

WEST KENT.

Chatham 1876-7	16	5	....	....	....	....	21	6,308 00	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,285 96.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	15	5	....	....	....	....	20	6,002 91	
Chatham Township 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	161 85	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	171 55	
Dover.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	148 00	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	128 66	
Wallaceburg.....1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	474 56	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	469 41	
Romney.....1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.					....	....	.....	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"				....	....	.....	
Tilbury, East 1876-7	"	"				....	....	.....	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $470.47.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"				....	....	.....	
Raleigh 1876-7	"	"				....	....	.....	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"				....	....	.....	

KINGSTON.

Kingston City 1876-7	53	23	4	....	....	....	80	10,007 72	During License year of 1876-7, $1,165.93.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	68	23	3	....	....	....	94	8,407 52	During License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $533.12.

EAST LAMBTON.

Forest Village 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	486 60	During the License year of 1876-7, $741 40.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	494 75	
Bosanquet.....1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	301 40	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	138 25	
Warwick 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	93 52	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	29 12	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

EAST LAMBTON—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Brooke 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	155 87	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $319.20.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	145 63	
Wyoming 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	192 94	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	196 52	
Watford 1876-7	4	3	....	....	....	....	7	338 22	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	....	1	....	7	272 01	
Euphemia 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	124 70	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	226 52	
Plympton 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.						....	74 38	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	87 36	
Arkona Village 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of ..... 1877-8..	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	247 36	

WEST LAMBTON.

Petrolia 1876-7	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	494 61	During the License year of 1876-7, $704 56.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	448 34	
Moore 1876-7	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	333 66	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.. 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	302 63	
Sarnia Township 1876-7	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	402 22	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	360 24	
Sombra 1876-7	6	3	....	....	....	....	9	333 66	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	201 75	
Oil Springs 1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	106 59	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	67 25	
Enniskillen 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	149 08	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	168 13	
Dawn 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	35 54	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $346.95.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	33 63	
Sarnia Town..... 1876-7	8	8	1	....	....	....	17	1,808 34	
Do to 31st December. 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	7	....	1	....	....	15	1,636 38	

NORTH LANARK.

Lanark Village 1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	.....	3	187 94	During the License year of 1876-7, $778 56.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	233 48	
Pakenham..... 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	133 30	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	84 64	
Dalhousie 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	45 02	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	42 32	
Almonte 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	212 74	
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	244 64	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH LANARK.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
Carleton Place 1876-7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	323 99	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $356.75.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	325 80	
Lanark Township 1876-7	...	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	20 37	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8									
Darling 1876-7	Dun kin Act in fo rce.								
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8									
Ramsay 1876-7									
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8								30 55	

SOUTH LANARK.

Perth Town 1876-7	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	12	1,068 03	During the License year of 1876-7, $806 80.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	4	.....	.....	.....	....	11	1,060 16	
Smith Falls 1876-7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	691 39	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	708 70	
South Sherbrooke 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	...	....	1	29 05	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19 78	
Beckwith 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	58 08	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39 56	
Bathurst 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53 87	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19 78	
Drummond 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	91 40	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of... 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	49 56	
North Elmsley 1876-7	Dun kin		Act	in fo rce.		.....	.....	9 68	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $303.19.
Montague 1876-7	Dun kin		Act	in fo rce.		.....	.....	9 68	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	

LEEDS, NORTH GRENVILLE, AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.

Prescott Town.....1876-7	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	15	1,327 69	During the License year of 1876-7, $937 18.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,380 38	
Edwardsburg 1876-7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	287 98	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	....	8	240 12	
South Elmsley.....1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30 87	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90 04	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

LEEDS, NORTH GRENVILLE, AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Kemptville 1876-7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	453 34	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $383.72.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	410 10	
Kitley 1876-7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	167 65	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150 08	
Oxford 1876-7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	123 45	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90 04	
Augusta 1876-7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	154 29	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180 08	
Merrickville 1876-7	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120 05	
Wolford 1876-7	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60 03	
South Gower 1876-7	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"	"	"	"				

LENNOX.

Napanee 1876-7	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1,216 74	During the License year of 1876-7, $807 97.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Bath	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	106 47	
do to the 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Adolphustown 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26 62	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
Amherst Island 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64 64	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
South Fredericksburg 1876-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 88	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				During the License year of 1877-8 to December 31st, 1877, $343.62.
Ernestown 1876-7	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.	.....	.....	78 49	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				

LINCOLN.

Niagara Township 1876-7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	145 98	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,803 81.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	134 81	
St. Catharines 1876-7	31	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	4,404 40	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	35	17	.....	.....	1	.....	53	4.212 03	
Grimsby 1876-7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	257 47	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	134 81	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

LINCOLN.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Grantham.....1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	166 44	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,803 81.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	75 84	
Merritton 1876-7	5	2	....	.....	....	....	7	574 06	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	414 09	
Louth.....1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	133 14	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	134 81	
Port Dalhousie.....1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	766 31	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	504 76	
Clinton 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	257 48	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	134 81	
Grimsby 1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	210 89	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $739 50.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	107 41	
Niagara Town 1876-7	5	4	....	....	....	....	9	474 63	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	314 58	

LONDON.

London City 1876-7	57	34	2	....	....	....	93	9140 79	During the License year of 1876-7, $1851 91, 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $646 94.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	55	33	1	3	1	....	93	6947 52	

EAST MIDDLESEX.

London Township 1876-7	21	5	....	....	....	....	26	977 67	During the License year of 1876-7, $806 11.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	20	2	....	....	....	....	22	704 27	
North Dorchester 1876-7	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	340 29	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	288 11	
Petersville.....1876-7	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	274 66	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	316 04	
Westminster 1876-7	17	1	....	....	....	....	18	693 96	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	17	1	....	....	....	....	18	576 22	
London East.....1876-7	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	813 90	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $484 07.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	4	.....	....	....	....	11	1083 16	
West Nissouri 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	100 09	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	128 05	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
East Williams 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	91 60	During the License year of 1876-7, $771 94.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	91 84	
McGillivray 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	190 78	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.... 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	165 35	
Adelaide 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	106 80	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	82 68	
Biddulph 1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	167 85	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	137 80	
Ailsa Craig 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	185 28	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	242 80	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $349 80.
Lobo 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	152 65	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	137 80	
Parkhill....1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	379 46	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	380 35	
Lucan 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	449 53	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	5	2	....	....	....	.....	7	472 91	
West Williams 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	38 13	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	82 67	

WEST MIDDLESEX.

Ekfrid 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	136 42	During the License year of 1876-7, $627 66.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	125 71	
Strathroy Town 1876-7	8	7	....	....	..	....	15	902 89	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	1153 27	
Wardsville 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	90 30	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	139 29	
Metcalfe 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	90 91	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	125 71	
Delaware 1876-7	2	1	....	....	..	....	3	109 69	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of... 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	94 28	
Caradoc....1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	246 22	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	251 40	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $350 07.
Glencoe 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	207 93	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	245 71	
Mosa 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	42 83	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	31 42	
Newbury 1876-7	3	1	....	....	..	....	4	202 33	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	340 71	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

MONCK.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amounts received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Wainfleet 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	142 60	During the License year of 1876-7, $528 40.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	22 00	
Canborough 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 00	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	11 00	
Caistor 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 00	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	11 00	
Sherbrook 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	28 50	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	11 00	
Moulton 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	28 50	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Dunnville 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	695 27	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	506 00	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $337 50.
Gainsborough 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	98 87	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	22 00	
Pelham 1877-8	Dunkin Act in force.							10 95	

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Morrison 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 74	During the License year of 1876-7, $572 21.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	36 11	
Chaffey 1876-6	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	74 20	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Bracebridge 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	231 01	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	188 34	
McKellar 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 74	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	27 08	
Foley 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	49 48	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	54 18	
Stephenson 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	49 48	
do to December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	54 18	
Wood and Medora 1876-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 74	
do to 31st December, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	27 08	
Macaulay 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 74	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	27 08	
Muskoka 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	74 22	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	81 24	
McDougall 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.								
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8									
Draper, Ryde and Oakley 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 96	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $271 72.
Humphrey 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	54 18	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORFOLK.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Middleton 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	328 49	During the License year of 1876-7, $873 58.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	1	....	1	....	....	10	286 13	
Townsend 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	95 68	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	123 73	
Walsingham 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	191 38	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	185 60	
Simcoe 1876-7	6	3	2	....	....	....	11	633 34	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	2	1	....	....	....	11	717 08	
Windham 1876-7	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	329 05	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	278 40	
Woodhouse 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	290 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	209 87	
Charlotteville 1876-7	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	307 23	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	247 47	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $511 16.
Houghton 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	73 85	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	61 90	

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Seymour 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	39 96	During the License year of 1876-7, $837 58.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	26 48	
Murray 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	90 40	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	79 41	
Cramahe 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	99 95	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	112 98	
Brighton Township 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.								
do to 31st December, 1877, of License year of .. 1877-8									
Percy 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	168 83	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	185 91	
Colborne 1876-7	4	3	....	....	....	....	7	210 29	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	132 46	
Campbellford 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	159 92	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	1	....	....	7	172 20	
Hastings 1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	210 97	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	232 46	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $424 .1.
Brighton Village 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	169 84	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	158 95	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities &c.—*Continued.*

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses
Alnwick 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	31 26	During the License year of 1876-7, $799 42.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	27 88	
South Monaghan 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	105 96	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	92 94	
Haldimand 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	118 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	83 64	
Hamilton Township 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	279 80	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	223 08	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $332.80.
Cobourg Town 1876-7	12	5	....	....	....	....	17	1,940 22	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	12	3	....	3	....	....	18	1,991 24	

OTTAWA.

Ottawa City....1876-7	75	77	5	....	....	....	157	9,617 37	During License year of 1876-7, $1,764.45.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	75	79	....	1	....	....	155	12,816 57	During License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $1,056.07.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Reach....1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	195 39	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,205 38.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	219 72	
Uxbridge 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	348 93	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	269 86	
Brock....1876-7	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	360 66	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	327 17	
Mara....1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	206 69	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	137 21	
Thorah....1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	222 08	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	189 86	
Port Perry Village....1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	623 55	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	704 77	
Uxbridge Township....1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	122 68	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	109 86	
Scott....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	77 90	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	54 93	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $470.14.
Rama Township....1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8 51	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	27 47	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH ONTARIO.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
Oshawa Village 1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	751 47	During the License year of
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	626 65	1876-7, $925
Whitby Town 1876-7	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	914 39	01.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	837 76	
Whitby Township 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	158 14	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	130 67	
Whitby East, Township 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	117 16	
do do to 31st Dec.,1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	76 00	During the License year of
Pickering 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	348 85	1877-8 to 31st
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	269 77	Dec., 1877, $350.72.

SOUTH OXFORD.

Ingersoll Town 1877-8	11	3	....	....	....	....	14	1,576 29	During the License year of
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	11	3	....	....	....	....	14	1,740 03	1876-7, $1,220
Tilsonburg 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	...	5	321 75	81.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	339 67	
Norwich Village 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	91 52	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	98 04	
North Oxford 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	122 01	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	98 04	
North Norwich 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	65 77	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 68	
South Norwich 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	122 01	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	196 08	
Dereham 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	171 04	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	174 30	
West Oxford 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	30 55	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 68	During the License year of
East Oxford 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	61 04	1877-8 to 31st
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 68	Dec., 1877, $457.93.

NORTH OXFORD.

East Nissouri 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	98 19	During the License year of
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 02	1876-7, $732
Blandford 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	111 34	61.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of. 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	100 52	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH OXFORD.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
East Zorra 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	251 52	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $432 86.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	291 03	
Embro Village 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	149 08	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	107 02	
West Zorra 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	113 93	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 02	
Woodstock 1876-7	11	4	....	....	....	....	15	1591 47	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	11	4	....	....	....	....	15	1270 09	
Blenheim 1876-7	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	392 75	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	256 52	

PEEL.

Brampton Town 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	612 96	During the License year of 1876-7, $754 46.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	602 90	
Chinguacousy 1876-7	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	372 12	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	330 32	
Toronto Township 1876-7	14	3	....	....	....	....	17	681 58	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	13	2	....	....	....	....	15	547 70	
Toronto Gore 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	162 30	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $369 40.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	154 22	
Streetsville 1876-7	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	251 42	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	253 39	

NORTH PERTH.

Mornington 1876-7	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	428 78	During the License year of 1876-7, $1214 54.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	404 21	
Ellice 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	256 41	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	163 87	
Wallace 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	146 93	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	131 10	
Elma 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	213 63	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	196 63	
Logan 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	146 17	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	131 10	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH PERTH.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Listowel 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	566 49	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $435 21.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	609 59	
Stratford 1876-7	17	5	....	....	....	....	22	3494 62	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	18	9	....	1	....	....	28	2433 40	
North Easthope 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	168 66	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	163 87	

SOUTH PERTH.

South Easthope 1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	240 67	During the License year of 1876-7, $1009 81.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	265 73	
Fullarton 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	112 30	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	98 86	
Mitchell..... 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	402 93	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	625 59	
Hibbert 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	277 91	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	230 73	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $363 82.
Downie 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	316 15	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	208 75	
St. Marys..... 1876-7	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	753 79	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	10	2	....	....	....	....	12	767 41	
Blanshard 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	179 57	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	208 75	

WEST PETERBOROUGH.

Smith 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	158 79	During the License year of 1876-7, $719 85.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	92 07	
Lakefield 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	105 28	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	182 76	
Peterborough 1876-7	15	8	....	....	....	....	23	3654 50	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	15	7	....	....	....	....	22	2460 63	
North Monaghan..... 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	35 10	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $424 18.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of..... 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	30 70	
Ennismore 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16 54	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	61 38	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

EAST PETERBOROUGH.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Ashburnham 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	117 71	During the License year of 1876-7, $714 91.
Do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	112 70	
Asphodel 1877-8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	80 48	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	103 37	
Dummer 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45 53	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41 35	
Ottonabee 1876-7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	93 75	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	82 70	
Burleigh 1876-7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	61 63	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	62 03	
Belmont 1876-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 33	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20 68	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $327.60,
Douro.....1876-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 03	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41 35	

PRESCOTT.

South Plantagenet.....1876-7	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	95 18	During the License year of 1876-7, $528 73.
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	118 91	
East Hawkesbury 1876-7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	219 81	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ...1877-8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	148 60	
Longueil 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	63 45	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29 73	
North Plantagenet.....1876-7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	222 11	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of...1877-8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	178 32	
Caledonia 1876-7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	95 18	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59 45	
Alfred 1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	63 45	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59 45	
West Hawkesbury.....1876-7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	331 07	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of...1877-8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	418 32	
Hawkesbury Village.....1876-7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	198 65	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ...1877-8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	209 16	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $317.25.
L'Orignal 1876-7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	198 65	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	328 91	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Prince Edward 1876-7	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	Dun	kin	Act	in fo	rce.				

SOUTH RENFREW.

McNab 1876-7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	141 52	During the License year of 1876-7, $674 22.
do to 21st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120 05	
Admaston.....1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28 73	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8									
Renfrew Village.....1876-7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	258 47	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	606 22	
Grattan.....1876-7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	209 49	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	90 04	
Bagot and Blythefield 1877-8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57 45	
do to 31st Dec. 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27 71	
Brougham.....1876-7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	86 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27 71	
Horton 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28 73	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27 71	
Brudenell 1876-7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	143 59	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55 41	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $297.16.
Arnprior 1876-7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	308 04	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	249 34	

NORTH RENFREW.

Stafford 1876-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	During the License year of 1876-7, $470 77.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8									
Bromley 1876-7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	170 96	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64 13	
Pembroke Village 1876-7	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,006 53	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ...1877-8	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,119 90	
Pembroke Township.....1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32 54	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of ...1877-8									
Pettewawa 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45 88	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32 06	
Ross 1876-7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	102 57	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	96 20	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH RENFREW.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Westmeath 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	195 17	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	192 38	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $354 85.
Wilberforce 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	75 91	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	96 20	

RUSSELL.

Cambridge 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	23 71	During the License year of 1876-7, $761 82.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	25 81	
Russell 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	131 98	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	129 15	
Clarence 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	98 11	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	129 15	
Gloucester 1876-7	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	388 50	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	335 90	
New Edinburgh 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	23 71	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	25 81	
Cumberland 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	179 45	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	155 04	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $411 84.
Osgoode 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 67	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	

EAST SIMCOE.

Tiny 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	87 86	During the License year of 1876-7, $770 04.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	92 65	
Orillia and Matchedash 1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	175 06	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	154 41	
Oro 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	158 18	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	1	....	....	6	162 13	
Tay 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	145 90	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	....	1	....	....	6	216 18	
Medonte 1876-7	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	371 43	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	1	....	1	....	....	8	247 07	
Penetanguishene 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	165 88	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	1	....	....	5	246 75	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $315 25.
Orillia Town 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	508 61	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	1	....	....	....	6	855 45	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH SIMCOE.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Essa 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	219 21	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,083 83.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	201 60	
Innisfil 1876-7	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	281 11	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	1	....	....	9	237 53	
West Gwillimbury 1876-7	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	289 35	
do to 31st Dec., 1877 of the License year of...1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	144 00	
Tossoronto 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	49 96	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	57 59	
Alliston 1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	236 20	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	214 00	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec. 1877 $349 81.
Bradford 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	254 97	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	....	2	....	....	....	6	332 80	

WEST SIMCOE.

Barrie Town 1876-7	10	5	....	....	....	....	15	1,621 48	During the License year of 1876-7, $999 80.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	12	3	....	....	2	....	17	1,730 86	
Nottawasaga 1876-7	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	440 81	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	13	2	....	....	....	....	15	496 33	
Stayner 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	313 30	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	358 55	
Collingwood Town.....1876-7	8	2	....	....	....	....	10	811 43	
do to 31st Dec., 1877 of the License year of..1877-8	8	2	....	....	....	....	10	841 19	
Vespra 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	138 46	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	99 28	
Sunnidale 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	207 50	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	99 28	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $365 23.
Flos 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	101 73	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	99 28	

STORMONT.

Osnabruck 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	249 80	During the License year of 1876-7, $489 03.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	121 84	
Finch 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	78 85	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	45 69	
Roxborough 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.							26 66	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $199 98.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8									

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

TORONTO.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Toronto City 1876-7	215	100	29	....	....	....	344	52256 22	During the License year of 1876-7, $7422 68, 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $5415 38.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	179	98	21	18	....	....	316	30269 19	

THUNDER BAY.

Shuniah.....1876-7	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	1756 53	During the License year of 1876-7, $159 45; 1877-8 to 31st Dec., '77, $333 95.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	1470 31	

VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.

Lindsay 1876-7	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	1471 73	During the License year of 1876-7, $1427 02.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	1491 13	
Eldon 1876-7	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	313 61	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	237 11	
Mariposa.....1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	183 46	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	156 16	
Fenelon Falls 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	156 03	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	132 05	
Emily.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	94 29	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	52 04	
Omemee Village 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	374 40	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of...1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	490 13	
Fenelon 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	204 49	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	104 10	
Baxley.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	87 92	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	21 55	
Verulam 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	159 77	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Haliburton 1876-7	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	61 16	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $951 39.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	43 10	
Sexton and Digby 1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	30 58	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	43 10	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Somerville.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	142 31	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	64 65	
Ansan and Minden.....1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	61 16	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	64 65	
Stanhope 1876-7	Dunkin Act in force.								
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	"	"	"						
Bobcaygeon 1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	121 61	
Dysart 1876-7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	43 10	

NORTH WATERLOO.

North Waterloo 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	241 75	During the License year of
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	210 44	1876-7, $575
Woolwich 1876-7	11	1	.....	....	....	....	12	523 49	95.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	11	1	....	....	....	....	12	409 80	
Wellesley 1876-7	14	2	....	....	....	....	16	575 85	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	13	1	....	....	....	....	14	440 26	During the License year of
Berlin.....1876-7	8	7	....	....	....	....	15	815 47	1877-8 to 31st
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	7	6	....	....	....	....	13	1275 94	Dec., 1877,
Waterloo Town 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	526 19	$322 20.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	594 42	

SOUTH WATERLOO.

Galt Town 1876-7	8	3	....	....	....	....	11	869 81	During the License year of
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	8	3	....	1	....	....	12	939 14	1876-7, $766
Preston Village 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	167 99	44.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877 8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	327 66	
Wilmot.....1876-7	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	462 77	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	474 40	
Waterloo 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	.....	5	181 32	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	....	.....	....	....	....	5	156 38	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH WATERLOO.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.		Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
									$ cts.	
Hespeler	1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	95 11	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877 $485 28.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	93 84	
North Dumfries	1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	158 47	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	205 11	
New Hamburg	1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	190 22	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	187 66	

WELLAND.

Clifton Town	1876-7	10	6	....	....	....	....	16	678 79	During the License year of 1867-7, $2,339 05.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	10	5	....	....	....	1	16	635 23	
Crowland	1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	62 90	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	61 47	
Chippawa	1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	158 46	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	153 69	
Fort Erie	1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	185 60	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	1	4	187 58	
Port Colborne	1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	319 46	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	5	2	....	1	....	1	9	538 21	
Humberstone	1876-7	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	284 28	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	338 11	
Stamford	1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	284 28	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	307 37	
Thorold Town	1876-7	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	1,014 82	
do to 31st December, 1877-8 of the License year of	1877-8	9	2	....	1	....	1	13	1,175 55	
Thorold Township	1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	157 26	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	245 90	
Welland Village	1876-7	6	5	....	....	....	....	11	544 22	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	6	4	....	2	....	1	13	568 11	
Willoughby	1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	64 10	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	92 21	
Bertie	1876-7	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	510 64	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	638 11	

WEST WELLINGTON.

Mount Forest	1876-7	5	4	....	....	....	....	9	846 55	During the License year of 1876-7, $839.29
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of	1877-8	5	4	....	....	....	....	9	846 31	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

WEST WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
								$ cts.	
Clifford Village 1876-7	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	198 14	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	132 13	
Arthur 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	341 43	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	1	....	....	7	431 45	
Harriston 1876-7	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	409 72	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	414 20	
Drayton.....1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	125 38	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	117 13	
Palmerston Town 1876-7	5	6	....	....	....	....	11	475 73	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	502 26	
Arthur Township 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	92 60	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	87 13	
Maryborough 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	280 30	
do to 31st December, 1867, of the License year of.....1877-8	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	203 23	
Minto.....1876-7	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	32 97	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	29 03	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec., 1877, $349 05.
Peel 1876-7	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	376 01	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	261 31	

CENTRE WELLINGTON.

Pilkington.....1876-7	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	90 66	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,041 56.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	63 97	
Elora Village 1876-7	5	7	....	....	....	....	12	369 37	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	331 89	
Nichol 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	312 44	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	2	....	....	7	150 79	
Fergus 1876-7	5	5	....	....	....	....	10	441 82	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	5	....	....	....	....	11	421 54	
Luther 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	90 66	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	82 24	
West Garafraxa 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	169 98	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	137 06	During the License year of 1877-8, to 31st Dec, 1877, $324 60.
Erin 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	266 04	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	246 71	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SOUTH WELLINGTON.

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipality.	Expenses.
Eramosa 1876-7	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	425 37	During the License year of 1876-7, $442 25.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	268 45	
Guelph 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	170 56	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	119 30	
Puslinch 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	440 40	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	119 30	
Guelph Town 1876-7	18	9	....	....	....	....	27	3,917 18	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $324.60.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	18	9	....	....	....	....	27	3,053 80	

NORTH WENTWORTH.

Dundas Town 1876-7	9	7	1	....	....	....	17	1,318 26	During the License year of 1876-7, $668 40.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	9	6	....	....	....	....	15	1,157 28	
Beverley 1876-7	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	269 51	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	204 32	
West Flamborough 1876-7	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	362 77	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $315.30.
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of .. 1877-8	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	315 79	
East Flamborough 1876-7	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	372 20	
do to 31st Dec., 1877, of the License year of .. 1877-8	11	....	....	1	....	....	12	313 47	

SOUTH WENTWORTH.

Binbrook 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	58 35	During the License year of 1876-7, $966 66.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	41 81	
Ancaster 1876-7	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	118 69	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	124 53	
Saltfleet 1876-7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	194 64	
do to 31st September, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	125 44	
Barton 1876-7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	193 34	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	125 44	
Glanford 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	113 82	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st December, 1877, $445.02.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	83 63	

EAST YORK.

Scarborough 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	133 33	Dnring the License year of 1876-7, $986 28.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	367 95	
Markham 1876-7	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	319 95	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	222 65	

SCHEDULE D.—Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued in the various Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

EAST YORK—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Extended Tavern.	Extended Shop.	Six Months.	Total.	Amount received by Municipalities.	Expenses.
East York.....1876-7	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	375 98	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877 $512.25.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	10	1	....	....	....	....	11	328 36	
Markham Village 1876-7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	118 66	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	1	....	1	....	....	9	113 98	
Yorkville Village 1876-7	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	617 95	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	687 91	

WEST YORK.

York 1876-7	12	1	....	....	....	....	13	353 33	During the License year of 1876-7, $1,150 90.
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	13	1	....	1	....	....	15	402 79	
Vaughan 1876-7	13	2	....	....	....	....	15	407 64	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877 8	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	386 68	
Etobicoke 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	190 24	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	1	1	....	7	151 87	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $399.50.
Richmond Hill 1876-7	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	81 54	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	202 86	

NORTH YORK.

Aurora Village 1876-7	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	284 24	During the License year of 1876-7, $734 82.
do to 51st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	219 87	
Holland Landing.....1876-7	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	129 48	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	119 87	
North Gwillimbury 1876-7	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	129 48	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	89 90	
King 1876-7	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	617 61	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	7	....	....	6	....	....	13	604 69	
East Gwillimbury 1876-7	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	188 52	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	149 81	
Whitchurch 1876-7	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	304 62	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	149 83	
Newmarket 1876 7	5	3	....	....	....	....	8	545 35	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	5	4	....	....	....	....	9	604 69	
Georgina 1876-7	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	207 54	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of 1877-8	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	149 81	During the License year of 1877-8 to 31st Dec., 1877, $340.48.
Stouffville.....1876-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
do to 31st December, 1877, of the License year of.....1877-8	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	162 39	

SCHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of licenses issued in each License District in the year 1876-7, the amount of fees as fixed by the statute that would have been paid to municipalities therefor had municipalities issued the licenses as formerly, and the amount that was actually paid to them by the several Boards of Commissioners.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of each kind of license issued, 1876-7.			Amount of money that would have been paid to municipalities under Act of 1874-5, not including excess of Statutory Fees.	Amount that was paid to municipalities after deducting expenses in 1876-7, not including excess of Statutory Fees.
	City, Tavern and Shop.	Town, Tavern and Shop.	Township, Tavern and Shop.		
Algoma	.....	.....	9	$135 00	$112 51
Addington	.....	.....	33	495 00	857 84
Brant, North	.....	11	12	565 00	732 03
Brant, South	.....	32	15	1,345 00	2,071 54
Brockville and South Leeds	.....	21	37	1,290 00	2,080 92
Bruce, North	.....	.....	33	495 00	871 22
Bruce, South	.....	19	49	1,400 00	2,349 43
Cardwell	.....	.....	32	480 00	725 02
Cornwall	.....	12	17	675 00	1,104 74
Carleton	.....	.....	31	465 00	772 05
Dufferin	.....	9	25	690 00	958 75
Dundas	.....	.....	28	420 00	706 60
Durham, East	.....	20	22	1,030 00	1,545 42
Durham, West	.....	7	16	485 00	517 05
Elgin	.....	20	62	1,630 00	2,930 09
Essex, North	.....	27	27	1,250 00	2,073 47
Essex, South	.....	9	13	510 00	617 26
Frontenac	.....	.....	14	210 00	114 02
Glengarry	.....	.....	36	540 00	1,011 30
Grey, East	.....	.....	26	390 00	566 09
Grey, North	.....	16	12	740 00	627 19
Grey, South	.....	5	23	520 00	821 47
Halton	.....	10	31	815 00	1,152 05
Haldimand	.....	.....	39	585 00	1,047 49
Hamilton	129	.....	.....	7,740 00	8,266 03
Hastings, North	.....	.....	24	360 00	602 44
Hastings, East	.....	.....	26	390 00	554 26
Hastings, West	.....	26	11	1,075 00	1,702 56
Huron, East	.....	.....	32	480 00	696 58
Huron, South	.....	8	40	880 00	1,428 44
Huron, West	.....	22	27	1,175 00	1,618 97
Kent, East	.....	5	43	820 00	1,573 12
Kent, West	.....	21	10	885 00	877 41
Kingston	76	.....	.....	4,560 00	4,589 39
Lambton, East	.....	.....	33	495 00	939 30
Lambton, West	.....	26	34	1,420 00	2,340 79
Lanark, North	.....	.....	18	270 00	225 78
Lanark, South	.....	11	12	565 00	510 75
Leeds, North Grenville and South Grenville	.....	13	31	920 00	1,295 26
Lennox	.....	9	7	420 00	242 49
Lincoln	51	9	34	3,385 00	4,117 58
London	91	.....	.....	4,550 00	5,168 10
Middlesex, East	.....	.....	69	1,035 00	2,222 56
Middlesex, North	.....	.....	40	600 00	1,131 28
Middlesex, West	.....	15	24	885 00	1,346 17
Monck	.....	.....	21	315 00	487 73
Muskoka and Parry Sound	.....	.....	19	285 00	330 38
Norfolk	.....	.....	55	825 00	1,707 21
Northumberland, East	.....	.....	33	495 00	820 16
Northumberland, West	.....	17	14	805 00	954 11
Ottawa	152	.....	.....	9,120 00	9,457 04
Oxford, South	.....	19	21	980 00	1,211 16

SCHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of licenses issued in each License District in the year 1876-7.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of each kind of license issued, 1876-7.			Amount of money that would have been paid to municipalities under Act of 1874-5, not including excess of Statutory Fees.	Amount that was paid to municipalities after deducting expenses in 1876-7, not including excess of Statutory Fees.
	City, Tavern and Shop.	Town Tavern and Shop.	Township Tavern and Shop.		
Oxford, North	.....	15	27	930 00	1,391 63
Ontario, North	.....	.....	45	675 00	1,092 87
Ontario, South	.....	10	15	575 00	677 02
Peel	.....	7	36	785 00	1,402 41
Perth, North	.....	29	37	1,570 00	2,242 52
Perth, South	.....	19	29	1,100 00	1,607 52
Peterboro', West	.....	23	8	925 00	1,131 18
Peterboro', East	.....	.....	20	300 00	321 81
Prescott	.....	.....	35	525 00	1,047 55
Prince Edward	.....	Dunkin	Act	in force.	.....
Renfrew, South	.....	.....	39	585 00	1,162 22
Renfrew, North	.....	.....	32	480 00	966 21
Russell	.....	.....	31	465 00	732 13
Simcoe, East	.....	5	33	670 00	1,084 40
Simcoe, South	.....	.....	39	585 00	911 51
Simcoe, West	.....	25	31	1,340 00	1,941 38
Stormont	.....	.....	11	165 00	130 52
Toronto	315	.....	.....	18,900 00	19,709 36
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	15	225 00	419 86
Victoria and Haliburton	.....	13	47	1,160 00	1,752 92
Waterloo, North	.....	22	34	1,280 00	2,082 76
Waterloo, South	.....	11	38	735 00	1,589 03
Welland	.....	27	60	1,845 00	2,821 62
Wellington, West	.....	6	49	945 00	1,720 50
Wellington Centre	.....	.....	43	645 00	1,251 99
Wellington, South	.....	27	22	1,275 00	1,891 86
Wentworth, North	.....	16	30	1,020 00	1,636 08
Wentworth, South	.....	.....	26	280 00	485 09
York, East	.....	.....	32	480 00	879 65
York, West	.....	.....	38	570 00	1,032 75
York, North	.....	.....	54	810 00	1,670 18
Total	814	674	2,306	104,740 00	$139,568 93

SCHEDULE F.

RETURN from the Police Magistrates, shewing the number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of the months of June and December in the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

TOWNS.	YEAR.	Number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of the months of June and December.	Number of prisoners fined for drunkenness, who paid their fines, and were discharged during the same time.	Number of persons fined for drunkenness committed to gaol for non-payment of fines during the same time.	Number of persons committed to gaol for drunkenness during the same time.
Cornwall	1874	63	21	6	9
	1875	57	38	9	10
	1876	86	41	4	4
	1877	98	64	7	10
Clifton	1874	27	12	.....	1
	1875	54	18	.....	4
	1876	51	26	5	1
	1877	29	14	2	.....
Cobourg	1874	34	11	5	11
	1875	46	10	2	20
	1876	38	14	.....	17
	1877	28	8	9	5
Bowmanville	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1875	16	22	.....	.....
	1876	14	15	.....	.....
	1877	8	13	1	1
Brantford	1874	97	33	52	52
	1875	54	14	26	26
	1876	41	8	30	30
	1877	24	12	8	4
Brockville	1874	105	79	13	7
	1875	101	65	12	8
	1876	106	61	24	3
	1877	158	48	29	34
Belleville	1874				
	1875				
	1876				
	1877	164	26	27	16
Guelph	1874	58	24	19	19
	1875	32	7	10	10
	1876	41	11	18	18
	1877	27	10	9	.....
Hamilton	1874	416	190	226	.....
	1875	378	224	154	.....
	1876	384	238	146	.....
	1877	422	158	218	....
Kingston	1874	205	122	48	.....
	1875	221	114	62	4
	1876	268	124	60	2
	1877	266	132	52	5
Lindsay	1874	14	7	4	.....
	1875	11	8	.....	.....
	1876	32	15	12	.....
	1877	69	15	4	.....
London	1874	220	80	17	17
	1875	242	66	19	24
	1876	251	84	16	25
	1877	243	74	20	2
Ottawa	1874	339	128	86	86
	1875	436	320	138	138
	1876	340	233	71	71
	1877	275	67	208	.....

SCHEDULE F.—Return from the Police Magistrates, shewing the number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness, &c.—*Concluded.*

TOWNS.	YEAR.	Number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of the months of June and December.	Number of prisoners fined for drunkenness, who paid their fines, and were discharged during the same time.	Number of persons fined for drunkenness committed to gaol for non-payment of fines during the same time.	Number of persons committed to gaol for drunkenness during the same time.
Port Hope	1874	76	37	1	8
	1875	69	27	2	13
	1876	53	9	.....	9
	1877	51	13	1	14
Peterborough	1874	10	3	3	4
	1875	11	6	2	3
	1876	4	3	.....	1
	1877	19	12	4	4
Stratford	1874	18	30	16	3
	1875	13	19	14	.....
	1876	17	21	10	.....
	1877	90	43	24	.....
St. Thomas	1874	100	37	9	4
	1875	60	27	1	6
	1876	32	12	.....	7
	1877	58	18	7	14
St. Catharines	1874	230	25	2	10
	1875	346	98	13	24
	1876	210	44	3	4
	1877	227	71	18	21
Toronto	1874	1,556	367	621	621
	1875	1,475	219	434	434
	1876	1,665	378	594	594
	1877	1,243	160	454	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of June and December in	1874	3,568
" " " "	1875	3,622
" " " "	1876	3,633
" " " "	1877	3,493
Total number of prisoners fined for drunkenness, who paid their fines, and were discharged during the above period in	1874	1,306
" " " "	1875	1,201
" " " "	1876	1,437
" " " "	1877	958
Total number of persons fined for drunkenness and committed to gaol for non-payment of fines during the same period in	1874	1,128
" " " "	1875	898
" " " "	1876	993
" " " "	1877	902

SCHEDULE G.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness to the County Gaols during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

GAOLS.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Algoma	32	11	8	4
Brant	173	118	97	84
Bruce		1	1	2
Carleton	216	341	387	319
Elgin	21	7	31	41
Essex	164	113	87	55
Frontenac	89	113	143	137
Grey	11	28	15	13
Haldimand	7	9	7	2
Halton	9	18	21	15
Hastings	20	28	20	13
Huron	34	50	24	29
Kent	27	32	24	20
Lambton	166	113	123	84
Lanark	13	5	7	6
Leeds and Grenville	87	84	84	9
Lennox and Addington	9	6	6	4
Lincoln	63	49	56	98
Middlesex	45	101	155	106
Norfolk	18	20	11	35
Northumberland and Durham	35	51	56	67
Ontario	13	16	10	10
Oxford	29	36	57	30
Peel	29	22	32	45
Perth	52	46	54	75
Peterboro'	14	13	5	11
Prescott and Russell	1		2	6
Prince Edward	20	27	31	29
Renfrew	5	1	2	3
Simcoe	54	22	66	91
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	18	7	33
Victoria and Haliburton	10	13	22	32
Waterloo	3	7	13	10
Welland	95	61	69	101
Wellington	122	113	41	36
Wentworth	109	315	259	396
York	1553	1578	1755	1807
Total	3350	3586	3888	3918

SCHEDULE H.

RETURN from the Boards of Commissioners, showing the number of cases prosecuted under the License Act, between the first day of May, 1876, and the first day of May, 1877, distinguishing between those in which a fine was imposed, and those which were dismissed; also showing the total amount of fines and the disposition thereof.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Cases Prosecuted.	Number of Cases in which fines were imposed.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number committed for 2nd and 3rd offences.	Total amount of Fines imposed.	Total amount of Fines received and paid into the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of Fines still unpaid.	Total amount of Fines considered bad and uncollected.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Algoma	No Return							
Addington	25	22	3		465 00	380 00	85 00	80 00
Brant North	10	3	7		80 00	80 00		
Brant South						358 00		
Brockville and South Leeds	26	22	3	1	445 00	300 00	145 00	105 00
Bruce North	15	12	3		240 00	220 00	20 00	20 00
Bruce South	No Return							
Cardwell	23	13	8	2	250 00	170 00	80 00	
Cornwall	8	8			200 00	180 00	20 00	20 00
Carleton	25	20	5		400 00	220 00	180 00	100 00
Dufferin		14			320 00	280 00	40 00	
Dundas	14	13	1		260 00	214 00	46 00	46 00
Durham East	5	5			40 00	40 00		
Durham West	5	3	2		60 00	60 00		
Elgin	61	41	12	8	813 00	713 00	100 00	100 00
Essex North	23	14	9		400 00	300 00	100 00	100 00
Essex South						60 00		
Frontenac	18	9	9		230 00	175 00	55 00	55 00
Glengarry	6	6			125 00	125 00		
Grey North	45	27	18		890 00	220 00	670 00	
Grey East	13	10	3		230 00	160 00	70 00	50 00
Grey South	11	8	3		160 00	80 00	80 00	60 00
Halton	18	11	6	1	230 00	230 00		
Haldimand	23	12	10	1	270 00	127 00	143 00	143 00
Hamilton	84	58	24	2	1,540 00	1,173 00	367 00	367 00
Hastings North	8	7	1		140 00	80 00	60 00	
Hastings West	30	9	21		230 00	120 00	110 00	65 00
Hastings East	10	8	2		160 00	20 00	140 00	
Huron South	34	29	4	1	580 00	580 00		
Huron East	26	25		1	563 00	523 00	40 00	40 00
Huron West	37	20	17		260 00	260 00		
Kent East	19	11	7	1	220 00	160 00	60 00	
Kent West	55	34	21		670 00	200 00	470 00	330 00
Kingston	32	24	7	1	530 00	440 00	90 00	40 00
Lambton East	21	17	3	1	350 00	350 00		
Lambton West	17	14	2	1	280 00	220 00	60 00	40 00
Lanark North	17	14	3		370 00	330 00	40 00	20 00
Lanark South	14	11	3		220 00	196 00	24 00	24 00
Leeds North, Grenville, and South Grenville	7	5	2		105 00	105 00		
Lennox	19	12	7		260 00	197 75	62 25	62 25
Lincoln	85	58	27	7	1,284 00	1,220 00	64 00	20 00
London	47	36	11	1	758 00	758 00		
Middlesex East	52	46	6		902 00	612 00	60 00	60 00
Middlesex North	12	11		1	220 00	160 00	90 00	60 00
Middlesex West	17	14	3		295 00	295 00		
Monck	7	7			140 00	60 00	80 00	20 00
Muskoka and Parry Sound	3	2	1		45 00	45 00		
Norfolk	23	20	1		501 00	461 00	40 00	40 00
Northumberland East	13	9	4		135 00	135 00		
Northumberland West	28	16	12	5	400 00	400 00		
Ontario North	28	18	10	2	510 00	490 00	20 00	20 00
Ontario South	53	39	14	1	790 00	625 00	165 00	95 00
Ottawa	38	16	22		560 00	290 00	270 00	200 00

SCHEDULE H.—Return from the Boards of Commissioners, showing the number of cases prosecuted under the License Act, between the first day of May, 1876, and the first day of May, 1877, distinguishing between those in which a fine was imposed, and those which were dismissed; also showing the total amount of fines and the disposition thereof.—*Concluded.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Cases Prosecuted.	Number of Cases in which Fines were imposed.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number committed for 2nd and 3rd offences.	Total amount of Fines imposed.	Total amount of Fines received and paid into the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of Fines still unpaid.	Total amount of Fines considered bad and uncollected.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Oxford North	12	11	1	2	240 00	220 00	.....	20 00
Oxford South	26	22	4	4	458 34	438 34	20 00	20 00
Peel	22	17	5	.....	360 00	360 00	.....	.....
Perth North	39	25	14	4	569 00	489 00	80 00	80 00
Perth South	41	34	6	1	725 00	665 00	60 00	60 00
Peterborough West	26	11	13	2	240 00	215 00	25 00	25 00
Peterborough East	21	13	6	2	260 00	160 00	100 00	20 00
Prescott	3	1	2	.....	20 00	.....	20 00	20 00
Prince Edward	10	4	10	.....	80 00	.....	80 00	80 00
Renfrew South	10	7	3	.....	140 00	120 00	.....	20 00
Renfrew North	12	11	1	.....	250 00	230 00	20 00	20 00
Russell	25	21	4	.....	410 00	210 00	200 00	60 00
Simcoe East	No Return		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe South	17	12	4	1	275 00	215 00	60 00	60 00
Simcoe West	11	8	3	.....	145 00	85 00	60 00	60 00
Stormont	12	11	1	.....	220 00	180 00	40 00	40 00
Toronto	243	128	109	6	4,365 00	2,707 00	1,658 00	435 00
Thunder Bay	15	13	2	.....	240 00	160 00	80 00	80 00
Victoria and Haliburton	38	27	11	2	600 00	433 00	167 00	167 00
Waterloo South	No Return		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo North	17	17	.....	3	360 00	360 00	.....	.....
Welland	85	54	31	4	1,400 00	791 15	608 85	538 85
Wellington West	17	7	10	.....	155 00	155 00	.....	.....
Wellington Centre	54	35	18	1	918 00	743 00	175 00	175 00
Wellington South	21	13	8	2	265 00	265 00	.....	.....
Wentworth North	8	5	3	.....	110 00	70 00	40 00	40 00
Wentworth South	20	20	.....	.....	575 00	395 00	180 00	180 00
York East	34	23	10	1	790 00	590 00	200 00	75 00
York West	26	16	7	3	490 00	440 00	50 00	50 00
York North	22	11	9	2	220 00	220 00	.....	.....
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE I.

RETURN from the Boards of Commissioners, shewing the number of cases prosecuted under the License Act, between the first day of May, 1877, and the first day of December, 1877, distinguishing between those in which a fine was imposed and those which were dismissed, also shewing the total amount of fines and the disposition thereof.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Cases Prosecuted.	Number of Cases in which fines were imposed.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number committed for 2nd and 3rd offences.	Total amount of Fines imposed.	Total amount of Fines received & paid into the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of Fines still unpaid.	Total amount of Fines considered bad and uncollectable.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Algoma	No Return							
Addington	20	18	2		380 00	80 00	300 00	145 00
Brant North	22	11	11		255 00	115 00	140 00	50 00
" South						450 00		
Brockville and South Leeds	21	14	7		280 00	140 00	140 00	60 00
Bruce North	10	9	1	1	180 00	120 00	60 00	20 00
" South	No Return							
Cardwell	13	12	1	1	260 00	240 00	20 00	
Cornwall	5	5			120 00	80 00	40 00	
Carleton	6	1	5		20 00		20 00	
Dufferin	30	15	6		300 00	240 00	100 00	
Dundas	1	1			20 00	20 00		
Durham West	5	3	2		60 00	60 00		
" East	2	2			40 00	40 00		
Elgin	12	12			222 00	42 00	180 00	40 00
Essex North	17	14	3		320 00	180 00	140 00	
" South	2	1	1		20 00		20 00	
Frontenac	25	15	10		360 00	180 00	180 00	60 00
Glengarry	11	10	1		200 00	180 00	20 00	
Grey North	No Return							
" East	30	19	11		415 00	85 00	310 00	100 00
" South	11	8	3		160 00	140 00	20 00	
Halton	2	2			21 00	21 00		
Haldimand	7	3	4		60 00		60 00	
Hamilton	63	49	12		1180 00	780 00	400 00	220 00
Hastings North	0	0	0					
" West	17	9	8		180 00	40 00	100 00	60 00
" East	10	8	2		160 00	20 00	140 00	
Huron South	11	7	4		140 00	140 00		
" East	16	15	1		325 00	185 00	140 00	100 00
" West	22	12	10		243 25	243 25		
Kent East	14	12	2		240 00	180 00		
" West	25	11	12	3	160 00	155 00	5 00	
Kingston	24	17	6	1	360 00	340 00	20 00	
Lambton East	4	3	1		60 00	40 00	20 00	
" West	8	6	1	1	120 00	100 00	20 00	
Lanark North	12	9	3		215 00	170 00	45 00	
" South	0	0	0					
Leeds North, Grenville and South Grenville	2	2			40 00	40 00		
Lennox	28	21	5	2	585 00	203 95	381 05	341 05
Lincoln	22	17	5	2	400 00	280 00	120 00	
London	33	24	7	2	560 00	500 00	60 00	20 00
Middlesex East	14	14			272 00	252 00	20 00	
" North	9	7	2		140 00	140 00		
" West	5	3	2		60 00	40 00	20 00	
Monck	4	4			125 00	59 65	65 35	25 00
Muskoka and Parry Sound	4	3	1		65 00	65 00		
Norfolk	15	15	2		319 00	219 00	100 00	40 00
Northumberland East	6	3	3		60 00	20 00		
" West	5	2	1	1	40 00	40 00		
Ontario North	5	3	2		110 00	60 00	50 00	50 00
" South	14	9	5		210 00	240 00	40 00	

SCHEDULE I.—Return from the Boards of Commissioners, shewing the number of cases prosecuted under the License Act, &c.—*Concluded.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of Cases prosecuted.	Number of Cases in which fines were imposed.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number committed for 2nd and 3rd offences.	Total amount of Fines imposed.	Total amount of Fines received & paid into the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of Fines still unpaid.	Total amount of Fines considered bad and uncollectable.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa	26	13	13	.....	500 00	60 00	440 00	150 00
Oxford South	15	11	4	4	295 00	295 00	.....	.....
" North	14	13	1	1	260 00	260 00	.....	.....
Peel	8	6	2	2	125 00	125 00	.....	.....
Perth North	14	11	3	1	236 75	156 75	80 00	20 00
" South	11	11	.....	.....	230 00	210 00	20 00	.....
Peterborough West	6	4	1	1	130 00	100 00	30 00	30 00
" East	2	2	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....
Prescott	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	38	32	6	.....	830 00	140 00	690 00	150 00
Renfrew South	9	3	6	1	80 00	80 00	.....	.....
" North	12	9	3	.....	180 00	160 00	20 00	.....
Russell	18	13	5	.....	300 00	240 00	60 00	20 00
Simcoe East	6	4	2	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	.....
" South	2	1	1	.....	20 00	20 00	.....	.....
" West	5	3	2	.....	60 00	20 00	40 00	40 00
Stormont	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	25	22	2	1	495 00	198 00	297 00	84 00
Toronto	344	228	114	2	5650 00	2735 00	1760 00	1000 00
Victoria North and Haliburton	9	9	.....	.....	190 00	90 00	100 00	40 00
Victoria South	16	6	9	1	140 00	40 00	100 00	20 00
Waterloo South	No Return		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" North	12	12	.....	.....	265 00	265 00	.....	.....
Welland	48	44	4	5	1020 00	745 00	275 00	205 00
Wellington West	16	14	2	2	300 00	240 00	60 00	60 00
" Centre	8	7	1	.....	155 00	.....	155 00	80 00
" South	6	3	3	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	.....
Wentworth North	2	2	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....
" South	17	14	3	.....	330 00	220 00	130 00	90 00
York East	22	15	7	.....	430 00	350 00	180 00	180 00
" West	13	12	1	.....	240 00	220 00	20 00	.....
" North	16	14	2	.....	330 00	250 00	80 00	.....

SCHEDULE K.

STATEMENT showing the total number of votes polled for and against the By-law submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864, the number of votes polled at the last Parliamentary Election, and the number of qualified voters in each Municipality.

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Dates on which the polls		Number of votes polled			Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.		
Brant.	City of Brantford	1877. Jan. 16	1877. Jan. 19	488	714	1202	.....	226	2328	acclamation.
	Town of Paris	"	" 17	180	195	375	.....	15	637	337
	Township of Brantford	"	" 19	459	468	927	.....	9	1428	393
	" Burford	"	" 18	457	226	683	231	.....	1109	acclamation.
	" South Dumfries	"	" 17	266	117	383	149	.....	759	436
	" Onondaga	"	" 16	114	94	208	20	.....	344	213
	" Oakland	"	" 16	125	15	140	110	.....	265	acclamation.
	Total	.....	.....	2089	1829	3918	510	250	6870	1379
Bruce.	Southampton	1877. Sept. 18	1877. Sept. 18	50	34	84	16	.....	156	100
	Port Elgin	"	" 18	130	28	158	102	.....	245	116
	Paisley	"	" 18	77	82	159	.....	5	283	130
	Saugeen	"	" 19	213	31	244	182	.....	413	252
	Amabel	"	" 19	147	68	215	79	.....	503	222
	Elderslie	"	" 19	265	167	432	98	.....	798	406
	Walkerton	"	" 19	148	163	311	.....	15	518	160
	Greenock	"	" 19	199	212	411	.....	13	693	305
	Bruce	"	" 20	402	89	491	313	.....	883	470
	Culross	"	" 19	203	260	463	.....	57	740	217
	Kincardine Township	"	" 20	357	132	489	225	.....	983	457
	Huron	"	" 19	239	47	286	192	.....	831	330
	Kincardine Town	"	" 19	74	209	283	.....	135	682	203
	Lucknow	"	" 18	81	20	101	61	.....	255	77
	Kinloss	"	" 19	159	66	225	93	.....	606	268
	Carrick	"	" 20	216	499	715	.....	283	1003	375
	Brant	"	" 20	333	265	598	68	.....	937	397
	Arran	"	" 20	374	153	527	221	.....	823	449
	Albemarle	"	" 18	28	22	50	6	.....	303	57
	Teeswater	"	" 18	52	58	110	.....	6	165	41
	Total	.....	.....	3747	2605	6352	1656	514	11820	5032
Frontenac.	Barrie	1876. Nov. 6	1876. Nov. 6	21	10	31	11	.....	110	71
	Bedford	"	" 6	17	43	60	.....	26	235	92
	Clarendon and Miller	"	" 6	44	.....	44	44	.....	127	36
	Garden Island	"	" 6	77	.....	77	77	.....	96	88
	Hinchinbrooke	"	" 6	26	33	59	.....	7	190	91
	Howe Island	"	" 6	4	3	7	1	.....	73	55
	Kennebec	"	" 6	57	3	60	54	.....	145	34
	Township of Kingston	"	" 8	165	42	207	123	.....	814	342
	Longborough	"	" 7	97	132	229	.....	35	468	228
	Olden	"	" 6	27	24	51	3	.....	183	41
	Oso	"	" 6	16	7	23	9	.....	136	36
	Palmerston	"	" 6	8	8	16	.....	.....	160	42
	Pittsburgh	"	" 7	86	65	151	21	.....	570	318
	Portland	"	" 7	110	132	242	.....	22	.....	300
	Portsmouth	"	" 6	54	18	72	36	.....	194	143
	Storrington	"	" 7	144	39	183	105	.....	496	215
	Wolf Island	"	" 7	75	40	115	35	.....	469	322
	City of Kingston	1877. Jan. 4	1877. Jan. 5	659	765	1424	.....	106	2303	1726
	Total	.....	.....	1687	1364	3051	519	196	6769	4180

SCHEDULE K.—Statement showing the total number of votes, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Dates on which the polls		Number of votes polled			Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.		
GREY.		1876.	1876.							
	Artemesia	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	341	221	562	120	.....	778	417
	Bentinck	"	" 21	247	221	468	26	.....	860	557
	Collingwood	"	" 22	257	171	428	86	.....	981	383
	Durham Town	"	" 20	49	55	104	.....	6	.....	83
	Derby	"	" 21	175	95	270	80	.....	475	290
	Euphrasia	"	" 21	214	90	304	124	.....	721	233
	Egremont	"	" 21	238	196	434	42	.....	825	469
	Glenelg	"	" 21	194	183	377	11	.....	819	512
	Holland	"	" 21	254	123	377	131	.....	672	294
	Keppel	"	" 21	185	96	281	89	.....	675	312
	Melancthon	"	" 21	154	189	343	.....	35	671	166
	Meaford Town	"	" 20	91	52	143	39	.....	339	
	Normanby	"	" 22	152	578	730	.....	426	948	577
	Osprey	"	" 21	237	163	400	74	.....	655	349
	Proton	"	" 21	204	101	305	103	.....	691	246
	Sydenham	"	" 21	312	152	464	160	.....	803	471
	St. Vincent	"	" 21	353	58	411	295	.....	846	699
	Sarawak	"	" 20	56	48	104	8	.....	241	104
	Sullivan	"	" 21	186	201	387	.....	15	730	385
	Owen Sound Town	"	" 21	172	284	456	.....	112	630	419
	Total	.....	.....	4071	3277	7348	1388	594	13360	6966
HALDIMAND.		1876.	1876.							
	Canborough	Nov. 12	.....	72	45	117	27	.....	329	531
	Cayuga, North	"	.....	106	193	299	.....	87	518	324
	" South	"	.....	56	78	134	.....	22	214	141
	" Village	"	.....	19	89	108	.....	70	265	118
	Caledonia	"	.....	46	80	126	.....	34	315	157
	Dunnville	"	.....	86	106	192	.....	20	479	236
	Dunn	"	.....	48	63	111	.....	15	267	166
	Moulton	"	.....	89	38	127	51	.....	408	328
	Oneida	"	.....	120	219	339	.....	99	585	472
	Rainham	"	.....	83	132	215	.....	49	405	371
	Seneca	"	.....	149	194	343	.....	45	627	550
	Sherbrooke	"	.....	41	21	62	20	.....	94	See Moulton
	Walpole	"	.....	290	398	688	.....	108	1219	801
	Total	.....	.....	1205	1656	2861	98	549	5725	4195
KENT.		1877.	1877.							
	Town of Chatham	July 24	July 27	310	154	464	156	.....	1560	873
	" Bothwell	"	" 24	39	17	56	22	.....	137	95
	Village of Blenheim	"	" 24	62	36	98	26	.....	235	98
	" Dresden	"	" 24	134	23	157	111	.....	442	157
	" Ridgetown	"	" 24	66	13	79	53	.....	included in Howard	
	" Thamesville	"	" 24	41	19	60	22	.....	133	74
	" Wallaceburg	"	" 24	78	20	98	58	.....	207	98
	Township of Camden	"	" 25	183	45	228	138	.....	407	320
	" Chatham	"	" 26	248	23	271	225	.....	964	496
	" Dover	"	" 25	86	138	224	.....	52	532	327
	" Harwich	"	" 26	228	63	291	165	.....	1258	841
	" Howard	"	" 26	228	97	325	131	.....	1036	678
	" Oxford	"	" 25	193	66	259	127	.....	715	444
	" Raleigh	"	" 26	248	10	258	238	.....	877	590
	" Romney	"	" 24	38	19	57	19	.....	90	100
	" Tilbury, East	"	" 25	143	22	165	121	.....	333	258
	" Zone	"	" 24	53	33	86	20	.....	289	144
	Total	.....	.....	2378	798	3176	1632	52	9215	5593

SCHEDULE K.—Statement showing the total number of votes, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Date on which the polls		Number of votes polled		Total.	Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.		For.	Against.		
LAMBTON.		1876.	1876.							
	Bosanquet	July 27	July 28	277	143	420	134	.....	776	424
	Brook	"	"	186	215	401	.....	29	813	458
	Dawn	"	" 27	69	66	135	3	.....	436	192
	Enniskillen	"	" 28	137	146	283	.....	9	640	168
	Euphemia	"	"	165	146	311	19	.....	586	342
	Moore	"	" 29	318	308	626	10	.....	1086	524
	Plympton	"	" 28	255	321	576	.....	66	834	572
	Sarnia	"	"	172	204	376	.....	32	873	309
	Sombra	"	"	216	208	424	8	.....	718	301
	Warwick	"	"	339	220	559	119	.....	889	596
	Town of Sarnia	"	"	197	259	456	.....	62	878	409
	" Petrolia	"	" 27	100	64	164	36	.....	410	183
	" Watford	"	"	51	70	121	.....	19	200	90
	Village of Wyoming	"	"	53	27	80	26	.....	141	91
	" Oil Springs	"	"	44	5	49	39	.....	127	40
	" Forest	"	"	70	80	150	.....	10	268	132
	" Arkona	"	"	17	11	28	6	.....	101	28
	Total	.....	.....	2666	2493	5159	400	227	9776	4859
LANARK.		1877.	1877.							
	Almonte	Sept. 10	Sep. 11	196	156	352	40	.....	570	352
	Carleton Place	"	"	115	93	208	22	.....	422	217
	Smith's Falls	"	"	95	65	160	30	.....	256	254
	Village of Lanark	"	"	47	39	86	8	.....	131	92
	Township of Packenham	"	"	132	171	303	.....	39	411	235
	" Ramsay	"	"	245	149	394	96	.....	603	355
	" Beckwith	"	"	69	63	132	6	.....	392	254
	" Montague	"	"	76	47	123	29	.....	532	325
	" North Elmsley	"	"	85	30	115	55	.....	283	182
	" Burgess	"	"	30	23	53	7	.....	238	124
	" Drummond	"	"	157	147	304	10	.....	568	385
	" Lanark	"	"	166	111	277	55	.....	414	315
	" Bathurst	"	"	141	194	335	.....	53	624	350
	" South Sherbrook	"	"	20	67	87	.....	47	221	95
	" Darling	"	"	28	26	54	2	.....	118	57
	Dalhousie, North Sherbrook and Lavant	"	"	178	91	269	87	.....	422	229
	Total.	.....	.....	1780	1472	3252	447	139	6245	3821
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.		1876.	1876.							
	Adolphustown	May 2	May 2	17	37	54	.....	20	143	82
	Amherst Island	"	"	13	36	49	.....	23	157	69
	Bath	"	"	45	5	50	40	.....	112	73
	Camden East	"	"	266	94	360	172	.....	1137	814
	Denbigh, Abinger and Ashley	"	"	.....	3	3	.....	3	60	38
	Earnestown	"	" 4	279	70	349	209	.....	935	582
	North Fredericksburg	"	"	60	21	81	39	.....	394	187
	South "	"	"	26	33	59	.....	7	275	136
	Kalador and Anglesea	"	" 3	7	24	31	.....	17	95	56
	Napanee	"	"	264	52	316	212	.....	958	432
	Newburg	"	"	106	11	117	95	.....	226	167
	Richmond	"	"	216	76	292	140	.....	715	345
	Sheffield	"	"	73	92	165	.....	19	362	345
	Total	.....	.....	1372	554	1926	907	89	5569	3326

SCHEDULE K.—Statement showing the total number of votes, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY	Date on which the polls		Number of votes polled		Total.	Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.		For.	Against.		
Northumberland and Durham.		1877.	1877.							
	Alnwick	July 25	July 25	40	17	57	23	.....	252	169
	Brighton	"	" 27	271	108	379	163	.....	846	527
	Cramahe	"	" 26	293	37	330	256	.....	859	582
	Hamilton	"	" 26	308	25	333	283	.....	1175	724
	Haldimand	"	" 26	280	47	327	233	.....	1287	858
	Monaghan South	"	" 25	76	1	77	75	.....	332	77
	Murray	"	" 27	195	147	342	48	.....	700	515
	Percy	"	" 26	163	173	336	.....	10	745	506
	Seymour	"	" 26	130	129	259	1	.....	687	614
	Brighton Village	"	" 25	114	61	175	53	.....	232	236
	Colborne "	"	" 25	99	33	132	66	.....	231	145
	Campbelford "	"	" 25	58	80	138	.....	22	256	138
	Hastings "	"	" 25	28	35	63	.....	7	98	88
	Clarke	"	" 25	416	53	469	363	.....	1160	689
	Cavan	"	" 27	241	5	246	236	.....	976	576
	Cartwright	"	"	133	50	183	38	.....	533	335
	Darlington	"	"	357	63	420	294	.....	1141	588
	Hope	"	"	300	15	315	285	.....	1029	723
	Manvers	"	" 26	257	10	267	247	.....	520	481
	Bowmanville Town	"	"	207	191	398	16	.....	719	464
	Newcastle Village	"	"	84	57	141	27	.....	269	166
	Port Hope Town	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	200	404	604	.....	204	1035	752
	Cobourg	"	"	173	350	523	.....	177	925	628
	Total	.....	.....	4423	2091	6514	2752	420	15907	10581
Oxford.		1877.	1877.							
	Township of Blandford	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	118	136	254	.....	18	417	acclamation.
	" Blenheim	"	"	420	352	772	68	.....	1239	acclamation.
	" Dereham	"	"	348	326	674	22	.....	884	575
	" N. Norwich	"	"	207	126	333	81	.....	544	368
	" S. Norwich	"	"	310	167	477	143	.....	714	391
	" E. Nissouri	"	"	295	148	443	147	.....	656	acclamation.
	" N. Oxford	"	"	106	123	229	.....	17	385	225
	" E. Oxford	"	"	114	206	320	.....	92	628	267
	" W. Oxford	"	"	233	156	389	77	.....	574	317
	" E. Zorra	"	"	239	315	554	.....	76	838	acclamation.
	" W. Zorra	"	"	281	149	430	132	.....	839	acclamation.
	Town of Woodstock	"	"	242	394	636	.....	152	1218	acclamation.
	" Ingersoll	"	"	284	338	622	.....	54	1057	604
	" Tilsonburgh	"	"	76	111	187	.....	35	431	201
	Village of Embro	"	"	55	17	72	38	.....	133	acclamation.
	" Norwich	"	"	52	37	89	15	.....	210	89
	Total	.....	.....	3380	3101	6481	723	444	10767	3037
Ontario.		1877.								
	Brock Township	March 5	March	326	259	585	67	.....	969	666
	Mara "	"	"	172	220	392	.....	48	587	361
	Pickering "	"	"	522	330	852	192	.....	1445	1112
	Rama "	"	"	28	33	61	.....	5	169	68
	Reach "	"	"	320	273	593	47	.....	1083	697
	Scott "	"	"	204	134	338	70	....	681	392
	Scugog "	"	"	41	21	62	20	.....	104	87
	Thorah "	"	"	229	87	316	142	.....	518	317
	Uxbridge "	"	"	291	303	594	.....	112	910	522

SCHEDULE K.—Statement shewing the total number of Votes, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Dates on which the polls		Number of votes polled		Total.	Majority		Total number of qualified Voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.		For.	Against.		
ONTARIO.—*Con.*		1877.								
	Whitby	March 5	March	208	178	386	30	.....	713	536
	Whitby East	"	"	221	179	400	42	.....	687	491
	Oshawa Village	"	"	343	295	638	48	.....	1184	661
	Port Perry	"	"	102	116	218	.....	14	.....	230
	Uxbridge	"	"	138	85	223	53	.....	369	244
	Whitby Town	"	"	107	241	348	.....	134	640	395
	Total	.....	.....	3252	2754	6006	711	213	10059	6779
PRINCE EDWARD.		1875.	1875.							
	Picton Town	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	128	121	249	7	.....	493	361
	Hallowell Township	"	" 13	224	47	271	177	.....	840	648
	Hillier Township	"	" 10	131	27	158	104	.....	495	353
	Ameliasburgh	"	" 11	163	61	224	102	.....	729	586
	Sophiasburgh	"	" 11	115	6	121	109	.....	612	472
	North Marysburgh	"	" 10	67	33	100	34	.....	356	284
	South "	"	" 11	95	134	229	.....	39	488	358
	Athol	"	" 11	127	29	156	98	.....	426	304
	Wellington Village	"	" 10	54	11	65	43	.....	106	88
	Total	.....	.....	1104	469	1573	674	39	4545	3454
PEEL.		1876.	1876.							
	Brampton Town	Dec. 18.	Dec. 18	139	152	291	.....	13	500	337
	Toronto Township	"	" 21	284	494	778	.....	210	1300	960
	Chinguacousy	"	" 20	295	392	687	.....	97	1130	980
	Albion Township	"	" 19	172	277	449	.....	105	747	577
	Caledon	"	" 20	228	288	516	.....	60	917	703
	Toronto Gore	"	" 18	51	150	201	.....	99	291	232
	Bolton Village	"	" 18	43	14	57	29	.....	96	79
	Streetsville	"	" 18	20	62	82	.....	42	135	86
	Total	.....	.....	1232	1829	3061	29	626	5116	3954
WELLINGTON.		1877.	1877.							
	Guelph Town	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	428	655	1083	.....	227	1710	1083
	Guelph Township	"	" 28	81	227	308	.....	146	540	308
	Eramosa	"	"	216	240	456	.....	24	674	456
	Puslinch	"	"	133	311	444	.....	178	721	444
	Arthur Township	"	" 29	153	373	526	.....	220	842	673
	" Village	"	"	58	134	192	.....	76	233	70
	Clifford Village	"	"	57	48	105	9	.....	157	79
	Drayton	"	"	88	35	123	53	.....	160	123
	Harriston	"	"	60	116	176	.....	56	275	135
	Mount Forest	"	"	141	137	278	4	.....	381	231
	Minto Township	"	"	206	308	514	.....	102	809	590
	Maryborough Township	"	"	215	167	382	48	.....	802	531
	Peel "	"	"	371	377	748	.....	6	1097	797
	Palmerston Town	"	"	73	122	195	.....	49	305	74
	Elora Village	"	"	48	147	195	.....	99	321	195
	Fergus Village	"	"	44	200	254	.....	166	378	254
	Erin Township	"	"	240	378	618	.....	138	1014	618
	Garafraxa West	"	" 28	194	287	481	.....	93	740	481
	Luther Township	"	"	128	221	349	.....	93	680	349
	Nichol Township	"	"	103	230	333	.....	127	557	333
	Pilkington	"	"	81	213	294	.....	132	483	294
	Orangeville	"	" 29	114	267	381	.....	153	708	381
	Amaranth	"	" 28	188	241	429	.....	53	599	429
	Garafraxa East	"	"	99	220	319	.....	121	.....	319
	Total	.....	.....	3519	5664	9183	114	2259	14186	9247

SCHEDULE K.—Statement showing the total number of Votes, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Date on which the polls		Number of votes polled			Majority		Total number of qualified Voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For.	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.		
York.	Etobicoke	1877. Mar. 26.	1877. Mar. 27	136	215	351	.....	79	596	acclamation.
	Georgina	"	"	85	182	267	.....	97	446	217
	Gwillimbury North	"	"	153	118	271	35	.....	349	289
	" East	"	" 28	254	196	450	58	.....	960	547
	King	"	" 29	498	299	797	199	.....	1389	888
	Markham	"	"	436	433	869	3	.....	1332	886
	Scarboro'	"	" 28	269	235	504	34	.....	806	398
	Vaughan	"	" 29	462	364	826	98	.....	1345	acclamation.
	Whitchurch	"	" 28	338	221	559	117	.....	1081	695
	York	"	April 3	779	761	1540	18	.....	2817	577
	Yorkville	"	Mar. 29	283	234	517	49	.....	1024	419
	Newmarket	"	" 27	111	172	283	.....	61	235	272
	Holland Landing	"	" 26	33	52	85	.....	19	123	85
	Aurora	"	"	101	67	168	34	.....	292	166
	Markham Village	"	"	51	40	91	11	.....	177	113
	Richmond Hill	"	"	48	37	85	11	.....	146	acclamation.
	Stouffville	"	"	75	29	104	46	.....	210	104
	City of Toronto	Aug. 6.	Aug. 23	2947	4063	7010	.....	1116	15000	7665
	Total	.....	.....	7059	7718	14777	713	1372	28328	13351

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the total number of votes polled for and against the By-law submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864, in the following Municipalities, being parts of Counties.

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Dates on which the polls		Number of votes polled			Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.		
Leeds and Grenville.	Edwardsburg	1874. Feb. 2	1874. Feb. 4	140	234	374	.....	94	1235	827
	South Gower	1875. Feb. 22	1875. Feb. 22	60	59	119	1	.....	213	142
	Wolford	April 27	April 28	124	102	226	22	.....	454	304
	Merrickville	June 14	June 14	49	38	87	11	.....	167	125
	Augusta	" 9	" 10	115	324	439	.....	209	1275	945
	Kitley	Oct. 20	" 21	136	176	312	.....	40	603	351
	South Elmsley	1876. Mar. 23	1876. Mar. 23	40	68	108	.....	28	236	110
	Front of Leeds & Lansdown.	1875. Feb. 27	1875. Feb. 27	166	94	260	72	.....	750	484
	Front of Yonge	1865. Jan.	1865. Jan.	140	40	180	100	.....	340	251
	Total	.....	.....	970	1135	2105	206	371	5273	3839
Parry Sound.	McDougall	1872. Aug. 20	1872. Aug. 20	35	.....	35	35	.....	124	97
Essex.	Colchester	1876. Feb. 21	1876. Feb. 22	225	102	327	123	.....	684	393
Welland.	Pelham	1873. Mar. 31	1873. Mar. 31	82	1	83	81	.....	566	447

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the total number of votes polled for and against the *repeal* of the By-law submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864.

COUNTY.	MUNICIPALITY.	Dates on which the polls		Number of votes polled		Total.	Majority		Total number of qualified voters in Municipality.	Total number of votes polled at last Parliamentary Election.
		Opened.	Closed.	For the repeal.	Against the repeal.		For the repeal.	Against the repeal.		
Prince Edward.		1877.	1877.							
	Picton Town	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	198	179	377	19	.....	493	361
	Hallowell	"	" 22	265	390	655	.....	125	840	648
	Hillier	"	" 21	154	200	354	.....	46	495	353
	Ameliasburg	"	" 22	239	335	574	.....	96	729	586
	Sophiasburg	"	" 21	172	248	420	.....	76	612	472
	North Marysburg	"	" 20	150	118	268	32	.....	356	284
	South "	"	" 21	233	156	389	77	.....	488	358
	Athol	"	" 21	137	167	304	.....	30	426	304
	Wellington	"	" 21	38	41	79	.....	3	106	88
	Total	.....	.....	1586	1834	3420	128	376	4545	3454
Leeds and Grenville.		1877.	1877.							
	Wolford	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	183	130	313	53	.....	471	304
	Merrickville	" 26	" 26	70	37	107	33	.....	168	125
	Front of Escott	" 28	" 28	101	115	216	.....	14	312	187
	Total	.....	.....	354	282	636	86	14	951	616
Welland.		1877.	1877.							
	Pelham	April 2	April 3	35	204	239	.....	169	566	447

SCHEDULE K.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of votes polled for the By-law,	Number of votes polled against the By-law.	Total.	Majority for the By-law.	Majority against the By-law.	Total number of qualified voters.	Total number of votes polled at the last Parliamentary Election.
Bruce	3747	2605	6352	1142	.....	11820	5032
Brant	2089	1829	3918	260	.....	6870	3404
Essex (1 Municipality)	225	102	327	123	.....	684	393
Frontenac	1687	1364	3051	323	.....	6769	4180
Grey	4071	3277	7348	794	.....	13360	6966
Haldimand	1205	1656	2861	.....	451	5725	4195
Kent	2378	798	3176	1580	.....	9215	5597
Lambton	2666	2493	5159	173	.....	9776	4859
Leeds and Grenville (9 Municipalities)	970	1135	2105	.....	165	5273	3839
Do (3 Municipalities to repeal)	282	354	636	.....	72	951	616
Lennox and Addington	1372	554	1926	818	.....	5569	3326
Lanark	1780	1472	3252	308	.....	6245	3821
Northumberland and Durham	4423	2091	6514	2332	.....	15907	10581
Ontario	3252	2754	6006	498	.....	10059	6779
Oxford	3380	3101	6481	279	.....	10767	6198†
Peel	1232	1829	3061	.....	597	5116	3954
Parry Sound (1 Municipality)	35	.....	35	35	.....	124	97
Prince Edward	1104	469	1573	635	.....	4545	3454
Do to repeal	1834	1586	3420	248	.....	4545	3454
Wellington	3519	5664	9183	.....	2145	14186	9247
Welland (1 Municipality)	82	1	83	81	.....	566	447
Do to repeal	204	35	239	169	.....	566	447
York, including Toronto	7059	7718	14777	.....	659	28328	14613†
Total	48596	42887	91483	9798	4089	176966	105499

† NOTE.—In Electoral Divisions, where the election was by acclamation, the same number of votes as were polled on the By-law have been assumed to have been polled at the Parliamentary Election.

SCHEDULE L.

The following table gives the number of Divisions, so far as they could be ascertained, in each County in the Province, and the total membership, male and female, of each Division of the Temperance Organizations known as the "Sons of Temperance," United Temperance Association," "The Loyal I. O. G. T.," and the "I. O. G. T. Canada."

COUNTIES.	Number of Divisions.	Total number of Members of the Sons of Temperance.	Number of Divisions.	Total number of Members of the United Temperance Association.	Number of Divisions.	Total number of Members of the Loyal I. O. G. T.	Number of Divisions.	Total number of Members of the I. O. G. T.
Algoma	1	15	1	21				
Brant	10	591						
Bruce	20	880	36	788				
Carleton	7	511						
Elgin	14	641						
Essex	1	30	.....	.....	1	45		
Frontenac	1	20	4	65				
Grey	14	566	47	756				
Haldimand	4	125	14	256				
Haliburton								
Halton	12	772	1	34				
Hastings	4	110	2	36				
Huron	10	625	26	458				
Kent	8	342	1	14	4	157		
Lambton	4	75	32	571				
Lanark	8	580	4	108				
Leeds and Grenville	6	406	5	83				
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	1	25				
Lincoln	.....	.....	1	40	1	89		
Middlesex	14	863	30	638				
Muskoka								
Nipissing								
Norfolk	8	360	1	27				
Northumberland and Durham	27	1757	22	454				
Ontario	20	1476	4	88				
Oxford	16	814	1	22				
Parry Sound								
Peel	17	582						
Perth	7	470	3	72				
Peterborough	.....	.....	7	132				
Prescott and Russell	4	172						
Prince Edward	3	120	7	112				
Renfrew	2	102						
Simcoe	16	582	7	142	1	23		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	302	2	41				
Victoria	2	105	5	140				
Waterloo	9	677	1	30				
Welland	9	690	1	17				
Wellington	16	571	5	126				
Wentworth	14	365	3	89	2	71		
York	32	1840	19	595	10	728		
	350	18137	293	5980	19	1013	662	28862

SCHEDULE L.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of Divisions.	Membership.
Sons of Temperance	350	18137
United Temperance Association	293	5980
Loyal I. O. G. T.	19	1013
I. O. G. T.	662	28862
Total	1324	55992

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honour to cause to be laid before the House a Return of the number of pupils attending the different County Model Schools in 1877, the number who successfully passed the examinations and obtained certificates; also, the number of passed candidates who are now engaged in teaching, and the number of them holding third-class certificates who are now attending High Schools.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 19th February, 1878.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the number of pupils attending the different County Model Schools in 1877, the number who successfully passed the examinations and obtained certificates; also, the number of passed candidates who are now engaged in teaching; and the number of them holding third-class certificates who are now attending High Schools.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 19th February, 1878.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	Number of Pupils attending during 1877.	Number who successfully passed the Examination, and obtained Certificates.
Martintown	Glengarry	10	10
Vankleekhill	Prescott and Russell	10	10
Cornwall	Stormont	16	14
Morrisburgh	Dundas	18	18
Rochesterville	Carleton	28	27
Prescott	Grenville	25	21
Brockville	Leeds	13	13
Farmersville	do	25	25
Pembroke	Renfrew	8	8
Perth	Lanark	Not reported.	58
Kingston	Frontenac	35	35
Napanee	Lennox and Addington	19	19
Belleville	Hastings	20	20
Madoc	do	Not open in 1877.	
Picton	Prince Edward	11	11
Peterborough	Peterborough	25	25
Cobourg	Northumberland	22	20
Lindsay	Victoria	42	42
Port Hope	Durham	17	16
Port Perry	Ontario	15	15
Whitby	do	13	13
Newmarket	York	20	20
Yorkville	do	27	27
Brampton	Peel	12	12
Bradford	Simcoe	7	7
Barrie	do	41	36
Milton	Halton	18	18
Hamilton	Wentworth	38	38
St. Catharines	Lincoln	26	26
Welland	Welland	25	25
Caledonia	Haldimand	25	23
Simcoe	Norfolk	34	34
Brantford	Brant	18	18
Stratford	Perth	51	43
Woodstock	Oxford	10	10
Ingersoll	do	10	10
Berlin	Waterloo	18	15
Galt	do	17	17
Mount Forest	Wellington	48	42
Durham	Grey	19	19
Owen Sound	do	38	38
Kincardine	Bruce	23	22
Walkerton	do	16	16
Goderich	Huron	47	46
Clinton	do	47	47
London	Middlesex	23	21
Strathroy	do	11	11
St. Thomas	Elgin	43	43
Sarnia	Lambton	30	30
Chatham	Kent	Not heard from.	
Windsor	Essex	22	22
	Total	1,136	1,156

RETURN of the number of pupils attending the different County Model Schools in 1877, &c.—*Concluded.*

Number of passed Candidates who are now engaged in teaching, 928.	Two Inspectors have not reported.	Number holding third-class certificates who are now attending High Schools, 66.	27 High Schools have sent in no return.

No information has been received from the following Inspectors:—

Inspectors of Renfrew and North Simcoe.

No report has been received of the attendance at the following High Schools and Collegiate Institutes:—

Barrie.	Collingwood.	Listowel.	Smith's Falls.
Belleville.	Fergus.	Napanee.	Streetsville.
Bowmanville.	Fonthill.	Newcastle.	St. Mary's.
Bradford.	Ingersoll.	Ottawa.	Thorold.
Campbellford.	Iroquois.	Owen Sound.	Trenton.
Cobourg.	Kincardine.	Richmond Hill.	Vankleekhill.
Colborne.	Kingston.	Sarnia.	

RETURN

To an Order of the House, shewing the number of persons located under the Free Grants Act; the number of acres located; the number of Patents issued; and the number of acres cleared upon the lands patented at the time they were so patented.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 19th February, 1878.

RETURN to an Order of the House, shewing the number of persons located under the Free Grants Act; the number of acres located; the number of patents issued; and the number of acres cleared upon the lands patented, at the time they were so patented.

Number of persons located under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, up to the 1st January, 1878	8,000
Number of acres located up to the same date after deducting cancellations	1,092,970
Number of patents issued to settlers in Free Grant Townships, during the years 1872 to 1877 inclusive	2,958
Number of acres cleared on patented lands at the time of issue of patents—at least 15 acres each patent, say	44,370

Note 1. The Free Grants and Homesteads Act requires that at least 15 acres be cleared before the issue of patent—the quantity of land cleared (as given above) is therefore the lowest that can be estimated. The true quantity of land cleared on patented lands at the time of issue of patents, would be a great deal in excess of this, as in many cases the evidence showed that much more than 15 acres had been cleared at the time applications were made for the patents.

2nd. It must not be overlooked that clearing has been going on continuously since the issue of the patents, but the Department has nothing in its possession to show the extent of such clearing.

3rd. Extensive clearings have been made by Free Grant locatees who are not yet entitled to their patents, but it would be impossible to ascertain the quantity without an inspection.

4th. Large clearings have also been made by unlocated parties, or squatters, in Townships which are not yet open for location.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
February 19th, 18 8.

(No. 31.)

Correspondence between John Stotherd or others and the Government, or any Member or Department thereof, relating to the construction or maintenance of a dam at the foot of Kushog Lake, in the County of Haliburton, and to the lands thereby submerged. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

HONOURABLE JUDGE DEAN,

COMMISSIONER,

AS TO HIS INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF CERTAIN RECORDS AND PAPERS FILED IN THE ELECTION COURT HELD IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Pursuant to Your Honour's commission to me directed, requiring me to inquire into and report all the circumstances connected with the loss of certain records and documents, affidavits and voters' lists, filed in the Election Court, then being held for the trial of an Election Petition, complaining of the return of John Charles Rykert, Esquire, as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, for the County of Lincoln, which were alleged to have been feloniously stolen from among the records of the said Election Court, and also requiring me to inquire into and report as to the loss of certain original affidavits and documents affecting the naturalization of certain persons who voted at said election, which were alleged to have been feloniously stolen from the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the aforesaid County of Lincoln, I have the honour to report that I have examined upon oath all persons who appeared to me likely, from their connection with the said Court, to know anything of the missing papers, and all persons who voluntarily submitted themselves for examination, and I find the following facts in respect of the loss of the records and documents, affidavits, and voters' lists, filed in the said Election Court :—

1. That on the morning of the 8th day of June, 1877, the voters' lists for polling division number one, in St. Thomas Ward, in the City of St. Catharines, were missed, and could not be found among the papers and documents in the possession of the said Court.

2. That on the afternoon of the same day, the counterfoils of the ballot papers used in polling division number two, in St. Thomas Ward, were missed, and could not be found among said papers and documents.

3. That on the same afternoon the ballot papers cast for respondent in polling division number two, St. George's Ward, were missed, and could not be found among said papers and documents.

4. That on the twentieth day of December, 1876, the certified record in the matter of the said trial was missed, and could not be found among said papers and documents, and that none of said missing papers and documents have since been found and returned to said Court.

I find the following to be the circumstances connected with the loss of said papers and documents :—

a. The said voters' list had been in use upon the scrutiny, and had passed between the Bench and the Counsel engaged from time to time ; at the time it was missed, of the votes cast in polling divisions numbers one and two, in St. Thomas Ward, thirty-three votes attacked by the petitioners, and eight votes attacked by the respondent, had been struck off on the scrutiny ; without this voters' list it could not be known for whom the votes so struck off

in division number one had been cast, and so the object of the scrutiny would apparently be defeated.

b. That the said counterfoils of the ballot papers used in polling division number two, in St. Thomas Ward, had not been produced in Court, or used in any way upon the scrutiny up to the time they were missed. Without these counterfoils it could not be known for whom the votes so struck off in division number two had been cast; and so the object of the scrutiny, so far as said division was concerned, would apparently be defeated.

Upon the loss of these papers being known, the Registrar at once suggested that the counsel for the parties should admit that such of the votes so struck off as they were satisfied had been cast for their respective candidates, had been so cast; whereupon it was admitted by the Respondent that twenty-two of the thirty-three votes so struck off had been cast for him; and it was admitted by the Petitioners that four of the eight votes so struck off had been cast for Mr. Neelon. It was then arranged that the Court should adjourn, and that during the adjournment each party should make inquiry as to how the remaining votes had been cast, with a view to making further admissions. On the reassembling of the Court on the Third day of July following, Mr. Rykert applied to withdraw his admissions on the following grounds, viz:

"That he does not consider that he had any authority to make admissions as to the mode in which voters voted in St. Thomas Ward, because they may not have voted at all, or may have destroyed their ballot papers, or their ballot papers may have been rejected and also that all votes struck off in St. Thomas Ward shall be considered as given for Neelon."

c. That the ballot papers cast for the Respondent in polling division number two of St. George's Ward had not been produced in Court or used in any way upon the scrutiny up to the time they were missed; without these ballot papers it could not be known whether any of the votes struck off by the Petitioners in this polling division had been cast for the Respondent.

The Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln had re-counted the ballots cast at said election and had put the ballots cast for each candidate in each polling division into separate envelopes, and marked each envelope with its contents and the Deputy Returning officer for polling division number two of St. Thomas Ward had made up into a separate packet duly marked with its contents the counterfoils of the ballot papers for said division, so that they could be readily recognised by any one having access to the papers.

d. The Registrar had a record duly made up and certified for use upon the election trial and scrutiny; he had also a copy of this record which was not certified; the record being worn by frequent handling, the Registrar laid it beside him among his papers and used the copy. The record had been amended under an order to amend, but the copy had not been correspondingly amended. Some question came up as to the Petitioners' right to have certain votes struck off, the Respondent contending that Petitioners' particulars did not cover the cases under consideration.

The Petitioners' counsel contended on the other hand that they were covered by the said amendment.

Referring to this the Registrar in his evidence says, "I turned to get the original record which I had left tied up, but couldn't find it, I was surprised as I thought it had been on the chair beside me for some days. I have searched everywhere that it could probably be, and have not been able to find it. The amendments of the particulars were not upon the copy which I had, it was necessary to see the record to know what the amendments really were." The Registrar adds, "eighteen votes struck off by Petitioners, at least, were affected by this and without knowing what the amendments were, I could not have disposed of these cases. * * * No votes struck off by Respondent would be affected by the loss of the record."

The original paper on file at the office in Toronto had been amended as well as the record, so that the Registrar was able to determine the question notwithstanding the loss of the record; but it appears that the amendment of the original papers is an unusual precaution when amendments have been made after the record has been certified, the usual practice being, as at *nisi prius*, to amend the record without reference to the original pleadings.

It is, I think, quite within the experience of every one who has had much to do with Courts and the handling of papers, that a paper which is being used in a matter where more than one party is concerned may easily get among the papers of some one not entitled to it, if only the voters' list and record were missing, I should be glad to come to the conclusion

that they had gone astray in this manner ; though if all parties have looked carefully among their papers, I cannot understand how they could be finally lost. No such theory, however, can account for the loss of the missing ballots and counterfoils ; they had not been used upon the scrutiny or taken out of the trunk in which they had been placed with the other election papers, as will be shewn further on, were easily accessible to any one who had determined to take them. When I find the loss of the voters' list for one-half of St. Thomas' Ward supplemented by the taking of the counterfoils for the other half of the Ward, and then the ballots cast for the Respondent in St. George's Ward taken—in each case just enough to defeat the scrutiny—and remember, also, the large number of votes which had been struck off in these Wards, I am compelled to believe that these papers were wrongfully taken, and that the taking of each was part of a scheme to defeat the scrutiny.

I have been unable to discover anything which I think points to any individual as the person guilty of this offence, and there was nothing in the evidence of any of the persons examined before me which would lead me to believe that any of them knew more of the matter than appears by his evidence ; but the circumstances which surround the matter convince me that the person who directed the taking of these papers was familiar with the election law, and knew perfectly the state of the matter then undergoing investigation.

As to the affidavits and documents alleged to have been stolen from the office of the Clerk of the Peace for said County, I find that an affidavit attached to other papers affecting the naturalization of a person who voted for Mr. Neelon was missing when the papers were produced before the Registrar on the scrutiny ; that said affidavit was on file, properly attached to the other papers at the beginning of the scrutiny, and the remaining papers, when produced, had the appearance of a paper having been torn off of them. Without this affidavit the vote of the person whose naturalization it affected could not be good. This vote was finally held bad for a reason not affected by the affidavit.

I could discover no evidence as to who took this paper.

I find, further, that the papers affecting the naturalization of three other persons whose votes were cast for Mr. Neelon were on file in the office of the Clerk of the Peace about the time the scrutiny began ; that they were missing, and could not be found in said office when they were wanted upon the scrutiny to establish the validity of said votes, and that they were subsequently found among the papers in said office ; but whether they had been removed and afterwards replaced or had been overlooked in the search for them I am unable to determine. One of these votes was held good as the voter had been sworn at the polls, and each of the others was either held good or rejected for reasons unconnected with the loss of the papers, so that, as it turned out, no votes were affected by the loss of any papers from the office of the Clerk of the Peace.

I beg, further, to report, for the information of Your Honour, that the election papers while at the Court House, and when not in actual use, were kept in the room provided as a retiring-room for the Presiding Judge, for a time in the box in which they had been transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and afterwards in a trunk.

The window of this room does not look out into the open air, but on to the staircase, which is accessible to the public at all hours of the day and night. The locks upon the doors of this room are very common ones, and can easily be opened. It would be very easy for any one so disposed to get into this room ; once in the room the papers would be quite at his disposal.

While they were in the box the lid was not fastened down, while in the trunk they were only protected by a lock of the very commonest kind, which could readily be opened by almost any common trunk-key or by a bit of wire.

The Sheriff, in whose custody the papers were while in the Court House, says that he considered them quite as safe as papers usually were at the sittings of the regular Courts, and that theft was a contingency that never entered his mind. In this I have no doubt the Sheriff is quite correct.

There is probably not a sittings of any Court in the Province from which papers might not be abstracted dishonestly, and to guard against even the probability of the kind of thing would require a degree of watchfulness which officers of Courts have not heretofore found necessary.

Fortunately legal papers are of no value to the vulgar thief, and a sense of honour, on the part of those who know their value, has usually been their sufficient protection.

From all I can learn, I am satisfied that the Sheriff and his officers were quite as careful that everything on their part should be done properly, at this, as at any other Court.

The Registrar, it seems to me, before he committed the papers to the Sheriff, took such care of them, as a prudent man would have taken of them, if they had been his own.

I do not think there is any, even the slightest reason to think that these papers, or any of them, were taken until after the scrutiny was well advanced, and while the papers were in the Court House.

I feel that it is my duty to report, for your Honour's information, that the papers in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, are in a very unsafe place, the vault is too small to hold nearly all of them, and they are arranged in files outside.

The office, owing to the intolerable stench which pervades it at all times, is not occupied by the Clerk of the Peace, who visits it only when compelled to do so, for the purpose of making searches or filing papers, and he then remains as short a time as possible ; the windows can easily be forced from the outside, so that there is no great difficulty in any one getting access to the papers, and doing as they please with them.

Indeed, the Court House, and the accommodation afforded the officials connected with the administration of justice, are most deplorable.

If anything external to the Court themselves can bring the administration of justice into contempt, the surroundings of the Courts held in the St. Catharines' Court House, and the accommodations afforded to those engaged in conducting them, is perfectly fitted to this end.

The evidence upon this point, which accompanies this report, discloses a state of things which, I venture to say, would be a disgrace to a County much less wealthy and prosperous than the County of Lincoln, and I beg most respectfully to submit to your Honour's consideration, whether this is not one of numerous cases of Court Houses in this Province which require *legislative interference* for the protection of those charged with the administration of justice.

I beg to transmit herewith the evidence taken by me, and the exhibits put in on this inquiry.

I have the honour to be,
&c., &c.,
W. W. Dean.

Lindsay, 18th January, 1878.

(No. 33.)

Report of the Council of University College for the year ending 31st December, 1877. *(Not Printed.)*

(No. 34.)

Return of all moneys received by the Government, or any agent of the Government, from sales of property, or collections from debts belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Mercer; specifying (where the amount received is on account of a debt due to the estate) the amount of the original debt, with the name of such debtor; also, a statement in detail of all moneys paid out of the said estate, with dates since date of last Return, specifying services rendered; also, a statement of any investments made on account of said estate; also copies of all Correspondence and Orders in Council passed, relating to said estate; also, of all leases made of the said estate, or any part thereof, and the rents received thereon. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
1878.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the operations of the Department of Immigration, for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

In the Report of my predecessor for the year 1876, it is stated that, owing to certain causes enumerated by him, emigration from Europe was steadily decreasing from 1873. The causes of this decrease were not removed, and the stream of emigration to the Dominion still continued to decrease in 1877. Notwithstanding this fact, a larger number of immigrants were settled in this Province in 1877 than in the previous year. The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in Ontario through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other countries.	Total.
1875.	10,533	1,724	1,621	771	3,006	17,655
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432
1877.	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	11,654

It will be seen from the above table, that there is an increase of 222 in the number of immigrants settled in Ontario in 1877, as compared with 1876.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1876 and 1877, respectively, are as follows :—

1876—Steerage passengers, 8,705 ; Cabin, 2,196	10,901
1877—Steerage passengers, 5,521 ; Cabin, 2,132	7,653
Decrease	3,248

It might be reasonably inferred from the above statement that there should be a decrease in the number of immigrants settled in Ontario proportionate to that in the arrivals at Quebec; but it will be seen that the discrepancy is only apparent when it is considered that in 1876, 1,358 Mennonites, and 1,168 Icelanders arrived at Quebec, and proceeded to Manitoba, whereas, in 1877, only 183 of the former, and 52 of the latter, passed through this Province; and also that a larger proportion of the immigrants entering this Province from the United States, some of whom were British subjects settled a few years in that country, remained in 1877 than in 1876.

The total arrivals in, and departures from, Ontario, in 1876 and 1877, respectively, were as follows:—

Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total Arrivals.	Left the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1876—9,122	14,340	23,462	12,030	11,432
1877—5,442	11,931	17,373	5,719	11,654
		Increase.....		222

It may also be noticed that a considerable number of the immigrants arriving in Ontario come through United States ports, and that the leading American Lines have Agents in the principal centres of population in Ontario.

The immigrants settled in this Province during the last three years, were distributed through the respective Agencies as follows:—

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Total.
1875.	1,377	1,485	6,538	6,344	1,911	17,655
1876.	590	855	2,914	5,650	1,420	11,432
1877.	431	743	2,534	6,590	1,356	11,654

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs, as having arrived and settled in Ontario:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Ottawa, and ports within its Agency....	.....	1,665	1,029
Kingston " "	2,625	1,521	1,770
Toronto " "	1,471	1,802	1,412
Hamilton " "	.....	313	.....
London " "	2,752	2,390	2,014
	6,848	7,691	6,225

Table A shows the monthly, quarterly, and yearly arrivals at, and departures from, the various Agencies, the nationalities of those settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1876 and 1877 respectively.

I am pleased to notice that Miss Rye has resumed the work which she was the first to inaugurate, namely, the settling of indigent children in Ontario. Miss Macpherson,

Mr. Middlemore and others are also actively engaged in similar work. The following statement shows the aggregate number of children settled in this province since 1868 :—

YEAR.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Mr. Stephenson.	Total.
1868	5	.....	.....	.....	5
1869	187	.....	.....	.....	187
1870	253	194	.....	.....	447
1871	277	498	.....	.....	775
1872	185	321	.....	.....	506
1873	134	358	102	.....	594
1874	193	279	50	81	603
1875	.....	184	78	43	305
1876	.....	163	71	.....	234
1877	91	115	83	28	317
Total.....	1325	2112	384	152	3973

Owing to the commercial depression which commenced a few years ago on this continent, and which is not yet wholly past, it was deemed expedient to offer no encouragement to any class of immigrants but farm labourers and female domestic servants. By the adoption of this policy, young men looking for light employments have, for some time back, been almost entirely prevented from emigrating to this Province. Farm labourers of the right kind can at all times find employment at remunerative wages. It is true that in some instances they are employed in the summer and unemployed in the winter, but this is rarely the case with men who are willing to work for what they are worth. Farmers, like other people, are alive to their own interest, and in its pursuit, are found to retain good men and get clear of worthless ones. The immigrants of 1877 were principally from the rural districts of Great Britain, and many of them had their destinations fixed before leaving home, several being possessed of considerable means, which they invested in various ways in this Province. Female domestic servants are in great demand in most parts of the country, and always obtain ready employment at good wages. General servants are most needed, and command from seven to eight dollars per month, with board and lodging. Nurses can obtain employment, but are not so much sought after as general servants.

There are two causes which must affect the course of emigration from Great Britain for some time to come—the severe depression in the farming interests of that country, and the importation of Canadian and American farm products and stock. The British farmer, hard pressed between the landlord on the one hand, and the farm labourer on the other, looks round for a field in which he may profitably invest what remains of his once ample capital. While in this attitude, Canada and the United States obtrude themselves on his attention by competing with him in his own markets, and especially in lessening his profits on beef, from a penny to two pence per lb. The proximity of the Dominion is painfully shown to him by the exposition, in English markets, of large quantities of eggs and other perishable articles from Canada. The admitted excellence of Canadian beef and stock leads him to understand that the country which produces them is not the frozen region he imagined it to be. In consequence of this, farmers representing others of their class, visit this Province with a view of ascertaining, by personal observation, its adaptability for farming and stock-raising. Should

these visitors give a favourable account of the land, a large immigration of the classes most needed in this Province would be the result.

The assistance to Immigrants in the way of reduction of passage money in 1875, 1876 and 1877, was as follows:

1875.

Paid in advance in reduction of passage money in England for 4,267 persons	$20,365 93	
Paid in Ontario	3,071 00	
		$23,426 93

1876.

64 children, at $6 each, paid in Ontario	$408 00	
159 female domestic servants, paid in England	954 00	
192 farm labourers, including their families, paid in England	758 63	
		$2,120 63

1877.

340 children, $6 each, paid in Ontario	$2,040 00	
155 female domestic servants, at $6, paid in England	930 00	
126 farm labourers, including their families, paid in England	452 00	
		$3,422 00

All the farm labourers, and the majority of the female domestic servants who received the bonus in advance, had their fares paid through the Immigration Department by friends living in Ontario. The number of persons who had their fares paid in this way in 1877, was 203.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively, was as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Agencies in Europe	$16,492 64	$6,243 00	$8,018 08
Commissions to temporary agents and A. L. Unions in England	3,671 00	——	
Agencies in Canada	7,881 43	2,245 75	2,649 16
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec	25,000 00	25,000 00	21,239 62
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	7,687 00	3,372 56	4,961 87
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	7,364 00	4,381 44	5,599 08
Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	20,365 93	1,712 63	1,382 00
Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario	3,071 00	408 00	2,040 00
Commissions to agents paid in Ontario	1,351 00	1,453 50	——
Incidentals	1,175 03	745 46	375 55
		$45,563 01	
Less unexpended bonus returned to Treasury	——	361 91	
Total	$94,060 53	$45,201 10	$46,265 36
Cost per head	$5 32	$3 95	$3 96

This cost is reasonable in comparison with the sums spent by other colonies who enter into competition with this Province for the British farmer and farm labourer. In 1872, New Zealand, which in 1875 had only a population of 375,865, contracted a loan of £5,000,000 which has been principally used in promoting immigration. In 1875, that Province brought in 20,370 souls at a cost of £447,578 12s. 4d., being nearly £22 per head. The statistics for 1876 and 1877 are not yet to hand, but there is reason to believe that sums proportionate to the above are still spent on immigration. On the 24th of November last the Government of South Australia adopted a system of free immigration, and resolved to spend £100,000 annually, for immigration purposes. The Government contracted with steamship companies at the rate of £14 7s. 6d., the average cost of the passage of an adult immigrant from England to Australia being £15. During the year 1874, the Government of that Province brought out 2,152 at a cost of £36,404 7s. 10d.; in 1875, 2,067, at £27,438 6s. 2d.; and in 1876, the expenditure reached the large sum of £97,594 7s. 8d. Other Australian colonies are also spending large sums on immigration.

The expenditure for the various services is under close inspection by the Department. That for European Agencies, since 1875, consists of the salary of the agent in London, a small sum for incidentals, and the contribution of Ontario—$5,500—towards the expenses of the Dominion Office in London, and other agencies: under Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 20th November, 1874, the payment of the latter item was to be continued for five years. The accounts, with vouchers, are forwarded monthly from London to the Department.

The payments in the way of reduction of the passage money of selected immigrants for Ontario, are made in England, with the exception of those for children, which are made in this Province. When the bonus is paid in advance, full lists of the emigrants so assisted, are forwarded with them when they sail. The lists and immigrants are given in charge, at Montreal or some other adjacent point, to the Ontario travelling agent, whose duty it is to check the lists, see to the wants of the immigrants, and report as to their destination and suitability, and any other matter that may suggest itself to him. Under this system the destination of every immigrant who receives the Ontario bonus is known.

The cost of the carriage of immigrants from Quebec to Ontario is borne by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, in the proportion of two-thirds for the former, and one-third for the latter. The cost is one cent per mile, being one-third of the usual rate.

After the arrival of the immigrants at the respective agencies in Ontario, the cost of carriage to their final destination, is borne entirely by this Province, the rates of carriage being one cent per mile on the main lines, and one penny on other railways having no second class cars.

Immigrants on their arrival at the various refreshment stations on the main lines in Ontario, are furnished with provisions. At all the agencies but Toronto, refreshments are procured at so much per meal, tickets being given by the agents. At Toronto meals are provided at the immigration sheds.

The Free Grant Lands.

The settlement of so many immigrants and others in the Free Grant Districts of Ontario must soon seriously affect the labour markets of this Province. During the past year, 1,914 persons, representing a population of 7,500 to 9,000 souls, were located ; this does not include squatters in townships not formally opened for settlement. The following statement, condensed from the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shews in a tabular form the progress of the Free Grant Districts :

YEAR.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	.....	....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	....
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	.....	1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
Total	93	10,705	1,386,084½	1,002	32,255½	2,516	2413

There are about nine millions of acres in the free grant districts between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, of which about six millions are surveyed, and over a million and a half disposed of. New townships are surveyed and opened as they are needed for settlement. The fact of so many experienced Canadian farmers selling out in the older districts and settling in this territory is an indication that the land is of a fair quality. The truth is, it is neither so good nor so bad, as it has been represented. The land is generally rocky, and the soil, which is remarkably fertile, is found in basins or troughs between the rocks. The proportion of land fit for cultivation varies in different sections from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. The rocky land is by no means useless, as it yields abundance of nutritious grass during the Spring and Summer. The soil is well adapted for root crops ; potatoes, carrots, turnips, pumpkins, squashes, and onions, raised in this district can scarcely be excelled anywhere. Fine samples of wheat are produced, but the settler depends more on the cultivation of oats, barley, peas, &c. Excellent hops are grown in some townships. The district is dotted all over with small lakes containing abundance of fish, such as maskinonge, salmon-trout, white fish, pickerel, and bass. It does not seem to yield much game, but in some parts deer, ducks and

partridges are abundant. I caused a collection of cereals and other products, with specimens of fish, to be sent from the district to the Paris Exhibition in charge of Dr. May; not with the view of competing, but of showing intending immigrants the products of the Free Grant Lands of Ontario.

The people in the district seem to be well satisfied, hopeful of the future, and fully as prosperous as settlers were in other parts of the country at a like stage of settlement. Fair prices are paid for all farm products in the villages throughout the district and also by lumbermen and new settlers. The general impression among the people is, that the district has a promising future for stock raising and dairy purposes.

Further information may be obtained in the appendices to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Commissioner.

Toronto, February, 1878.

TABLE A. *Showing the number of Immigrants arrived, the number remained in Ontario, with their nationalities, and the number who passed through the Province, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.*

OTTAWA AGENCY.

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Passed to Pro. Boundary Line, Province of Quebec	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries
January	30	08	38	8	30	8	8	8	11	8
February	51	03	54	14	40	13	22	4	1	
March	65	65	65	24	41	26	17	1	6	1
First Quarter	104	154	154	42	9	47	47	13	30	82
April	29	35	64	27	34	19	1	7	7	
May	62	29	91	9	82	9	4	16	30	4
June	32	16	48	7	41	17	4	5	8	4
Second Quarter	120	80	200	43	157	66	9	28	58	16
July	48	15	63	23	40	15	8	9	8	
August	21	20	41	20	15	7	8			
September	26	12	38	21	17	9	2	2	3	1
Third Quarter	95	47	142	70	72	31	10	11	11	1
October	31	50	81	40	35	24				
November	4	19	23	17	6	3	1	1	1	
December	24		24	17	7	4	1	2		
Fourth Quarter	59	69	128	80	48	29	2	11	1	
Grand Total for 1877	378	350	624	193	431	168	30	97	99	37
Grand Total for 1876	86	325	411	104	300	25	39	159	80	77

KINGSTON AGENCY

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Passed to Pro. Boundary Line, Province of Quebec	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries
January										
February										
March	27		27	26	1	1				
First Quarter	27		27	26	1	1				
April	7	61	68	2	66	41	8	8	10	
May	112	4	116	14	102	77	15	22	3	
June	4	1	5		5	4	1			
Second Quarter	123	66	189	16	173	122	24	30	13	4
July	1	1	2		2	1	1			
August										
September										
Third Quarter	1	1	2		2	1	1			
October	1	1	2		2	2				
November										
December										
Fourth Quarter	1	1	2		2	2				
Grand Total for 1877	152	68	220	42	178	125	25	30	13	5
Grand Total for 1876	44	11	55		55	37	7	10	1	

TORONTO AGENCY

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Went to Manitoba	Went to Muskoka	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries	Icelandic
January	46	46	46	38	4	4						
February	61	44	44	26	10	7		1				
March	85	83	83	44	12	10	1	6				
First Quarter	173	173	173	107	26	20	1	7				
April	207	207	60	147	36	18	4	4				
May	724	724	186	538	350	79	79	9	21	
June	695	695	274	421	229	117	76	27		
Second Quarter	1626	1626	520	1106	615	214	159	40	21	
July	745	745	73	340	233	67	48			
August	327	327	50	277	195	43	30			
September	223	223	30	193	83	61	26	21		
Third Quarter	1295	1295	153	810	511	171	104	21		
October	324	324	8	246	136	36	44			
November	64	64	16	110	81	16	13			
December	94	11	105	105	57	21	19			
Fourth Quarter	482	57	439	8	461	274	81	73		
Grand Total for 1877	5576	3151	1285	2031	1613	679	345	141	21	
Grand Total for 1876	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	

Manitoba 184

HAMILTON AGENCY.

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Left the Province	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries	American	Icelandic
January	18	309	327	121	206	50	9	17	24		76	10
February	97	735	742	332	410	118	13	63	4	2	10	1
March	8	719	727	280	438	86	16	21	38	10	245	2
First Quarter	123	1764	1796	722	1054	254	38	101	66	12	331	13
April	47	1120	1104	436	727	223	16	30	34	7	90	27
May	174	1124	1298	461	837	359	49	67	71	34	239	14
June	53	1142	1185	611	574	172	30	39	54	7	264	
Second Quarter	274	3386	3586	1508	2138	754	104	142	159	48	871	41
July	126	1027	1153	383	770	300	54	50	20	5	331	
August	97	1292	1387	703	684	247	39	53	54	2	254	
September	68	764	832	311	521	162	36	25	43	2	253	
Third Quarter	291	3083	3372	1397	1975	709	129	128	117	9	837	
October	106	775	881	387	494	140	37	41	73	2	201	
November	64	543	607	180	427	115	39	29	50		195	
December	54	140	194	135	59	40	38	13	11	2	17	
Fourth Quarter	224	1458	1682	702	980	295	114	83	134	4	413	
Grand Total for 1877	912	9691	10436	4329	6107	2012	385	454	476	73	2452	54
Grand Total for 1876	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412

LONDON AGENCY

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Went to United States	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries	American
January	55	55	55	37	11	17					
February	67	67	67	36	14	18					
March	83	83	83	45	17	16	2				
First Quarter	205	205	205	118	42	51	2				
April	76	76	142	142	79	39	18				
May	140	124	273	273	135	101	31				
June	111	111	224	91	133	85	49	43			
Second Quarter	327	311	639	506	347	225	98	43			
July	111	111	222	93	129	75	49	5			
August	144	144	144	53	91	57	23	11			
September	99	99	99	49	50	18	14	18			
Third Quarter	354	354	465	195	270	150	86	34			
October	104	104	104	52	52	11	24	8			
November	47	47	81	18	63	44	13	8	3		
December	22	22	22	5	17	11	6				
Fourth Quarter	173	173	207	75	132	66	43	16	3		
Grand Total for 1877	1059	1043	1516	894	791	492	229	93	3		
Grand Total for 1876	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412

GRAND TOTAL.

MONTH	Arrived via St. Lawrence	Arrived via United States	Total Arrivals	Left the Province	Remained in Ontario	English	Scotch	Irish	German	Other Countries	American	Icelandic	Canadian	Swiss	Icelandic	Total remained in Ontario
January	448	493	921	372	140	36	60	42	13	10	14					
February	892	929	942	617	265	15	55	84	9	3	18	3				
March	1077	1016	291	727	235	44	14	56	26	226	29	8				
First Quarter	2417	2440	734	1716	640	118	129	182	48	249	61	11				1716
April	1336	1505	1641	928	1116	477	78	104	54	62	309	22				
May	1202	1280	2482	940	1818	944	207	225	110	57	539	18	21			
June	1065	1071	2223	980	1293	537	228	171	82	32	294					
Second Quarter	3603	3856	6346	2848	4227	1958	513	500	246	151	1142	40				4227
July	1090	1145	2244	841	1403	665	176	155	74	23	441	19				
August	1000	1099	1948	1104	844	349	166	123	84	27	253	10				
September	833	1231	2064	956	1108	449	117	81	91	4	233					
Third Quarter	3077	3475	6256	2901	3455	1447	462	359	249	54	927	29				
October	775	885	1657	796	861	197	118	60	11	2	477					
November	543	609	1180	475	705	221	52	42	53		337					
December	140	237	342	152	190	69	38	13	11	2	17					
Fourth Quarter	1458	1731	3179	1423	1756	487	208	115	75	4	831					
Grand Total for 1877	10555	11502	22515	8886	13628	4010	1312	1156	618	458	3961	80	21			13628
Grand Total for 1876	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294	4294

Arrived through Customs, 1877 ... 3029

Customs, 1770

Customs 1412

* French Canadian
† Mennonites

Customs 2014

Total settled in Ontario through Agencies... 11654
Total through Customs 8226
Grand Total settled in Ontario for 1877 19879

Increase 9254

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, ESQ., EMIGRATION AGENT FOR ONTARIO, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CANADA BUILDINGS,
31 Queen Victoria Street, London,
January 3rd, 1878.

To the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Emigration,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the business of this office during the past year :—

The number of emigrants who have been assisted by the Ontario Bonus paid in reduction of their passage money is 271 souls, of which 147 were female domestic servants, and the remainder farm labourers and their families, or the families alone of such labourers as were already settled in the Province. The Bonus was restricted in the case of farm labourers to such as had their passage money pre-paid through your Department by their relations or friends in Ontario. In the case of domestic servants, the benefit of the Bonus has been extended without restriction to all applicants who were able to give satisfactory proofs that they were of good character and of proper age.

No encouragement to emigrate has been held out to any other class except persons possessed of means, of whom a considerable number have applied to me for information and advice. I have pointed out to the latter the varied opportunities and openings which our Province affords for the profitable employment of their capital.

In response to the general enquiries for information concerning the advantages offered by Ontario to the emigrant, I have distributed, during the past year, a considerable number of Ontario maps with the accompanying letter-press. These maps are the only emigration literature specially pertaining to Ontario that I have had to circulate. They answer ordinary purposes very well, but I am continually reminded of the want of a publication setting forth in greater detail the kind of information required by men of capital who contemplate emigrating with a view to agricultural pursuits. Such persons, as I had the honour to point out in my report for last year, addressed to your predecessor, the Hon. S. C. Wood, naturally require some reliable data specially prepared by an experienced hand, on which to base their calculations before taking the final step.

There have been very general complaints, of the state of trade and of agriculture in this country throughout the past year. In the great coal and iron districts a protracted period of depression has at length culminated in deep and wide-spread distress among the working people, many thousands of whom have been long out of employment.

Another poor harvest has caused serious loss and discouragement to farmers, especially in Scotland, where many have been all but ruined by the disastrous results of a terribly bad season. In pleasing contrast with this gloomy state of things in Great Britain, has been the abundant harvest in Canada, and the brightened prospects consequent upon it. This contrast has not escaped observation in the Old Country, and as a result, there has of late been a marked increase in the number of enquiries concerning emigration.

I have had a good many applications from people of more or less means, as well as others, regarding the Free Grant Districts which appear to be exciting greater interest than formerly. In any new publication which you may decide to issue, I would respectfully suggest that it

would be well to give a prominent place to a description of the present state and prospects of those settlements, together with the advantages they specially offer to the emigrant with a small capital. McMurray's pamphlet on Muskoka, published by your Department some years ago, seems now to be out of print—at least it is not to be had here. But if it were in stock it would be of little value on account of its being out of date.

The official Emigration Returns for the past year, which are prepared and issued by the Board of Trade in London, are not obtainable at the time of writing this Report, but as soon as they are ready, I will procure a copy and forward it to you without delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
P. Byrne,
Agent for Ontario.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF L. STAFFORD, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

Government Immigration Office,
Quebec, 1st December, 1877.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Immigration for the Province of Ontario, Tables showing the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived at this port, from 1st of January to 30th November, 1877. The number of passengers brought out by each line of steamships, their nationalities, and the number assisted with free transport to the Province of Ontario, also the general destinations of the steerage passengers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. Stafford,
Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

The total arrivals of Immigrants at the Port of Quebec in 1877, were:

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
	2,133	5,523	7,656
Deduct deaths at sea.....	1	2	3
Total.....	2,132	5,521	7,653

The arrivals, compared with those of 1876, show a decrease of 3,248 souls.

Comparative Table of Arrivals, 1876 and 1877.

Where sailed from.	1876.		1877.		Inc'se.	Dec'se.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	1904	5816	1944	3983	.....	1793
Ireland	98	590	66	597	....	25
Scotland	194	1837	122	707	....	1302
Total from United Kingdom	2196	8343	2132	5287	.....	3120
Via United States, &c	....	362	....	234	....	128
		8705		5521		3248
Cabin		2196		2132		
Grand Total		10901		7653		

Showing a decrease of 3,120 in the Immigration from the United Kingdom, and 128 *via* other countries.

The total number of steamers arrived with passengers were 73.
The average passage of the "Allan Line" was :
Mail steamers from Liverpool 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days.
Glasgow steamer from Glasgow, 12½ days.
Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11½ days.
Temperley Line, London, 16⅔ days.

The number of cabin and steerage passengers by each line of vessels, was as follows :

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	TOTAL.
Allan Line—Mail steamers	1811	4269	6080
Do. Glasgow do.	122	707	829
Dominion Line do.	175	289	464
Temperley Line, London do.	24	22	46
Via United States, &c	.....	234	234
Total	2132	5521	7653

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French.	Swiss.	Italian.	Mennonite.	Icelandic.	Russian.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers	4015	...	...	61	993	94	51	11	183	....	9	6080
Do. Glasgow Mail Steamers	...	....	777	....	....	....	....	....	.....	52	....	829
Dominion Line	389	43	....	3	2	22	4	1	.....	.....	....	464
Timperley Line, London	39	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	....	.....	.....	....	46
Via United States, &c	134	30	22	7	9	32	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
Total	4577	736	799	71	1004	148	62	12	183	52	9	7653

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1877, compared with those of 1876, were as follows :—

	1876.	1877.
English	4989	4577
Irish	808	736
Scotch	1009	799
Germans	104	71
Scandinavians	1157	1004
French and Belgians	289	148
Swiss	—	62
Italians	—	2
Icelanders	1167	52
Russians	20	9
Do. (Mennonites)	1358	183
Total	10901	7653

The number of single men arrived, was.. 2194.
The number of single women arrived was 849.

Trades and calling of the steerage male adults as per passenger lists, were as follows :—

Farmers	209
Labourers	1363
Mechanics	1116
Clerks	8
Total	2696

The following table gives the number of children assisted to emigrate to Ontario, by various parties during the season, 1877 :

Date.	Vessel.	By Whom Sent.	Sexes.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
May 14	Mississippi	Children's Home, London and Lancashire	14	"	12	26	26
" 19	Sardinian	Mr. Middlemore, Children's Home Birmingham	"	"	63	63	63
" 27	Manitoban	Miss Macpherson	"	8	7	44	59
June 11	Sardinian	Miss Rye	"	22	44	9	75
July 21	Do	Miss Macpherson	5	7	49	7	68
August 25	Moravian	Miss Rye	"	3	19	2	24
		Total	19	40	194	62	315

Tho total number assisted with free transport to Ontario by this office was 1928¾ souls, 1502½ adults.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	750	750
Females	515	515
Children	475	237½
Infants	188	.....
	1928	1502½

The nationalities were :—

	SOULS.	ADULTS.
English	1224	941½
Irish	308	248
Scotch	294	228
Germans	35	27½
Scandinavians	13	9
French	29	23½
Swiss	15	15
Icelanders	1	1
Russians	9	9
	1928	1502½

They were forwarded to the following places in the Province of Ontario:

Ottawa	75	71
Central District	266	206½
Toronto	817	638
West of Toronto	770	587
Total	1928	1502½

The general destinations of the steerage passengers as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows :—

Eastern Townships	Adults	85½	
Montreal	"	645½	
Total, Province of Quebec			731
Ottawa City	Adults	97½	
Ottawa District	"	70½	
Kingston City	"	37½	
Kingston District	"	227	
Toronto	"	899	
West of Toronto	"	827	
Total, Province of Ontario			2158½
Manitoba	Adults		159
British Columbia	"		18
New Brunswick	"		10
Nova Scotia	"		8
Total Adults			3084½
To which may be added ⅓ for children and infants			1028
Total number of souls remaining in Canada			4112

Eastern States	95	Adults.
Western States	887	"

The steerage passengers of the season were of a good class, and arrived in a very healthy condition, only two deaths occurred on the voyage, one an elderly female who had been in a delicate state of health before leaving home, and the other an infant. None of the steamships with passengers stopped at quarantine. A considerable number of those going to Ontario

were to join relatives. The assisted passages granted to female servants has secured a fair supply of that very desirable class. The passengers by mail steamers were dispatched from Levis by special trains in charge of Mr. Sumner, those arriving by the Glasgow, Dominion and London line, were sent on by the regular trains.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. Stafford,
Emigration Agent.

REPORT OF MR. R. M. PERSSE, TRAVELLING AGENT WITH IMMIGRANTS FROM PORTS OF DEBARKATION TO ONTARIO.

Department of Immigration,
Toronto, 1st January, 1878.

To the Honourable Arthur S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following Report of my operations during the season of 1877, as Agent with Immigrants from ports of debarkation to Toronto.

From the 15th of April to the close of navigation, I made thirty-two round trips, convoying the immigrants of thirty-seven steamships, from Quebec, Richmond, and Montreal, respectively, to Toronto.

I gave free meals, at refreshment stations between Montreal and Toronto, as in previous years, to a number of Ontario indigent immigrants, actually needing such, in addition to those receiving the Ontario bonus in reduction of their ocean passage, for which they expressed their gratitude to the Government who supplied their wants with so much consideration,

I made it my special object to go through the cars continously *en route*, distribute circulars regarding free grants of land in Ontario, and rates of assisted ocean passage for domestic servant girls, and for families of *bona fide* farm labourers. By mingling freely with the immigrants, I gain their confidence, ascertain their circumstances and calling, and make myself acquainted with their wants. I also telegraph gratuitously to their friends in Ontario when necessary.

I advise farm labourers and others arriving with means as to best localities, and invariably caution them not to remain in our over-crowded cities and towns, but to go to the Free Grant Districts, where by industry and sobriety, they may carve out for themselves future homes, and it is gratifying to learn, from the official reports received by the Department from time to time, that many have availed themselves of the advice thus given.

The comfort and welfare of all Ontario immigrants coming under my charge while in Ontario, has been my constant care and study.

Full lists of the names and ages, of all immigrants who receive the Ontario bonus in reduction of their ocean passage, are forwarded weekly by the Ontario Agent in London, are placed in my hands at Montreal, or some other point, and on my way westward with the immigrants, I carefully check over the list to satisfy myself that all so assisted are on the train for Ontario. These lists are necessary, as the Ontario bonus being paid in England, in further reduction of Dominion *assisted* passages to domestic servant girls, and to farm labourers, and in order to obtain the bonus for the latter, it is necessary that application for such passages be made personally, or by letter, and money paid to David Spence, Esq., Secretary, Department of Immigration, Toronto.

STATEMENT showing destination in Ontario of all immigrants who received the Ontario bonus in reduction of ocean passage :—

Destination.	Souls.	Destination.	Souls.
Almonte	1	New Lowell	5
Belleville	3	Napanee	5
Bowmanville	8	Owen Sound	1
Barrie	2	Orillia	13
Brantford	5	Orangeville	1
Brampton	1	Oshawa	2
Clinton	2	Ottawa	2
Carrington	3	Paisley	1
Delhi	1	Peterboro'	5
Flesherton	4	St. Catharines	1
Forest	2	Sherbourne	5
Guelph	6	St. Davids	1
Hamilton	8	Toronto	119
Jarvis	16	Thorold	3
Kingston	10	Woodbridge	3
London	4	Weston	6
Listowell	2	Woodstock	3
Milton	1	Washago	1
Mount Forest	3		
Montreal	2		265
Newmarket	4		

IMMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson continued their good work as in previous years, in bringing out to Ontario a number of children of both sexes. Mr. John T. Middlemore, of Birmingham, England, also brought out some interesting little ones for the "Home," London, Ontario. Acting under Departmental instruction, I had them supplied with free meals, &c., on their journey to Toronto. While in my charge in Ontario, I endeavoured to make them as comfortable as circumstances would permit. From observation, I can report favourably of them, as healthy and intelligent children, who, in course of time, may become valuable members of the community.

THE following Table shows the actual number, ages, and sexes of children brought out, and settled in the Province, during the season of 1877 :—

NAME.	NUMBER OF SOULS, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.															Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Number of Souls.
	2 Years.	2½ Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years and over.			
Miss Rye	..	..	2	5	5	13	8	5	7	4	10	10	7	3	12	9	82	91
Miss Macpherson	..	..	..	5	11	9	18	12	8	12	14	18	6	6	6	75	40	115
Mr. J. T. Middlemore	2	2	4	2	1	11	7	3	7	13	10	11	5	3	2	54	29	83
Rev. Mr. Stephenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	7	3	9	28	..	28
Total	2	2	6	12	17	33	34	20	22	30	35	45	25	15	29	166	151	317

Domestic Servant Girls.

The applications received during the past season for female domestic servants equalled those of the previous years. There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for this class of immigrants; but owing to the small number arriving it is impossible to supply this want. The immigration of this class may be judiciously promoted on an increased scale without danger of an over supply. If the domestic servant-girls in the rural districts in the old country knew they could emigrate to Ontario for the small sum of £1 0s. 4d., I am quite sure many would avail themselves of such an opportunity, as they are better paid here than at home. It has come under my notice that a considerable proportion of the domestic servant-girls who arrived in Ontario in the years 1875, '6, '7, had to pay their full ocean fare of £6 6s.; and on my questioning them I found they were in total ignorance of the provisions made for "assisted passages." It is to be regretted that steam-ship agents withhold from immigrants of this class, all information as to reduced or assisted ocean passages, for the reason that they would lose their commission on sale of regular ocean tickets by so doing.

Montreal Agency.

Statement showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from Montreal Agency by Free Passes, from the 12th May to the 29th December, 1877, as compiled from weekly returns sent to the Department.

DATE.	Brighton.	Belleville.	Brockville.	Berlin.	Cornwall.	Cobourg.	Forrest.	Guelph.	Iroquois.	Kingston.	Lancaster.	London.	Ottawa.	Prescott.	Port Hope.	Sarnia.	Toronto.	Whitby.	Adults Weekly Passes.
May 12															1		8		9
" 19					1					1			9		1		11		14
" 26													9				4		22
June 2		1						1				1	1				1		5
" 9	1					1											8		10
" 16		2	1							1			4				13½		21½
" 23													1				7		8
" 30													2				8		10
July 7													5	1			12		18
" 14													3			1	5		9
" 21			1	1	3								1	1			4	2	13
" 28														1			9		10
Aug. 4													3			1	6		10
" 11																	3		3
" 18			1										1				13		15
" 25																	7		7
Sept. 1														1		2	12		15
" 8				3						2			1		1	1	5		13
" 15													3				9½		12½
" 22			1	1									4				12½		18½
" 29		2							1	3					1	1	8½		16½
Oct. 6										1		1		1		4	7		14
" 13		1	3							1			2			2	5		14
" 20		5	1	1									5				1		13
" 27										1			4				9		14
Nov. 2		1					1										3		5
" 10										2	1		2			1	2		8
" 17													1		1		3½		5½
" 24					1								1	1			3		6
Decr. 1			1										1				1		3
" 8		2															4		6
" 15					1					1½			1				1		4½
" 22														1			1		2
" 29			1		1								1		1		1		5
Total	1	14	10	6	7	1	1	1	1	13½	1	11	56	7	6	13	208½	2	360

RECAPITULATION.

Montreal Agency.

	Adult passes.		Adult passes.
Toronto	208½	Berlin	6
Ottawa	56	Whitby	2
Kingston	13½	Brighton	1
Sarnia	13	Cobourg	1
Belleville	14	Iroquois	1
London	11	Lancaster	1
Brockville	10	Forrest	1
Cornwall	7	Guelph	1
Prescott	7		
Port Hope	6	Total passes issued	360

Quebec Agency.

Statement showing the number of souls and adults of the Immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec who received Free Railway Passes to their destination in Ontario for season of 1877.

Destination.	Souls.	Adults.	Destination.	Souls.	Adults.
Acton, West	6	3½	Hamilton	125	106½
Almonte	7	4½	Harrisburg	1	1
Arnprior	2	2	Ingersoll	3	3
Alma	1	1	Jarvis	1	1
Barrie	4	4	Jordan	1	1
Brockville	9	9	Kingston	34	28
Belleville	83	52	Kincardine	12	9½
Bowmanville	11	9	Kenilworth	1	1
Brampton	6	3½	London	160	117
Brantford	34	29	Lindsay	19	15½
Berlin	6	6	Listowel	11	8½
Bronte	2	2	Lancaster	1	1
Bothwell	4	4	Lucan	1	1
Carleton Place	3	3	Mallorytown	1	1
Cannington	3	2	Malton	1	1
Cornwall	3	2	Mt. Forest	4	3½
Cobourg	7	6½	Merriton	4	4
Collingwood	14	11	Napanee	8	5½
Chatham	6	4	Newmarket	5	2½
Clinton	10	7½	New Lowell	5	2½
Dickinson Landing	3	2	Ottawa	75	71
Duffin's Creek	2	2	Oshawa	5	5
Delhi	1	1	Orangeville	1	1
Dundas	3	3	Oakville	1	1
Elora	4	3	Orillia	7	5
Flesherton	6	4	Owen Sound	8	7½
Fergus	3	3	Paisley	1	1
Forrest	2	2	Perth	2	2
Galt	58	31½	Port Hope	9	8
Gananoque	3	1	Paris	9	8
Georgetown	11	7	Petrolia	13	11
Goderich	8	5½	Peterboro'	15	12½
Gravenhurst	25	18½	Park Hill	8	4½
Guelph	47	33	Pakenham	2	2

Destination.	Souls.	Adults.	Destination.	Souls.	Adults.
Pt. Elgin	3	3	Thorold	1	1
Prescott	1	1	Thornbury	6	4
Pembroke	12	10	Tavistock	4	2½
Renfrew	12	9	Unionville	6	5
Sarnia	12	11½	Uxbridge	2	1
Seaforth	3	3	Whitby	3	3
Stayner	8	4½	Woodstock	7	4½
St. Catharines	8	6	Woodbridge	7	6
Shakespeare	1	1	Woodville	3	2
Shelbourne	1	1	Widder	3	3
Stratford	6	6	Walkerton	2	2
Sand Point	1	1	Windsor	8	6½
Spencerville	1	1	Weston	6	5
Strathroy	13	8	Wyoming	2	2
St. Marys	8	5	Washaga	1	1
Toronto	817	643	Watford	1	1
Thamesville	2	2	Welland Station	4	1½
Total passes issued in 1877				1928	1502½
Total passes issued in 1876				2476	1927
Decrease				548	424½

This Report would be incomplete if I made no reference to the uniform courtesy, both immigrants and myself, have received from the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, in transit. I also wish to remark that I found Conductors and Brakesmen of immigrant trains civil and obliging, and every attention shown to all classes of immigrants *en route*. Sufficient time had been allowed them for their meals at refreshment stations, together with ample supply of good drinking water in cars, so essential after a tedious sea voyage, and a hot, dusty and tiresome railway journey.

In conclusion, the farm hands and domestic servant girls, convoyed to the Immigration Sheds for distribution, were of a very good class, and an improvement on the arrivals of the previous year; some tenant farmers with means, were among those arrived; employment at fair wages was immediately found, and I am led to believe all are doing well. Much credit is due Mr. Donaldson, Dominion Immigration Agent, for the trouble and labour he takes in procuring employment for the newly arrived immigrants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. PERSSE,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

REPORT OF W. J. WILLS, Esq., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Ottawa Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December 1877.

FROM EUROPE.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						Other Countries.	Trades or Occupations.				GENERAL DESTINATIONS.								MONTHS.
Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	M.	F.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.		Farmers.	Farm and general labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N. S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
.....	38	18	9	11	38	8	8	3	8	7	4	.... ..	8	5	5	5	....	....	.....	8	30	..	....	....	....	January.
.....	51	18	15	18	51	10	13	3	22	....	3	.... ..	12	3	2	8	....	....	.....	4	47	..	....	....	....	February.
.....	65	23	18	24	65	24	20	3	17	....	1	.... ..	12	5	4	4	....	....	.....	11	54	..	....	....	....	March.
26	35	21	23	17	61	34	16	1	....	1	9	....	8	9	2	14	....	....	.....	26	34	..	1	....	....	April.
62	29	27	23	41	91	37	16	4	30	3	1	.... ..	20	9	1	12	....	....	.....	9	82	..	....	....	....	May.
32	16	23	13	12	48	21	6	3	8	8	2	.... ..	12	5	5	5	....	....	.....	8	40	..	....	....	....	June.
48	15	31	20	12	63	34	12	8	8	....	1	.... ..	14	14	2	12	....	....	.....	23	40	..	....	....	....	July.
21	20	16	17	8	41	24	10	1	4	....	2	.... ..	14	..	4	8	....	....	.....	25	15	..	....	....	1	August.
26	12	18	12	8	38	18	5	5	3	1	6	.... ..	7	6	6	4	....	....	.....	17	21	..	....	....	....	September.
31	50	33	25	23	81	34	12	10	....	....	25	.... ..	12	9	7	12	....	....	.....	46	35	..	....	....	....	October.
4	19	11	6	6	23	1	3	13	3	1	2	.... ..	2	6	3	2	....	....	.....	17	6	..	....	....	....	November.
24 (Halifax.)		10	5	9	24	5	11	5	....	....	3	.... ..	8	1	1	2	....	4	.....	13	7	..	....	....	....	December.
274	350	249	186	189	624	250	132	59	103	21	59	.... ..	131	72	42	88	....	4	.....	207	411	..	1	....	1	

8th January, 1878.

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nationalities of the Immigrants who reached this Agency during the year 1877.

NATIONALITIES.	European Immigrants.		TOTAL.
	Via St. Lawrence.	*Via* U.S. Ports.	
Natives of England	126	124	250
" Ireland	66	66	132
" Scotland	21	38	59
" Germany	40	63	103
" France	16	43	59
" Norway and Sweden	5	16	21
Settlers from United States through Customs	.....	.....	1,029
Total	274	350	*1,653

* This statement includes the immigrants settled in the Province of Quebec. A full statement of the number of immigrants settled in Ontario, compiled from the monthly returns of this Agency, will be found in the Commissioners' Report.—D.S.

TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants who received assistance in the shape of passage orders and provisions.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	78	56	62	196
" Ireland	43	40	24	107
" Scotland	24	8	12	44
" Germany	26	24	46	96
" France	32	18	6	56
" Norway and Sweden	6	4	10	20
	209	150	160	519

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency for the twelve-months ending 31st December, 1877; and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by Railways or other conveyances from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	European Immigrants.		Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.					
England	126	124	250	250	.....	184	137
Ireland	66	66	132	132	.....	95	70
Scotland	21	38	59	58	1	34	44
Germany	40	63	103	103	.....	96	49
France	16	43	59	59	.....	53	52
Norway	5	16	21	21	.....	20	11
Settlers from United States	.....	.....	1,029	1,029	.....	.....	.....
Total	274	350	1,653	1,652	1	482	363

REMARKS.

European Immigrants	624
Settlers from United States through Customs	1,029
Total Arrivals	1,653

W. J. WILLS.

REPORT OF R. MACPHERSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 3rd January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Commissioner, of Agriculture my annual statements for the year ended 31st December, 1877, which embrace the various transactions during that period, viz. :—

1st. Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1877.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year, the number fed, and distributed each month, also the number of meals furnished.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office during the year 1877.

4th. Statement showing the number of settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collector of Customs at the Ports of Entry within this Agency for the past year, and value of their effects.

The expenditure for the year as paid by me amounted in transport to $467 99 and in provisions, meals, &c. to $181 02.

There has been considerable difficulty in placing immigrants during the past season, more, perhaps than in any other during my experience, owing to the limited demand for labourers and mechanics.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

R. MACPHERSON,
Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

Kingston Agency.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877; and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	353	112	465				
Ireland	103	36	139				
Scotland	115	12	127				
Germany	7	8	15				
Norway				743	6	326	383
Switzerland	11		11				
Iceland							
America							
Other Countries	34	18	52				
Settlers from United States as reported by Collector of Customs	.....	1770	1770	1770			
Total	623	1956	2579	2513	6	326	383

60 passed to the Province of Quebec.

Statement showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

MONTHS.	*Via* the St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of meals furnished.
January	8	19	27	5	11	25
February	14	11	25	10	18	26
March	8	52	60	13	20	23
April	7	61	68	37	39	105
May	142	4	146	38	40	93
June	67	4	71	30	42	80
July	108	4	112	59	60	161
August	54	5	59	25	24	65
September	65	3	68	24	28	76
October	82	5	87	44	49	59
November	55	2	57	20	26	48
December	13	16	29	21	26	85
Settlers from United States reported by the Collector of Customs	.....	1770	1770			
Total	623	1956	2579	326	383	846

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Belleville	10
Cobourg	3½
Colborne	1
Toronto	60
Cornwall	16
Montreal	56
Duffin's Creek	1
Port Hope	25
Prescott	14
Brockville	16
Lancaster	17
Morrisburg	3
Trenton	1½
Gananoque	2½
Napanee	5
Whitby	11
Berlin	2
Dickenson's Landing	1½
Mallorytown	1½
Newcastle	2
Collins' Bay	1
Ernestown	1
	251½

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	251½
Grafton	1
Lindsay	1
Orillia	3
Ottawa	12
Sharbott Lake	9
Picton	3
Parham	2
Arnprior	3
Carleton Place	1
Pakenham	3½
Woodville	1
Harrowsmith	4
Spencerville	1
Hamilton	5
Morton	16
Bethany	1½
Renfrew	4
Peterboro'	1
Loughborough	6
Portland	2
Total	331½

STATEMENT showing the number of Settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collector of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the year, 1877, and the value of their effects.

Ports of Entry.	No. of Settlers.	Value of Effects.
Whitby	104	$865 00
Oshawa	87	1,260 00
Bowmanville	66	1,168 00
Newcastle	24	1,105 00
Port Hope	209	5,778 00
Cobourg	254	2,417 00
Cramahe	58	902 00
Brighton	50	1,296 00
Trenton	48	969 00
Belleville	429	11,056 00
Napanee	45	5,335 00
Picton	45	2,534 00
Kingston	234	11,695 00
Gananoque	117	2,523 00
Total	1770	$48,903 00

REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report upon the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1877, accompanied by the usual return.

The total number of immigrants arrived at this agency during the year was 3,532; of these 3,096 came *via* the St. Lawrence, and 426 *via* the United States. 2532 remained in Ontario; 184 Russian Mennonites passed on to Manitoba, and joined their friends already settled there, and 815 passed through to the Western States.

In addition to these numbers, 1,412 are reported as having arrived at the various ports of entry in my district, making in all 4,944.

The immigrants arriving here during the season were remarkably healthy, there being no sickness of any kind among them, and were a most excellent class, being chiefly farmers, farm labourers and mechanics, and very few clerks or bookkeepers; among them being also a number with considerable capital, one gentleman with some $40,000, which has been invested for him by one of our leading law firms in mortgages on real estate at 8 per cent. interest. This of itself ought to be sufficient to attract the attention of capitalists and induce some of them to settle among us.

The capital brought into this district during the year will amount to some $150,000, and has been invested in the purchase of lands, in business in this and other cities and towns, a fair portion taken to the Free Grant District of Muskoka, and some in mortgages on real estate.

As I predicted in my last report, a number of dealers have visited our shore and purchased large numbers of horses, cattle and sheep, and as this trade, together with exportation of meat and produce of all kinds is assuming large proportions, it must have a beneficial effect in attracting the attention of tenant farmers, and others with capital intending to emigrate.

In conclusion I have only to add that every attention has been shown all parties reaching this office, and the strictest economy practised.

All of which is most respectively submitted.

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

The Honourable,
The Commissioner of Immigration, Toronto.

Toronto Agency.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877, and their Nationality; the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1237	249	1486	1486	.....	.....	
Ireland	326	73	399	399	.....	.....	
Scotland	488	46	534	534	.....	.....	
Germany	174	60	234	40	194	.....	
Norway	571	.....	571	.....	571	9708	1827
Switzerland	29	8	37	37	.....	.....	
Iceland	57	.....	57	7	50	.....	
America	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	Manitoba.	.....	.....	
Other Countries	184	.....	184	184	.....	.....	
	3096	436	3532	2717	815	9708	1827

Statement showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

MONTHS.	*Via* the St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	.....	46	46	350	79
February	.....	44	44	250	35
March	.....	82	82	1100	100
April	.....	147	147	850	153
May	538	.....	538	1209	299
June	419	.....	419	1000	272
July	530	.....	530	2068	220
August	277	.....	277	1000	190
September	203	.....	203	600	184
October	216	.....	216	500	121
November	64	46	110	440	110
December	.....	105	105	350	64
	2247	470	2717	9708	1837

Toronto Agency.

Statement shewing the number of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877 :—

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	3
Alma	1
Angus	2
Arthur	1
Aurora	2
Barrie	46
Batteaux	1
Belle Ewart	1
Belle River	2
Belleville	6
Berlin	25
Bolton	3
Bowmanville	2
Blythe	4
Bracebridge	112
Bradford	29
Bramley	1
Brampton	16
Brantford	11
Bronte	2
Brussels	4
Chatham	15
Clifton	15
Clinton	11
Coboconk	12
Cobourg	1
Collingwood	8
Craigleith	3
Davenport	3
Dorchester	2
Dundas	11
Dundalk	8
Eastwood	3
Elora	1
Fergus	14
Flesherton	4
Forest	2
Fort William	3
Galt	2
Gilford	27
Glencoe	3
Goderich	1
Goldstone	1
Gravenhurst	56
Guelph	15
Grimsby	5
Hamburg	1
Hamilton	96
Henfryn	1
Ingersoll	15
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	
Kerwood	3
Kingston	78
Klineburg	9
Lefroy	12
Lake Joseph	1
Lindsay	6
London	138
Lucan	23
Malton	1
Manitoulin Island	1
Meaford	5
Mimico	1
Mitchell	3
Mono Road	30
Montreal	60
Moorfield	7
Mount Forest	8
Millbrook	1
Newcastle	1
Newmarket	2
New Lowell	7
Niagara	63
Oakville	18
Orangeville	5
Orillia	13
Oshawa	13
Ottawa	7
Owen Sound	35
Paisley	2
Palmerston	1
Park Hill	3
Parry Sound	18
Port Carling	3
Port Credit	3
Port Dalhousie	3
Port Elgin	1
Port Hope	7
Peterborough	8
Prescott	9
Prince Arthur's Landing	7
Quebec	2
Richmond Hill	4
Rosseau	111
Sarnia	6
Sault Ste. Marie	1
Scarboro'	3
Seaforth	6
Shelburne	6
Silver Islet	6
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward ...	
Simcoe	3
Southampton	4
Stratford	26
Stouffville	1
St. Catharines	32
St. Thomas	6
St. Marys	7
Thornhill	6
Thorold	3
Teeswater	1
Thunder Bay	9
Uxbridge	3
Washago	1
Watford	1
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	
Waldemar	1
Weston	13
Walkerton	12
Whitby	6
White's Station	1
Windsor	22
Windermere	7
Winona	4
Wingham	1
Woodbridge	5
Woodstock	9
Woodville	1
Wyoming	2
	1,561

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	37	34	71	$3404
Irish	11	11	22	980
Scotch	9	10	19	685
German	3	3	6	125
U. S.	41	51	92	2952
Other Countries	63	58	121	4015
Total	164	167	331	$12161

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie for the Year ending 31st December, 1877 :—

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	23	20	43	$2385
Irish	19	14	33	1575
Scotch	15	9	24	1050
Germans	38	32	70	2682
French	1	3	4	125
Americans	36	56	92	3874
Canadians	34	21	55	1988
Total	166	155	321	$13679

RETURN of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto for the year ending 31st December, 1877 :—

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	61	54	74	189	$11341
Irish	12	11	16	39	2685
Scotch	15	28	29	72	10552
U. S.	77	82	61	220	21415
German	22	18	14	54	3965
French	2	3	4	9	115
Canadians	59	45	61	165	13447
Prussians	2	1	—	3	150
Hollanders	1	1	7	9	250
	251	243	266	760	$63920

RECAPITULATION.

	Souls.	Value of Effects.
Through Customs, Toronto	760	$63920 00
Do. Clifton	331	12161 00
Do. Fort Erie	321	13679 00
Grand total	1412	$89760 00

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, January 16th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency during the past year have been of a very superior class, and with very few exceptions, I have had no difficulty in finding employment

for them as the greater number consisted of agricultural labourers and men who have been accustomed to labour upon public works. For the latter class the demand has been in excess of the supply at some periods of the year, whilst the female domestic servants arriving have fallen far short of the demand at this Agency.

By referring to statement "B" you will notice that there has been an increase of seven hundred and fifty souls as compared with the preceding year, which consisted principally of Irish and Scotch. There has also been an increase of three hundred and eighty-five from the United States, owing to the depressed state of trade existing there, and as a general rule they make good settlers.

The number of immigrants seeking assistance shows an increase of one hundred and thirty-seven as compared with the previous year, entailing, however, only the small sum of $51.00 of increased expenditure for meals and lodgings.

On statement "F" you will notice that we have received in this Agency one hundred and seventy-seven juvenile immigrants, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Hamilton and Galt Homes are conducted, as they have a thorough system of personal inspection over the youth sent out from these institutions, until the children are capable of looking after their own interests, and should any of them lose their adopted homes they are immediately taken back by the parent institution until other suitable places have been provided for them.

The boys sent out to the Hamilton Home all receive a three years' training before leaving the mother country, and a very pleasing and encouraging feature is the assembling of these boys at the Home for their Christmas dinner, if living within a convenient distance. This season twenty-eight met to see each other. I am informed by Mr. Riley, the Superintendent, that the boys are encouraged to save their earnings, and that the elder ones have from fifty to two hundred dollars each in the Savings Banks of the country, and that the Home has now about three hundred children in Canada and that they have all turned out well with only two or three exceptions, and I may say the same of those connected with the Galt Home, as Mr. Thom, the visiting agent informs me that those not doing well are under 2½ per cent. out of a number of five hundred now under their charge, and I am creditably informed that the employers and the employed are mutually satisfied, with very few exceptions.

In connection with this branch of immigration I would respectfully recommend to your consideration the desirability of the agents of the respective districts inspecting these institutions and reporting the same to the Department, as these Homes are assisted in their work by the Government.

I have to report that there has been a large increase of immigration into the Muskoka district. Two hundred and fifty-five having been settled through this Agency during the past year, and they report that they have met with good land and that they are well satisfied and encouraged with their future prospects. Most of them have settled in Canada for two or three years before proceeding to Muskoka, and I have made it a rule not to encouarge newly arrived immigrants to settle there before they have had sufficient experience to ensure success in the industry of a backwoods life. Any other system will as a rule end in disappointment and ruin, and this cannot be too strongly impressed both upon agents and immigrants.

Statement "E" shews that there has been an increase of capital reported at this Agency amounting to $94,712 over the corresponding period of last year, which is chiefly intended for the purpose of investing in agricultural pursuits. There are a number of young men from the old country now in this district working on farms in order to gain the necessary experience before investing in farming lands. This plan is much better than that they should invest their means when first arriving and before having gained sufficient knowledge to form a correct judgment as to the value of lands that may be offered for sale by interested parties who are ever ready to take advantage of the uninitiated.

The crops in this Agency for the year were above the average and the prices realized have been highly remunerative. The dairy farms have also been prosperous and there has been a good demand for beeves and sheep for exportation to Great Britain.

There has also been a brisk call for horses for exportation, whilst the sale of Short Horns and the prices obtained has drawn the attention of the most noted breeders both in the United States and the mother country.

The sums obtained from some of the herds has placed Canada in a conspicuous position amongst those connected with this branch of stock raising. These sales have been such a means of attracting the notice of capitalists to the agricultural advantages possessed by the Dominion as must ultimately give a great impetus to investment.

Some of our manufactories have shewn evident signs of improvement during the year. The Cotton Mills and Stove Foundries have been making overtime, and the demand for mill hands has only been limited by the want of spindles, and most of the goods have been ordered ahead and in some cases orders have been declined when wanted for immediate delivery.

In conclusion I beg to report that the general health of the immigrants has been good, and we have had no deaths at the Agency during the year. At the present time we have only one person at the Agency out of employment, and it is now three years since this city has been called upon to relieve an immigrant of recent arrival.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

Honourable A. S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

A.—YEARLY RETURN of arrivals and departures of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

NATIONALITY.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* Susp. Bridge.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to the States.
England	466	3117	3583	2205	1378
Ireland	122	467	589	473	116
Scotland	149	311	460	440	20
Germany	29	2683	2712	672	2040
United States	....	3093	3093	3093	....
Other Countries	23	1276	1299	359	940
Total 1877	789	10947	11736	*7242	4494
" 1876	796	12710	13506	6492	7014

* In the above statement 652 immigrants, reported by the collectors at Clifton and Fort Erie, are included. After deducting these, the number settled in Ontario through this agency will be 6590.

D. S.

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

B.—STATEMENT showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and the number of passes issued by the railways and steamboats at the Hamilton Immigration Agency for the year 1877.

1877.	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Passes.	No. of Free Lodgings.	No. of Meals Supplied.
January	31	30	20	65
February	64	64	39	130
March	46	42	30	105
April	86	115	27	144
May	122	157	69	253
June	80	94	125	403
July	100	104	122	299
August	81	82	92	235
September	74	77	118	375
October	83	134	75	244
November	57	55	69	228
December	115	104	105	304
Total	939	1058	891	2785

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

C.—STATEMENT shewing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

County.	No.
Algoma	2
Bruce	117
Brant	142
Carlton	3
Dundas	1
Durham	16
Grenville	13
Elgin	111
Essex	87
Frontenac	9
Grey	144
Glengarry	1
Haldimand	173
Halton	118
Huron	131
Hastings	11
Kent	182
Lennox	6
Lincoln	210
Lambton	101
Muskoka	255
Middlesex	223
Manitoba	16
Norfolk	60
Northumberland	27
Ontario	72
Oxford	201
Peel	821
Perth	104
Pontiac	32
Peterborough	55
Province of Quebec	25
Simcoe	210
Stormont	5
Wellington	296
Waterloo	244
Wentworth	2196
Welland	756
York	66
	7,242

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

D.—Statement showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Hamilton Agency by free passes for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

Stations.	No.
Aurora	2
Aylmer	1
Agincourt	1
Brantford	23
Bolton	1
Barrie	1
Bracebridge	137
Belle River	1
Brockville	2
Belleville	1
Bowmanville	8
Clifton	31
Chatham	12
Cobourg	4
Cornwall	5
Caledonia	40
Collingwood	1
Coboconk	5
Dundas	4
Dundalk	1
Elora	3
Fort Erie	8
Fergus	6
Forest	6
Galt	11
Guelph	15
Gravenhurst	183½
Grimsby	1
Georgetown	35
Hagersville	18½
Harriston	2
Hamburg	1
Ingersoll	3
Jarvis	23
Kincardine	3
Kingston	10
London	56
Listowell	1
Lucknow	3
Lancaster	1
Lucan	3
Montreal	11½
Merriton	10
Mildmay	2
Mt. Bridges	6
Morrisburg	2
Newry	1
Napanee	7
Newcastle	1
Niagara	3
Oakville	2
Ottawa	5
Orangeville	2
Owen Sound	3
Orillia	1
Paisley	3
Paris	11
Port Elgin	2
Prescott	6
Port Colborne	4
Preston	10
Port Hope	1
Peterborough	1
Palmerston	1
Port Credit	1
Rosseau	7
Ripley	1
St. Catharines	22
Shelbourne	3
Sarnia	17½
Stratford	8
Southampton	6
Simcoe	1
St. Thomas	9½
Seaforth	1
Stoney Point	W 2
Strahroy	1
Toronto	383
Thorold	1
Thunder Bay	1
Windsor	33
Wingham	11
Whitby	4
Woodstock	6
Winona	6
Walkerton	6
Welland Junction	9
Whitechurch	2
	1311½

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

E.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the years 1876 and 1877.

MONTH.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	$11,935 00	$17,335 00		
February	27,015 00	25,095 00		
March	20,740 00	29,534 00		
April	35,710 00	43,900 00		
May	51,995 00	73,465 00		
June	33,500 00	28,790 00		
July	33,370 00	42,990 00		
August	43,370 00	39,965 00		
September	18,605 00	27,842 00		
October	28,443 00	43,665 00		
November	21,730 00	37,365 00		
December	16,216 00	27,395 00		
	342,629 00	$437,341 00	$94,712 00	

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

F.—YEARLY RETURN of the number of Children at the Hamilton Immigration Agency brought out by the following Societies, for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Nationality.	No. in the Home on Dec. 31st, 1877.	Arrived during the year 1877.	No. in the Home on Dec. 31st, 1877.
Miss Rye's, Niagara	English		92	
Do. do.	Irish		2	
Do. do.	Scotch		1	
		5	95	11
Children's Home, Hamilton		11	33	9
Do. Galt		36	49	43
		52	177	63

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

G.—STATEMENT shewing the expenditure at the Hamilton Immigration Agency for the following service for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
Medical Attendance	21 00	
Provisions and Lodgings	739 20	
Railway Fares for Indigent Immigrants	1,183 73	
Moving Baggage and Immigrants	20 40	
		1,964 33

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, ONT., 14th January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose yearly returns to 31st December in full, and also the arrivals at the Ports of Sarnia, Windsor and Collingwood in detail. You may add to the value of settlers effects forty-three thousand and fifty-four dollars, amount as entered at the Port of London.

The number of arrivals the past year have been much less than formerly, they have however, been of a good class, and have got well settled. I am happy to state that the health of all was good, no serious illness came under my notice during the year.

The prospects for the coming season are considered good, and I have no doubt that all agricultural labourers and general farm hands will find suitable employment. During the last season, I found the supply not equal to the demand during the farm season. Domestic servants are also much in demand, but the supply is very limited.

Many of the settlers are not able from want of means to take advantage of our Free Grant Lands on their arrival, but after working one or two years could lay up sufficient to put them over the first season, if we could assist such parties no doubt they would make contented and prosperous settlers. I make this suggestion that you may be able to meet such cases during the coming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Immigration Department,
Toronto, Ont.

LONDON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December. 1877.

MONTHS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	19	36	55	55	7
February	14	53	67	53	12
March	25	58	83	47	8½
April	66	76	142	112	35
May	100	123	223	143	28½
June	105	119	224	23	49½
July	72	99	171	100	25
August	52	82	134	60	14
September	45	54	99	42	15
October	78	39	117	20	13½
November	36	47	83	22	5
December	48	27	75	3	7½
	660	813	1473	680	220½

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the nmmber of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

COUNTRY.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* United States.	Total.	Remaining in Canada.	Went to the United States.
England	432	334	766	714	52
Ireland	98	172	270	253	17
Scotland	101	200	301	283	18
Germany	15	20	35	23	12
Norway					
Other Counties	14	87	101	83	18
	660	813	1473	1356*	117

* 16 of those to Manitoba.

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1877.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Toronto	17½	Petrolia	2
Guelph	5	Wingham	13
Clifford	2	Lucknow	19
Port Stanley	4	Dorchester	2
Chatham	13½	St. Mary's	1
Parkhill	2	Colborne	1½
Ingersoll	6⅓	Goderich	½
Brucefield	9	Essex Centre	4½
Ilderton	5	Walkerton	1
Clandeboyne	10½	Appin	3
St. Thomas	22½	Halton Grove	1
Strathroy	5½	Komoka	3½
Berlin	3	Hamilton	3
Windsor	4	Clinton	1
Stratford	7	Dutton	1
Brantford	2	Wroxeter	2
Sarnia	1	Woodstock	1
Longwood	1	Blythe	1
Exeter	11½	Aylmer	½
Mt. Bridges	2	Whitby	3
Watford	4½	Newberry	1
Lucan	8½	Kinwood	1
Amherstburg	4		
Simcoe	2		220½

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN of Settlers, and the Value of their effects, arriving at the Port of Windsor, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

MONTHS.	Number.	Canadians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
January	47	15			8	24	13	16	18	$2445 00
February	79	33	2	2	7	35	18	27	34	1670 00
March	71	40	6	10	2	13	22	22	27	5240 00
First Quarter	197	88	8	12	17	72	53	65	79	$9355 00
April	130	47	1	2	2	78	36	38	56	9541 00
May	103	39	19	1	8	36	29	41	33	6581 00
June	84	16	13	1	4	50	23	21	40	1950 00
Second Quarter	317	102	33	4	14	164	88	100	129	$18072 00
July	17	7	2	1		7	6	7	4	2040 00
August	82	51	9			22	18	24	40	3393 00
September	78	37	1	1	4	35	19	27	32	3730 00
Third Quarter	177	95	12	2	4	64	43	58	76	$9163 00
October	91	43	7			41	28	28	35	5000 00
November	104	45	7		1	51	34	31	39	6855 00
December	48	25	1	4		18	11	14	23	691 00
Fourth Quarter	243	113	15	4	1	110	73	73	97	$12546 00

London, Ont., January, 1878.

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects arriving at the "Port of Sarnia," from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
January	60	33	10	4	6	7	13	17	30	$1715 00
February	140	95	14	8	8	15	41	48	51	4360 00
March	42	31	5			6	12	12	18	1185 00
First Quarter	242	159	29	12	14	28	66	77	99	7260 00
April	113	69	25	1		18	36	33	44	2870 00
May	87	51		10	13	13	23	26	38	3465 00
June	35	25	1	1	7	1	13	10	12	927 00
Second Quarter	235	145	26	12	20	32	72	69	94	7262 00

Return of Settlers and the value of their effects arriving at the Port of Sarnia.—*Continued.*

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
July	62	34	10	14		4	22	25	15	1405 00
August	72	42	3	4	4	19	23	24	25	2320 00
September	104	61	10		5	28	30	29	45	3735 00
Third Quarter	238	137	23	18	9	51	75	78	85	7460 00
October	135	79	15	11	18	12	37	34	64	3070 00
November	147	94		19	15	19	33	41	73	3885 00
December	61	40	7	5	6	3	19	17	25	4325 00
Fourth Quarter	343	213	22	35	39	34	89	92	162	$11280 00

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

London, Ont., January, 1878.

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects arriving at the Port of Collingwood, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value
1st January, 1877, to 31st December, 1877	22	9	12	....	1	....	8	7	7	$598 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Souls.	Value of Effects.
Arrived at Port of Windsor	934	$49,136 00
" " Sarnia	1058	33,262 00
" " Collingwood	22	598 00
" " London	.....	43,054 00
Total	2014	$126,050 00

A. G. SMYTH.
Government Immigration Agent.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENTS

OF

CASH TRANSACTIONS, ETC.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
1878.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Permanent Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876	23,814 09	Invested in—	
Purchase Money (Endowment)	11,927 23	County of Oxford Debentures, $2,000, 2 % $2,040 00	
Do (Invested Property)	138 62	County of Oxford, par.... 1,000 00	
Loans repaid	6,000 00	County of Wellington, $2,000, ½ % 2,010 00	
Debentures redeemed:—		County of Wellington, $5,000, 1¾ %.... ..... 5,087 50	
County of Kent $500 00		County of Haldimand, $11,000, 1¾ % 11,192 50	
Do Peel 1,600 00		County of Haldimand, $5,000, 1½ %..... 5,070 00	
Do Wellington.... 2,150 00		County of Perth, $4,000, 2 %..... 4,080 00	
Do Lambton 2,000 00		County of Hastings, $15,000, 1½ % 15,225 00	
Toronto Hospital 18,000 00			
	24,250 00		45,710 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1877.....	20,420 04
	66,130 04		66,130 04

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 2 *a*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.		$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money (Endowment)	3,728 33	Balance, 30th June, 1876		45,996 77
Interest on Purchase Money (Invested Property)	312 28	Appropriation for year's expenditure, as per O. C. transferred to Statement No. 2 B.	$54,000 00	
Interest on Debentures	49,296 19			
Do Loans	1,092 00	Balance at debit of income appropriation, 30th June, 1876, transferred to this account by order of the Treasurer of Ontario	2,195 64	
Do Bank Balances	461 41			
Rent, University Park lots	4,750 00			
Rent, Leased lots	1,312 60	Balance at debit of same account, 30th June, 1877, transferred by order of Minister of Education	577 36	
Dividend on Bank Stock	28 00			
				56,773 00
	60,980 81	*Port Hope Sales.*		
Balance, 30th June, 1877	42,473 77	T. N. Benson, commission of 2½ % on sales		78 91
		Belleville Sales.		
		T. Bolger, commission 2½ % on sales		12 50
		University Park Survey.		
		Wadsworth, Unwin and Browne, account		29 00
		Steam Heating Apparatus.		
		W. Stewart, architect, balance of account		564 40
	103,454 58			103,454 58

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 2 *b*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	—	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	—	—	—	University	University College.
	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount transferred from Income Fund for annual expenditure, as per O. C.	54,000 00		Balance, 30th June, 1876			2,195 64		
			BURSAR'S OFFICE.					
			Salaries.					
Ditto, by order of the Hon. the Treasurer, being balance of debit of this account, 30th June, 1876 ..	2,195 64	David Buchan	Bursar, 12 months' salary	2,400 00				
		J. E. Berkeley Smith	Bookkeeper and Accountant, 12 months' saly.	1,400 00				
		Thomas Wilson	Messenger, 12 months' wages	396 00				
					4,196 00			
Ditto, by order of the Minister of Education, being balance of debit of this account, 30th June, 1877.	577 36		*Rent.*					
		U. C. College	12 months' rent of Office Building		400 00			
Fees, University.. $1,573 00			*Fuel.*					
" University College .. 1,888 50		Thomas Wilson	Pine wood and cutting	6 00				
	3,461 50	Thomas Bell	Coal	84 55				
					90 55			
Law Costs repaid. 33 53			*Stationery.*					
Transfer and Deed Fees 129 04		Willing & Williamson	Amount of account		18 99			
162 57			*Incidentals.*					
Paid Law Costs, Deeds, &c..... 102 75		Copp, Clark & Co.	Repairing books, &c.	26 50				
	59 82	Dudley & Burns	Post cards and notices thereon	6 25				
		W. Mitchell	Sponge	75				
		T. Wilson, messenger	Lumber, soap and sundries for Office	13 55				
		H. Graham & Co.	Floor oil cloth	102 50				
		Water Commissioners	Water supply	20 00				
		J. T. Wilson	Putting up stoves, &c	15 00				
		Gas Company	Rent of meter	2 00				
		W. H. Sparrow	Coal Scuttle	1 75				

		W. R. Dossor	Sweeping flues	2 00				
		Moir & McCail	Carpenters' repairs	4 00				
		Post Office	Stamps, post cards, box, &c.	11 50				
		Ontario Gazette	Subscription	4 00				
		Might & Taylor	Directory	2 50				
		Cab hire	To University Park, on business	1 75				
		J. Watson	Repairing clock	1 00				
		Monetary Times	Subscription	2 00				
		J. L. Bronsdon & Co.	Water brush	75				
					217 80			
			Less received from U. C. College, share of expenses		4,923 34 1,230 83			
						3,692 51		
			Incidentals, General.					
		George Webb	Valuation of lot 5 B & C, Haldimand		5 66			
		T. Shannon	do 5, 9, Wolfe Island		6 75			
		Smith & Gemmel	Plan, &c. of lot and proposed building in Park		25 00			
		George F. A. Tice	Valuing lands		15 00			
		The Bursar	Cab hire to Park on business		50			
		Copp, Clark & Co.	Books, &c.		30 00			
						82 91		
			Insurance.					
		Phœnix Insurance Co.	On buildings and contents		200 00			
		Royal do	do		250 00			
		Scottish Commercial In. Co.	do		225 00			
		Steam Users' Insurance Co.	On boilers, &c.		40 00			
						715 00		
			Salaries, University.					
		Hon. Thomas Moss, M.A.	Vice-Chancellor, 12 months' salary	400 00				
		W. G. Falconbridge, M.A.	Registrar, do	750 00				
		W. H. Vandersmissen, M.A.	Librarian, do	1,000 00				
		Alex. Brown	Assistant Librarian, do	800 00				
		Robert McKine	Bedel, do	100 00				
		A. Pride	Sub-Curator, Museum, do	480 00				
					3,530 00		3,530 00	
			Salaries, University College					
		Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.	President and Professor, Classical Literature, 12 months' salary	4,200 00				
		H. H. Croft, D.C.L.	Professor of Chemistry, 12 months' salary	2,800 00				
		Daniel Wilson, LL.D.	do History, do	2,800 00				
		E. J. Chapman, Ph. D.	do Geology, do	2,800 00				
		Rev. Geo. P. Young, M.A.	do Metaphysics, do	2,800 00				
		R. Ramsay Wright, M.A.	do Natural History, do	2,500 00				
		James Loudon, M.A.	do Nat. Philosophy, do	2,500 00				
		George Buckland	do Agriculture, do	600 00				
Forward	60,294 32		*Forward*	21,000 00	3,530 00	6,686 06	3,530 00	

No. 2 *b*.—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	—	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	—	—	—	University	University College.
	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	60,294 32		*Brought forward*	21,000 00	3,530 00	6,686 06	3,530 00	.....
			Salaries, University College.—Continued.					
		J. M. Herchfelder	Lecturer on Oriental Literature, 12 months' salary	1,500 00				
		Emile Pernet	Lecturer on French, 12 months' salary	1,000 00				
		W. H. Vandersimssen, M.A.	do German, do	750 00				
		Dr. W. Oldright, M.A.	do Spanish, &c., do	500 00				
		W. D. Pearman, M.A.	Classical Tutor, 12 months' salary and allowance $1,125 25					
		Do	Dean of Residence, 12 months' salary, $600, fuel, $100 ..... 700 00					
				1,825 25				
		Alfred Baker, B.A.	Mathematical Tutor, 12 months' salary 1,000 00					
		Do	Registrar, 12 months' salary 400 00					
				1,400 00				
					27,975 25	.....	.....	27,975 25
		D. Sturgeon	Servant, 12 months' wages	420 00				
		Robert McKine	do do	510 00				
		Peter Miller	do do	210 00				
		R. H. Bullen	do do	427 50				
		John Hare	do do	350 00				
		J. Durance	do do	390 00				
		Eliz. King	do do	108 00				
		J. Milligan	do do	75 00				
					2,490 50	.....	.....	2,490 50
			Salaries, University and College.					
		Thomas Eversfield	Engineer, 12 months' wages	.....	480 00			
						34,475 75	120 00	360 00
			Pensions.					
		Bridget Fitzpatrick	12 months' pension	.....	.....	96 00	96 00	

			Fuel.					
		Alex. Brown	P. Burns' account, pine wood		17 25		4 32	12 93
		F. Somers	Coal		38 00		9 50	28 50
		P. Burns	do		1,885 18		437 86	1,447 32
						1,940 43		
			Gas and Water.					
		Alex. Brown	Accounts for gas		96 11		46 06	48 05
		Professor Loudon	do for residence		58 89			58 89
		Water Commissioners	Water supply		661 29		329 61	331 68
						816 29		
			Scholarships.					
		A. B. Aylesworth	Allowance as Scholar, 1876-7	120 00				
		W. T. Stuart	do	120 00				
		H. S. Griffin	do	120 00				
		J. Adair	do	120 00				
		J. W. Delany	do	120 00				
		S. C. Smoke	do	120 00				
		F. E. Hayter	do	120 00				
		A. McGill	do	120 00				
		D. R Keys	do	120 00				
		M. McGregor	do	120 00				
		J. E. Wetherell	do	120 00				
		J. E. Bryant	do	120 00				
		S. P. Davis	do	120 00				
		N. N. Ponton	do	120 00				
		G. W. Field	do	120 00				
		D. Beattie	do	120 00				
		W. S. S. Jackson	do	120 00				
		J. Millar	do	120 00				
		R. Y. Thomson	do	120 00				
		G. Acheson	do	120 00				
					2,400 00			
		J. D. Cameron	do	160 00				
		J. W. Elliott	do	160 00				
		J. M. Hunter	do	160 00				
		W. J. Loudon	do	160 00				
		A. Johnson	do	160 00				
					800 00			
		J. A. Culham	do	80 00				
		G. A. Somerville	do	80 00				
		C. C. McCaul	do	80 00				
		J. Morgan	do	80 00				
		J. H. M. Campbell	do	80 00				
		A. J. Bell	do	80 00				
		J. H. Harstone	do	80 00				
Forward	60,294 32		*Forward*	560 00	3,200 00	44,014 53	4,575 35	32,753 12

No. 2 *b*.—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	—	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	—	—	—	University	University College.
	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	60,294 32		*Brought forward*.....	560 00	3,200 00	44,014 53	4,575 35	32,753 12
			Scholarships.—Continued.					
		E. A. Bowes.....	Allowance as Scholars, 1876-7.....	80 00				
		W. Maclean.....	do	80 00				
					720 00			
		J. P. McMurrick.....	do	60 00				
		A. Virgil Lee	do	60 00				
					120 00			
		W. J. R. McMinn.....	do	40 00				
		G. W. Beynon.....	do	40 00				
		A. Carruthers	do	40 00				
					120 00			
						4,160 00	4,160 00	
			Examiners.					
		Thomas Hodgins.....	Fee as Examiner, 1876-7.....	.....	40 00			
		John Idington.....	do	.....	50 00			
		Dr. C. Y. Moore.....	do	.....	50 00			
		Dr. A. Beith	do	.....	50 00			
		Dr. W. Forrest	do	.....	40 00			
		Dr. R. Reeve	do	.....	60 00			
		R. Ramsay Wright	do	.....	60 00			
		W. D. Pearman	do	.....	80 00			
		S. Woods	do	.....	120 00			
		T. T. Macbeth.....	do	.....	15 00			
		E. E. Nicholson	do	.....	15 00			
		E. Frisby	do	.....	120 00			
		A. Baker	do	.....	80 00			
		J. M. Buchan	do	.....	110 00			
		W. Houston.....	do	.....	80 00			
		A. B. Aylesworth	do	.....	80 00			

		W.G.T. Albertsbrig, LL.D.	do			40 00		
		Dr. J. E. Graham	do			10 00		
		W. H. Vandersmissen	do			20 00		
		A. Carlyle	do			55 00		
		W. J. Robertson	do			80 00		
		Henry J. Scott	do			80 00		
		Rev. George Burnfield	do			30 00		
		C. Carpinael	do			20 00		
		J. Galbraith	do			30 00		
		Dr. W. J. Wagner	do			40 00		
		Rev. J. Roy	do			25 00		
							1,480 00	1,480 00
			Prizes and Medals.					
		Rolph, Smith & Co.	Engraving medals, &c.			185 75		185 75
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Prizes			435 00		127 50 307 50
		Do	Medals			237 93		237 93
							858 68	
			Advertising.					
		Globe	Amount of accounts			58 90		47 00 11 90
		Mail	do			45 75		34 00 11 75
		Evening Telegram	do			26 50		12 00 14 50
		Alexander Brown	do	Tenders for coal, *Globe, Mail, Telegram* & *Leader*		10 00		2 52 7 48
		Leader	do			55 50		37 00 18 50
		Nation	do			11 63		2 50 9 13
		National	do			10 00		10 00
		Canadian News	do			30 86		30 86
		Canadian Monthly	do			19 00		19 00
							268 14	
			Grounds and Labour.					
		Alexander Brown	To pay for labour			1,595 79		1,475 07 120 72
		F. Somers	Labour on Quadrangle and Terraces		70 00			
		Do	Scrubbing		30 00			
						100 00		100 00
		R. West	Ploughing and gravel			45 00		45 00
		J. Milligan	Labour on Quadrangle and Terraces			80 00		80 00
		Mrs. Fair	Scrubbing			57 00		57 00
							1,877 79	
			Stationery, &c.					
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery and printing			3,185 82		2,618 37 567 45
		Copp, Clark & Co.	Examination papers			5 30		5 30
							3,191 12	
Forward	60,294 32		*Forward*				55,850 26	15,023 99 34,140 21

No. 2 *b.*—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	—	TO WHON PAID.	SERVICE.	—	—	—	University	University College.
	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	60,294 32		*Brought forward*			55,850 26	15,023 99	34,140 21
			Construction and Outfit.					
		Alexander Brown, to pay	A. M. Foster, steam trap	16 00			8 00	8 00
		Do do	Duty on hose	28 85			14 43	14 42
		Do do	Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie, cupboard locks	1 50			1 50	
		Do do	E. Galley, stone flags	64 00			32 00	32 00
		Do do	R. Hay & Co,, chairs	14 88				
		Do do	J. Pim, ladder, $7 ; stands, $5	12 00				
		Do do	Ridout & Co., night latch	4 84				
		Do do	E. Stephenson & Co., providing and laying flags on front	17 85				
					159 92		30 78	18 79
		W. H. Sparrow	Lighting buildings at Conversazione, &c.		90 30			90 30
		Profr. Loudon, late Dean of Residence	Repayment of advances for outfit, &c., "Residence"		582 77			582 77
		Goodyear Rubber Co.	Rubber hose, &c.		126 75		63 38	63 37
		George Harding	Water closets, urinals		180 00			180 00
		J. Kay	Dusters, &c.		10 88			10 88
		W. Hewitt, per Professor Croft	Towels		1 56			1 56
		W. Gordon, per Professor Young	Carpet		26 35			26 35
		H. Graham & Co.	do		9 90			9 90
		H. Pine	Bolts		11 30			11 30
		Neil, Currie & Co.	Tanks		226 16		113 08	113 08
						1,425 89		
			Museum.					
		E. Hooper & Co.	Chemicals		16 69			
		C. Wenman	Deer, bear, &c.		47 50			
		H. A. Ward	Casts of skulls		82 43			
		J. Wright & Co.	Chemicals		14 46			
						161 08	161 08	

			Library.						
	Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery			103 23				
	Willing & Williamson	Books			20 30				
	E. G. Allen	Books, periodicals, &c.			552 45				
	Brown Brothers	Binding books			233 15				
	Might & Taylor	City Directory			2 50				
	W. Wood & Co.	Medical Cyclopedia			28 02				
	George Virtue	Book			20 00				
	James Campbell & Son	Books			14 65				
	J. Vannevar	do			3 25				
	Rolph, Smith & Co.	Engraving			10 00				
	Dana & Silliman	Subscription to Journal			5 76				
	The *Nation*	do			4 50				
	W. H. Vandersmissen	To defray petty expenditure			80 00				
	Geological Survey	Charges on books			1 75				
						1,079 56	1,079 56		
		Repairs.							
	Ottawa Tolliver	Whitewashing			19 00			19 00	
	George Harding	Plumber's work and materials			122 03			122 03	
	E. Stephenson & Co.	Carpenter's do			470 56		211 18	259 38	
	R. Rennie	Repairing roof			41 00			41 00	
	Crozier & Campbell	do coping of wall			7 10			7 10	
	R. Bell	Painting and whitewashing			282 35			282 35	
	J. McCausland	Glazing, &c.			28 27			28 27	
	E. Morphy	Attendance on clocks and repairs			16 75			16 75	
	M. Staunton & Co.	Paper for walls			9 85			9 85	
	Alex. Brown, overseer	To pay R. Bell, varnishing, &c.	$18 00						
		do R. Smith, repairing furnaces	19 50						
		do E. Terry, fire bricks	18 50						
				86 00			55 50	30 50	
	Do	do G. Harding, plumber	50 19						
		do J. Gearing, tile floor	5 10						
		do C. T. Whatmough, eavetrough	8 25						
				63 54			31 77	31 77	
	Do	do G. Harding, steam fittings	21 32						
		do R. Rennie, repairing roof	36 75						
		do E. Galley, brickwork	39 50						
		do R. Bell, varnishing	27 18						
				128 75			66 88	61 87	
	Do	do Neil Currie, boilers	1 13						
		do Ridout & Co., rubber	9 85						
		do R. Hay & Co., chairs	8 50						
		do J. Pim, wheelbarrow	6 95						
		do J. McCausland, repairs to windows	12 71						
				39 14					
					317 43	1,314 34	20 99	18 15	
Forward	60,294 32		*Forward*			59,831 13	16,914 12	36,230 95	

No. 2 *b.—Concluded.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	—	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	—	—	—	University	University College.
	$ cts.			$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward . . .	60,294 32		*Brought forward*	.....	.....	59,831 13	16,914 12	36,230 95
			Incidentals.					
		E. Hooper & Co.	Chemicals, &c.	.....	50 61			
		W. S. Robinson	do	.....	16 38	.....	.....	66 99
		Alexander Brown, to pay	C. T. Whatmough, turpentine oil $7 13					
			J. Pim. cutting floors 3 75					
				10 88	.....	.....	7 33	3 55
		Do do	Brown Brothers' Diary	2 30	.....	.....	2 30	
		Do do	C. Foot. removing nuisance, "Stone building" $33 13					
			C. T. Whatmough, plaster of Paris .. 5 48					
				38 61	.....	.....	38 06	55
		Do do	C. T. Whatmough, oil, tallow, &c.... 9 65					
			Brown Brothers' Journal 60					
			E. M. Morphy, attendance on clocks.. 8 25					
			Jos. Gearing, cement 7 89					
				26 39	.....	.....	19 05	7 34
		Do do	C. T. Whatmough, oil, tallow, &c.....	14 00	.....	.....	9 87	4 13
					92 18			
		Joseph Davis	Lumber	.....	1 78	.....	.....	1 78
		Rordans & Nicholls	Illuminating resolution of Convocation on retirement of Chancellor, the Hon. Jos. C. Morrison	.....	10 00	.....	10 00	
		H. J. W. A. Browne	Copy of Plan of Park.....	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	
		E. & S. Livingstone	Illustrations of Botany	.....	11 67	.....	.....	11 67
		John Kay	Crape—Funeral of Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron	.....	3 00	.....	3 00	
		Robert Lawson	Soap, brushes, &c.....	.....	4 12	.....	.....	4 12
		George Frost	Attendance on Senate.....	.....	14 00	.....	14 00	
		W. Townsend	Laying carpet	.....	1 44	.....	.....	1 44
		Post Office	Drawer rent	.....	3 00	.....	.....	3 00
		Hunter & Co.	Photograph of University Building	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Scissors	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00

		Thomas Langton	Cricket club		55 00			55 00
		W. R. Dossor	Sweeping chimneys		11 00			11 00
		W. G. Falconbridge	Postage, petty disbursements at election of Senate, &c	28 69				
		Do	Postage, petty disbursements at election of Senate, &c	67 62				
					96 31		96 31	
		C. Foot	Removing nuisance		29 75			29 75
		W. Berwick and W. Fitzgerald	Scrutineers' election of Senate		20 00		20 00	
		W. H. Sparrow	Bottom on firepot		2 25			2 25
		A. B. Aylesworth	Preparing new curriculum for printer		20 00		20 00	
		P. A. Gross	Map of Toronto		3 50			3 50
		C. Cross	Match boxes		5 20			5 20
						463 19		
	60,294 32		*Forward*			60,294 32	17,165 04	36,443 22

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriations, &c., on account of "Moneys in Deposit" for year ending the 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	APPROPRIATIONS, &c.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	114 00	Appropriated as purchase money.....	48 00
Amount placed in deposit	2 00	Appropriated as transfer fees	2 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1877.....	66 00
	116 00		116 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 4.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Museum Appropriation" for year ending the 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	230 57	J. Greenlees, fitting up cases, Ethnological collection	225 00
		H. A. Ward, casts of skulls, &c. (part of account).	5 57
	230 57		230 57

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 5.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Port Hope Appropriation" for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	2,287 81	R. West, fencing roads in the University Park ..	209 75
		Balance, 30th June, 1877.....	2,078 06
	2,287 81		2,287 81

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

No. 6.—SURPLUS INCOME FUND.—Balance, 30th June, 1876, as per Statement to that date..... Cr. $23,247 53.

No. 7.—PRINCE'S PRIZE FUND.—Balance, 30th June, 1876, as per Statement to that date ..... Cr. $800 00.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 8.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Prince's Prize Income Fund" for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876	3 82	J. E. Ellis & Co., silver inkstand for prize	50 00
Interest on Debentures.....	54 00	Balance, 30th June, 1877	7 82
	57 82		57 82

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 9.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Starr Bequest" for year ending the 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	542 61	Rolph, Smith & Co., engraving medals	2 25
Rent of Starr Farm	100 00	Rowsell & Hutchison, medals and cases.....	44 45
		Balance, 30th June, 1877	595 91
	642 61		642 61

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement of Balances, the 30th June, 1877.

ACCOUNT.	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash	938 77	
Bank of Commerce	3,802 82	
Permanent Fund		20,420 04
Income Fund	42,473 77	
Moneys in Deposit		66 00
Port Hope Appropriation		2,078 06
Surplus Income Fund		23,247 53
Prince's Prize Fund		800 00
Do Income Fund		7 82
Starr Bequest		595 91
	47,215 36	47,215 36

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement of the number of acres of Land which have been sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 30th June, 1877, showing the total amount of Sales, the amount received, and the amount unpaid.

Original Endowment, 226,201 Acres.	Number of Acres.			Acres Sold.			Acres Unsold.			Amount of Sales.	Amount Received.	Amount Unpaid.
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Endowment as per Return to 30th June, 1876	225,497	3	25	220,071	2	29	5,426	..	36	1,440,923 31	1,381,121 83	59,801 48
Sales, &c., for year ending 30th June, 1877	.....	..	..	207	3	..	207	3	..	5,440 00	11,927 33	6,487 33
	225,497	3	25	220,279	1	29	5,218	1	36	1,446,363 31	1,393,049 16	53,314 15

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement of Capital invested, &c., and amount expended on account of the University, from its commencement to 30th June, 1877.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital invested, &c., as per Return, to 30th June, 1876			1,463,973 12
Amount invested as per Statement No. 1, to 30th June, 1877		45,710 00	
Less investments returned as per Statement No. 1:—			
Purchase Money invested, Property	$138 62		
Loans repaid	6,000 00		
Debentures redeemed	24,250 00		
		30,388 62	
			15,321 38
Amount expended on account of Income Fund from 1828 to 30th June, 1876, as per Return to that date		1,781,792 93	
Amount expended as per Statement No. 2 *a*	$57,457 81		
Less amount at debit of account No. 2 *b*, included in last year's Return, 30th June, 1876	2,195 64		
	55,262 17		
Add Fees received and expended as per Statement No. 2 *b*	3,521 32		
		58,783 49	
			1,840,576 42
			3,319,870 92

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 1.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Permanent Fund" for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.		$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876	9,565 43	Invested in —		
Purchase Money (Endowment)	8,195 63	Dominion Bonds, $1,000, at 3 % premium	$1,030 00	
Do (Invested Property)	30 00	County of Wellington Bonds, $2,000, at 1½ %	2,030 00	
		County of Wellington Bonds, $5,000, at 2 %	5,100 00	
		County of Perth Bonds, $4,000, at 2 %	4,080 00	
				12,240 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1877.....		5,551 06
	17,791 06			17,791 06

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 2 *a.*

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Income Fund" for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money	2,118 77	Balance, 30th June, 1876..	6,249 42
do Loans	120 00		
do Debentures	14,064 81	Appropriation for annual expenditure as per O. C. transferred to Statement No. 2 *b* ..	14,000 00
do Bank Balances.....	451 02		
Rent	462 40	*Principal's House.*	
	17,217 00	W. Stanley, painter, balance of contract.....	116 30
Balance, 30th June, 1877....	4,208 72	*Tuition Fees.*	
		Principal U. C. C., 10 % of tuition fees received during the year allowed him by O. C.....	1,060 00
	21,425 72		21,425 72

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar,

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 2 *b*.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.. ...	2,790 13		BURSAR'S OFFICE.			
Appropriation for expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1877, as per O. C.....	14,000 00	University of Toronto	Share of expenses for the year	.....	.....	1,230 83
Tuition Fees..... ..	11,103 00		INSURANCE.			
		Western Assurance Company..	On Gymnasium	.....	12 50	
		do ..	On East Masters' Houses	.....	25 00	
		do ..	On West Masters' Houses	.....	60 00	
Fuel Return from "Residence" Account of amount charged in error last year.....	488 06	Phœnix Assurance Company ..	On Central School House.....	50 00		
			Carpenter's risk	16 00		
					66 00	
						163 50
			LAW COSTS.			
		Morrison, Wells & Gordon	Amount of Accounts appropriating Deeds, Costs, &c.	183 10		
		G. F. A. Tice, J.P.	Serving writs, &c.	8 00		
					191 10	
			Less received fees for Deeds, &c.	.....	91 10	
						100 00
			PENSIONS.			
		F. W, Barron, M.A.....	12 months' pension.....	.....	1,000 00	
		Rev. Geo. Maynard, M.A.	do	.....	300 00	
						1,300 00
			SALARIES.			
		George R. R. Cockburn, M.A.	Principal, 12 months' salary	2,000 00		

do		Bonus to make up salary to amount paid previous to 1860	400 00		
do		Gratuity on account of former deductions from salary	769 83		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				3,545 67	
W. Wedd, M.A.		1st Classical Master, 12 months' salary	1,113 32		
do		Bonus to make up salary as above	222 67		
do		Gratuity as above	428 55		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				2,140 38	
James Brown, M.A.		Mathematical Master, ditto, ditto, ditto		2,140 38	
J. Martland, M.A.		2nd Classical Master, 12 months' salary	1,113 32		
do		Bonus as above	222 67		
do		Gratuity as above	309 45		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				2,021 28	
Dr. M. Barrett		1st English Master, 12 months' salary	1,000 00		
do		Bonus to make up salary to amount paid previous to 1860	100 00		
do		Gratuity on account of former deductions from salary	192 45		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				1,668 29	
C. J. Thompson		2nd English Master, 12 months' salary	700 00		
do		Bonus as above	100 00		
do		Gratuity as above	192 46		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				1,368 30	
Edward Furrer		French and German Master, 10 months' salary	750 00		
do		Bonus as above	100 00		
do		Share of tuition fees	375 84		
				1,225 84	
M. Brumier		Late French Master, amount paid him by order of Vice-Chancellor		150 00	
George B. Sparling		Assistant Mathematical Master, 3 months' salary, at $1,000	250 00		
do		Assistant Mathematical Master, 9 months' salary, at $1,200	900 00		
				1,150 00	
Thomas Wicker		Assistant Master, 3 months' salary	158 33		
do		do 9 do	525 00		
				683 33	
T. Carscadden		do 4 do		266 66	
W. Dale		do 3 do		200 00	
W. S. S. Jackson		do 6 do		400 00	
Colonel Goodwin		Gymnastic Master, salary to date of decease		150 00	
George Frost		Porter, &c., 12 months' wages		360 00	
					17,470 13
Carried forward	28,381 19	*Carried forward*			20,264 46

No. 2 *b.*—*Continued.*

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	28,381 19		*Brought forward*			20,264 46
			PRIZES.			
		James Thùi	Prize books		195 09	
		The Principal	Charges on books		14 00	
						209 09
			ADVERTISING.			
		Mail	Amount of accounts		108 50	
		Globe	do		130 00	
		Evening Telegram	do		44 00	
						282 50
			EXAMINERS.			
		Professor Croft	Fee, Examiner in Chemistry		10 00	
		W. H. Vandersmissen	do do Modern Languages		30 00	
		Dr. Aikens	do do Physiology		10 00	
		Professor Jones	do do Mathematics		20 00	
		Professor Madden	do do Classics		20 00	
						90 00
			FUEL.			
		George Frost	Coke		17 00	
		T. Bell's Estate	Coal		296 60	
		J. Rock	Cutting wood		30 00	
		G. J. Keith	Coal		5 75	
						349 35

			STATIONERY, &c.			
		Dudley & Burns	Printing tickets, &c.		12 00	
		James Campbell & Son	Paper		125 63	
		Hart & Rawlinson	Stationery		184 60	
		Globe Printing Company	Printing Circular and Honour List		71 00	
		Willing & Williamson	Stationery		7 85	
		Rowsell & Hutchinson	Examination Papers		5 00	
						406 08
			GROUNDS.			
		J. Rock	Labour		445 59	
		Richard West	Cartage		99 60	
		George Buckland & Co	Seed		23 75	
		George Leslie & Son	Trees		27 00	
		P. Paterson & Son	Garden roller and mower		36 70	
						632 64
			EXHIBITIONS.			
		A. D. Pouton	Allowance as 1st exhibitioner		80 00	
		E. Davis	do do		80 00	
		E. T. Langstaff	Allowance as 2nd exhibitioner, 1st instalment		10 00	
		H. W. Mickle	do do		40 00	
		W. S. Milner	do do		40 00	
						250 00
			REPAIRS.			
		Moir & McCall	Repairing steps, B. O.		15 80	
		T. Foley	Repairing drains		69 50	
		George Frost	Whitewashing, &c.		71 25	
		W. Stanley	Painting, &c.		150 00	
		F. Walker	Carpenter's work, &c.		141 82	
		McComb & Walker	do		127 24	
		Plews & Kennedy	Repairing pump		5 00	
		J. L. Bronsdon & Co	Paints, oil, &c.		45 26	
		Cuming & Wells	Plumbers' work, &c.		12 03	
		J. F. Wilson	Repairing roof		6 68	
						644 58
			OUTFIT, &c.			
		R. Sewell	Stoves		56 35	
		Hartnach & Prazmouski	Philosophical instruments		24 70	
		P. A. Gross	Map of Toronto		35 00	
Carried forward	28,381 19		*Carried forward*		116 05	23,128 70

No. 2 *b*.—*Concluded.*

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Income Appropriation for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	28,381 19		*Brought forward*		116 05	23,128 70
			OUTFIT, &c.—*Continued.*			
		Ward & Nightingale	Blackboard		9 83	
		R. Hay & Co.	Carpet and chairs		80 46	
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Hose		54 50	
						260 84
			INCIDENTALS.			
		J. B. Silliman	Sawdust		26 00	
		George Bell	Putting up stoves		14 69	
		Stewart & Co.	Rubber stamp		1 50	
		R. Sewell	Summer pieces, grates		19 50	
		Harry Piper	Hose reel		9 00	
		W. Dossor	Sweeping flues		2 00	
		Rooney & Son	Removing snow, vacant lots		6 00	
		George Verral	Cab hire on College business		14 23	
		R. W. Laird	Mouldings		7 32	
		E. Hooper & Co.	Chemicals		7 33	
		George Frost	Scrubbing building		16 50	
		Ridout & Co.	Hardware		14 93	
		Willing & Williamson	Books, &c.		14 50	
				stg.		
		The Principal U. C. C.	Expenses to obtain a French Master	£45 0 0		
		do	Hopkins & Williams, on account of chemicals	5 3 0		
		do	Hartnach & Braznowski, microscope	5 10 6		
				£55 13 6	275 52	

		do	Amount over-expended on money received by him to defray petty expenditure, U. C. C., as per his Book	4 87		
		do	To defray petty expenses, coming year	100 00		
					104 87	
		George F. A. Tice	Valuing, inspecting and reporting on lots in Seymour, in 1872, '3, '4, '6 and '7	.....	100 00	
					633 89	
			Less paid A. Beddow—Stoves charged in error in last year's Statement to his account instead of to Residence—now transferred	.....	43 10	
						590 79
			PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.			
			Amount transferred to this account per resolution of Senate	.....	.....	1,000 00
						24,980 33
			Balance, 30th June, 1877	.....	.....	3,400 86
	28,381 19					28,381 19

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877

No. 4.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Residence U. C. C. for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876	223 85					
			SALARIES.			
Board dues	16,133 40	Dr. Barrett	Medical Attendant, 3 months' salary		150 00	
		George B. Sparling	Assistant Master, 3 months' salary		200 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1877	381 54	T. Wicher	do do		200 00	
		T. Carscadden	do 4 do		66 67	
		W. Dale	do 2 do		33 32	
		W. S. S. Jackson	do 6 do		100 00	
		Mrs. Sewell	Lady Superintendent, salary to date		255 00	
						1,004 99
			PEW RENT.			
		St. George's Church	Amount of account		76 00	
		St. Andrew's Church	do		116 00	
		Metropolitan W. M. Church	do		28 00	
		St. James' Cathedral	do		172 00	
						392 00
			REPAIRS.			
		McArthur & Haight	Paper for rooms		103 32	
		J. Adams	Gymnasium repairs		4 88	
		George Frost	Whitewashing do		10 00	
		McComb & Walker	Carpenter work and materials		749 37	
		W. Stanley	Painting, papering, &c.		452 25	
		Robert Sewell	Repairs to stoves, &c		38 90	
		John Duckworth	Plastering		102 70	
		J. L. Bronsdon & Co	Paints, oil, &c		13 59	
		Cuming & Wells	Plumbers' work, &c.		230 58	
		Greenfield & Ewart	Plans and superintendance, alterations of drains		35 00	
						1,740 59

			OUTFIT.			
		H. Graham & Co	Oil cloth		158 46	
		R. Sewell	Stoves		102 35	
		Ridout & Co	Platform scales		20 00	
		John Catto & Co	Linen		29 04	
		Hart & Rawlinson	Absentee Book		4 50	
						314 35
			CURRENT EXPENSES.			
		George B. Sparling	Board of boys at his house		166 95	
		The Principal U. C. C.	To defray current expenditure		12,379 56	
					12,546 51	
			Less returned		160 00	
						12,386 51
			INSURANCE.			
		Western Assurance Company	On Building		67 50	
		Scottish Commercial do	On Furniture		20 00	
						87 50
			INCIDENTALS.			
		R. West	Labour on grounds		23 75	
		Dr. Riddell	Attendance on E. D. Cameron	30 00		
		T. Cotton	Board of do	12 00		
		W. McCabe	Conveying to S. P. Hospital	4 00		
					46 00	
		A. Beddow	Stoves, &c. (this amount was charged in error last year to "Income Appropriation," and is now transferred)		43 10	
						112 85
			SHARE OF BOARD DUES.			
		J. Martland, M. A.	Resident Master, amount paid to him by order of Principal, on account of allowance of $3 per term for each resident pupil, as per Statute of Senate			700 00
	16,738 79					16,738 79

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

No. 4.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriations, &c., on account of Moneys in Deposit for year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	APPROPRIATIONS, &c.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	118 00	Appropriated as Purchase Money	64 35
Amount placed in Deposit	20 00	do Interest on Money	21 65
		do Transfer Fees.....	2 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1877	50 00
	138 00		138 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH.
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

No. 5.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Permanent Improvement Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	1,000 00	Balance, 30th June, 1877.....	2,000 00
Transferred from "Income Appropriation," as per Resolution of Senate	1,000 00		
	2,000 00		2,000 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Statement of Balances, 30th June, 1877.

Account.	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash	173 83	
Bank of Commerce	6,237 83	
U. C. College Building	3,185 00	
Bank of Commerce Loan		3,185 00
Permanent Fund		5,551 06
Income Fund	4,208 72	
Income Appropriation		3,400 86
Residence U. C. C.	381 54	
Deposits		50 00
Permanent Improvement Fund		2,000 00
	14,186 92	14,186 92

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Statement of the Number of Acres of Land which have been sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 30th June, 1877, shewing the total amount of Sales, the amount received, and the amount unpaid.

	Number of Acres.			Acres Sold.			Acres Unsold.			Amount of Sales.	Amount Received.	Amount Unpaid.
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Original Endowment, 63,246 acres. Endowment as per Return to 30th June, 1876	62,397	2	....	59,803	3	32	2,593	2	08	334,396 82	305,359 64	29,037 18
† Sales during the year ending 30th June, 1877	.....	....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	240 00	7,482 13	7,242 13
	62,397	2	....	59,863	3	32	2,533	2	08	334,636 82	312,841 77	21,795 05
Sale 654, abandoned	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	26 00	.....	26 00
	62,397	2	....	59,863	3	32	2,533	2	08	334,662 82	312,841 77	21,821 05
Sale 258, cancelled	.....	....	....	168	....	....	168	....	....	672 00	.....	672 00
	62,397	2	....	59,695	3	32	2,701	2	08	333,990 82	312,841 77	21,149 05
Block D, City of Toronto, is also part of the Endowment; it contains 5½ acres, divided into 46 building lots, of which 4 have been deeded to the Trustees of the Toronto Grammar School, free; 39 have been sold, and 3 are under lease.												
As per Return to 30th June, 1876										28,909 60	23,912 30	4,997 30
Sale during the year ending 30th June, 1877										2,600 00	520 00	2,080 00
										31,509 60	24,432 30	7,077 30
Sales cancelled										2,626 40	.....	2,626 40
										28,883 20	24,432 30	4,450 90
Purchase Money paid, 30th June, 1877										.....	193 50	193 50
Block A, Russell Square, (the site of the College Buildings), containing 9 acres, is also part of the Endowment.										28,883 20	24,625 80	4,257 40

† Purchase Money received as per Statement No. 1 ..... $8,195 63
520 00
193 50
The above sum includes that paid on account of Block D, *q. v.* ... 713 50
7,482 13

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Statement of Capital invested and amount expended on account of the College from its commencement to 30th June, 1877.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital invested, &c., as per Return to 30th June, 1876			.....	333,825 49
Capital invested as per Statement No. 1, to 30th June, 1877			12,240 00	
Less amount returned for Purchase Money, Invested Property			30 00	
				12,210 00
				346,035 49
Amount expended to 30th June, 1876, as per Return to that date			1,052,997 85	
Do	as per Statement No. 2 *a*	$1,176 30		
Do	do No. 2 *b*	24,980 33		
	Less carried to Permanent Improvement Fund	1,000 00		
		23,980 33		
Do	on Boarding House Account, Statement No. 3	16,738 79		
			41,895 42	
				1,094,893 27
				1,440,928 76

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th June, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

STATEMENT of moneys spent on additions or permanent improvements to Upper Canada College Buildings, and of moneys advanced to Upper Canada College by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and on what security.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, MAIN BUILDING.

Payments.

W. Booth, contract	$24,000 00	
Final payment	2,627 08	
Clerk of Works	161 00	
		26,788 08

East Masters' Houses.

W. Booth, contract	$13,000 00	
Final payment	1,454 89	
Clerk of Works	371 00	
J. L. Telford, drafting plans	125 00	
J. C. Stewart, paper hangings	205 73	
		15,156 62
		41,944 70

The above amount of $41,944 70 has been advanced to Upper Canada College by the Canadian Bank of Commerce upon hypothecation of Municipal Debentures to the amount of $50,000, deposited with the Bank. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Accountant for Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st February, 1878.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly for a Return of receipts and expenditures in detail relating to the Endowment Fund of the University of Toronto, and University or Upper Canada College since date of last Return : Also, of moneys spent on additions or permanent improvements to the Upper Canada College buildings, and of moneys advanced to the Upper Canada College, (if any) and on what security, in connection with said Institutions respectively, during the same period : Also, copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government relating to said Institutions, and of the Reports referred to therein since date of last Session : Also, a Statement shewing the annual number of graduates of the University sent up from University College, and of the annual number of pupils who have passed through each of the forms of Upper Canada College since 1867 ; and for a Return of the residences of such pupils : Also, a Statement shewing the numbers who have entered the University of Toronto or other Universities

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
26th February, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS:

1877.

January 17.—Report of the Committee of the Senate of the University or Upper Canada College.

April 12.—Further Report of the Committee of the Senate of the University or Upper Canada College.

" 20.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning an amended Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, of the 14th April, 1877.

May 15.—Memo. : of the Honourable the Minister of Education, recommending appointment of certain persons as members of the Senate of the University.

May 16.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning the recommendation aforesaid.

June 2.—Copy of an Order in Council on Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 31st May, 1877.

" 21.—Memo. : of the Honourable the Minister of Education recommending approval of Statute CIX.

" 25.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning the recommendation aforesaid.

1877.

October 5.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning various Statutes therein enumerated.
" 5.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning Statute CXIII.

1878.

February 6.—Return of the annual number of graduates of the University sent up from University College since 1867.
Return of the number of pupils passed through each of the forms of Upper Canada College since 1867—with their residences.
" 9.—(1) Statement of receipts and expenditure in detail, on account of the University of Toronto and University College.
(2) Statement of receipts and expenditure—in detail—on account of Upper Canada College—both for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.
(3) Statement of moneys spent on the permanent improvements or additions to Upper Canada College buildings, and of moneys advanced to Upper Canada College by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and on what security.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, January 17th, 1877.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee on Upper Canada College to communicate to you for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, certain considerations respecting the present condition of the College, and suggestions for its improvement.

The Committee have for a long time been impressed with the conviction that in order to enable the College to retain its place as a Provincial Institution and to continue its educational efficiency unimpaired, large additions are absolutely required to the accommodation for boarders and to the class-rooms.

It is now not much less than 50 years since the building in which the work of instruction is carried on, and which is the only one available for the purpose, was erected.

However well adapted to the requirements of that day, it is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the present, and unworthy of the high position which the College holds. The average attendance of pupils is about 300, divided into 10 forms. It will always happen that the numbers in the lower forms exceed those in the upper. In point of fact, there have been upwards of 40 boys in a single form. Now, there are 11 rooms in the present building, of which one is the prayer-room and the other is intended for the Principal's reception room or office. Both the latter are now necessarily used to a considerable extent for the purposes of teaching; and even then, the accommodation is wholly insufficient. The Principal is thus left without any office or any room in which he can see parents or guardians. If a visitor calls on College business, he may have to be received either in a room filled with pupils, or in the open hall. The prayer-room is too small to contain all the boys, and the consequence is, that the whole College is never assembled for prayers at the same time On the occasion of the distribution of prizes, but few friends can be admitted, and even these only by excluding some of the pupils. On the other hand, it is by no means suitable for a class-room, although it has to be constantly so used. Such use of the prayer-room is objectionable and inconvenient. But a still greater evil is the smallness of the class-rooms. Increased accommodation in that respect is absolutely indispensable. It is obvious that a large class cannot be properly handled by a teacher in a small room. The crowding together of the boys is injurious to discipline and increases the difficulty of keeping their attention fixed. This want of space is especially mischievous during the progress of the periodical examinations. When the boys are crowded together it is difficult to prevent copying or to detect the use of books or other devices interfering with that perfect fairness which on every conceivable ground it is essential for the well-being of the school to secure. It has even been found necessary to use rooms in the Boarding House for the holding of examinations, although the Principal was most reluctant to adopt this course, because he believes, and the Committee concur in the opinion, that it is injurious to discipline. The effect upon the health of the

boys needs no comment. The building is full of draughts and yet there is a total want of proper ventilation. It may be truly said that there is scarcely a room in which such large numbers of boys can remain without their health being gravely imperilled.

With respect to increased accommodation for boarders, the Committee find from the Principal's Reports that it is constantly necessary to refuse admission to most desirable pupils, on account of want of room. The Committee are anxious not merely to preserve but to enlarge the character of the College as a Provincial Institution. This character cannot even be retained without increased accommodation. Some years ago a sum of $10,000 was expended out of the General Funds for the enlargement and improvement of the Boarding House, but the number of applications has continued to increase until the result, as has been already mentioned, is that many cannot obtain admission.

In January, 1873, the Committee had the honour to submit for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the grounds upon which it appeared to them that an extension of the buildings was required. In the interval, the necessity has become still more urgent and pressing, and the Committee beg respectfully to express their opinion that unless early steps be taken in that direction, the usefulness of the College will be seriously and perhaps permanently impaired.

The Committee did not in 1873 suggest any definite scheme for meeting the difficulty ; but they would have endeavoured to do so before this, but for the obstacles that appear to exist to our arrangement, by which the whole of the property on which the College stands, might be advantageously disposed of, and new buildings of a description much more suitable to the requirements of the Institution might be erected on a site preferable in itself and much less valuable as land. But as any such arrangement appears to be at present unattainable, the Committee have directed their attention to plans for improving and enlarging the present accommodation. In 1873, a plan was sketched by Mr. Tully, Architect of the Public Works Department, for the enlargement of the school by the removal of the existing front, the lengthening of the sides, and the erection of a new front.

The Committee are of opinion that various changes and modifications of this plan would be requisite, and indeed Mr. Tully made suggestions to that effect. In particular a new front elevation should be prepared and a different arrangement of the staircase should be introduced so as to admit more light to the central hall. But taking that plan as a basis, the Committee find that twelve class-rooms, a room for the Principal and a commodious Public Hall could be provided. The improvement that this would effect in every branch of the school can scarcely be over estimated.

The Committee think that the best mode of increasing the accommodation for boarders is to convert into boarding houses, the houses on the east side of the College, put up a mansard roof and erect a building in the rear, two stories high, of which the ground floor could serve as a dining-room, and the first floor as apartments for the servants. The Committee believe that in this way, accommodation could be provided for 60 additional boarders, as it appears that building contracts can be made on unusually advantageous terms at present. It is believed that these enlargements and the necessary improvements in the interior of the building can be made at an expenditure of not more than $50,000. If this plan meets with the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it will be necessary to authorise the appropriation of that sum from the General Endowment Fund unless some other source can be suggested from which the money can be provided, as for example by the issues of Debentures or upon a Loan secured by a deposit of some of the Debentures or other securities held by the College.

A glance at the financial position of the College will, the Committee think, prove that this appropriation can be properly made.

The sources of income available to the College are the interests on investments, the interest due on balances, and sales of land, and the tuition fees. There are also some unsold lands, and other small sources of income as may be seen by reference to a Report made by the Bursar on 31st July, 1873, to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

The amount of the General Income Fund varies somewhat from year to year, in consequence of payments of interest on the land-sale-balances not being made with regularity, and also of differences in the amount paid for legal and brokerage charges upon changes of investments. In the year ending 1st July, 1876, the amount was $16,749 ; for the preceding year about $16,300, and for the year ending 1st July, 1874, $16, 873.49.

It thus appears that it may be expected to produce $16,000, even if it cannot be invested in any more productive manner.

At present the capital produces above 6 per cent interest, and if $50,000 are withdrawn, it would reduce the General Income Fund to $13,000. The receipts from tuition fees are liable to fluctuation. The amount payable by each pupil was increased in 1874, and the receipts for the two years ending 30th June, 1875, and 30th June, 1876, were $10,814 and $10,975. It is probably fair to estimate the receipts from this source at $10,000. Upon this basis, if the whole of the General Income Fund were available, there would be an annual income of $23,000. There still remains, however, an overdraft against the General Income Fund of about $4,500. This amount represents the balance of a much larger debit against this fund (the amount in the year ending June 30th, 1866, having been $19,465.36) and would soon in the ordinary course, be extinquished. The ordinary expenditure at present is somewhat less than $22,000. But the expenditure in the future would necessarily be larger. Another master could be employed with great advantage so as to subdivide further, the large Junior Classes. The increase in the size of the building will also lead to necessary expenses. It is apparent therefore, that in order to insure a sufficient income after the expenditure of the sum proposed by the Committee, a vigorous effort should be made to increase the returns from investments and to use every means for improving the condition of the endowment.

Of the endowment $187,940 is invested in Municipal debentures, bearing 6 per cent.; $46,720 in Municipal Loan Fund debentures at 5 per cent.; and $1,000 in Dominion Stock. The Municipal Loan Fund debentures were purchased at a rate which it was calculated, make them a 6 per cent. investment. On land sales, there are overdue balances of principal, amounting to $31,078 on which purchasers are paying 6 per cent. These are the principal sources of revenue, the additional amounts being trifling. There is, firstly, a mortgage for $2,000 bearing 6 per cent. interest, which is punctually paid.

From rental, the sum of $412 is received, of which $300 is a charge made against the University Income Fund for the share of the rent of the Bursar's office, which is College property. There are about 2,600 acres of unsold lands, but it is feared that they are of little value in the aggregate. In 1874, at which time about 3,000 acres remained undisposed of, the Bursar was of opinion that the value of the wild lots then unsold, did not amount to $10,000. There are three city lots, viz.: Number 9 on the south side of Richmond Street, the west half of number 5 on the north side, and number 3 on the south side of Stanley Street. These were estimated, in 1874, to be worth about $25 per foot, which would realize about $3,250, but, although they have been in the market since that time, at that price, they remain unsold. The Committee submit that, in their judgment, the income might be invested in a manner which, while perfectly safe, would yet be much more productive. They venture to think that valid reason can be suggested against investing the largest portion of the amount now standing in Debentures and Dominion Stock, in first-class real estate mortgages of undoubted sufficiency, which, while affording the amplest security both for principal and interest would return at least 7 per cent. per annum, above all charges. They would also respectfully suggest that the rate of interest on overdue principal on land sales ought properly to be raised to at least 7 per cent.

There appears to be no good reason why purchasers who are not called upon to pay up their principal should not pay a rate which is at least as small as that at which they could borrow. It is believed that most of the Debentures could be sold at par, at least, and even the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures could be sold at a considerable advance upon the price at which they were acquired.

If the whole of the moneys realized from these securities could be invested so as to produce even 7 per cent. interest, the increment to the Income Fund would, after making ample allowance for sales of the Municipal Loan Fund below par, be not less than $2,500, and to this might be added $300 from the increased interest upon the land balances.

The Committee have not overlooked the increased labour and responsibility that such a change would impose, but it appears to them that after all, this would not be very serious. In fact, an inspection of the figures show that the cost of collecting the present revenue is entirely disproportioned to its amount and to the labour involved in its collection. Last year, the amount received from purchasers on account of interest, was large on account, as it appears to the Committee, of arrears being paid, but even then, the

whole amount collected on behalf of the College, exclusive of the tuition fees and of the coupons on the Debentures did not greatly exceed $4,000. Of this, $412 was rental, of which $300 was really a charge made against the University Endowment as already explained. The interest on the mortgage held by the College was $120, and that interest is always paid punctually. There was $272 interest on Bank balances. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the labour or necessary cost of collecting these last mentioned items, and the interest on the debentures is little more than nominal. The interest on the debentures which form by far the largest portion, is collected by the Bank. The tuition fees are paid to the Bursar quarterly, in cash, and as boys are sent away unless payment is promptly made, this service is no more than the receipt in sums averaging about $9 of $10,000 to $11,000 in a year. It would appear, therefore, that the necessary cost of collecting all the revenue except the interest on the land sales, is extremely small. However, the charge to the College for collecting their revenue is upwards of $1200 per annum.

The Committee think that the considerations they have advanced demonstrate that the sum is wholly out of proportion to the necessary labour or expense involved in the collection of the revenue in its present shape. These views are brought before the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not with the slightest intention of finding fault with the respected officer who has control of the finances, but for the purpose of shewing more clearly that the means exist for providing the College with the improvements which it so much needs. In fine, the Committee could not help feeling that the facts established that the property of the College is such that a larger revenue should be realized, and that the interests of education demanded that whatever means should appear most conducive to that end should be adopted.

If these means be adopted, and the Endowment invested, so as to be as productive as possible, consistently with safety, it seems to be quite clear that, even if the contemplated improvements in the buildings do not themselves lead to any increase of revenue, the income will be quite sufficient to pay interest on the amount borrowed from capital, or raised by way of loan, without impairing, and indeed with every prospect of improving, the efficiency of the Educational Department.

It is, moreover, to be expected that some profit will be realized from the new Boarding House. At least it should pay the interest on the amount expended for its establishment.

The Committee would respectfully suggest that, in order to relieve the Bursar of some of the responsibility connected with such a change in the mode of investment, there should be a Board, consisting of the Bursar, the Principal, and another member, to be appointed by the Upper Canada College Committee, to whom all proposals for loans should be referred, with power to any two to act; and that business-like means should be adopted for the public announcement of the fact that loans of money can be procured from the Bursar on first-class mortgages.

The Committee have requested Lt.-Col. Gzowski and myself to make any further explanations or statements that may be required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS MOSS.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings.

The Committee of the Senate of the University on Upper Canada College, referring to their former report upon the subject of necessary additions and improvements to the Upper Canada College Buildings, which was transmitted to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary on the 17th day of January last, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, beg leave to report the proceedings that have since been taken, with the view of submitting for consideration a practical scheme, which they hope may meet with approval.

The Committee were recommended to place themselves in communication with Mr. Gordon W. Lloyd, of Sandwich, an architect of high reputation and great experience in the erec-

tion and adaptation of public buildings. Mr. Lloyd visited this city, and having made a thorough inspection of the old buildings, in company with the Principal, had interviews with the Committee, in which their views and wishes were fully explained to him, and the suggestions which he offered were considered. The Committee were especially careful to impress upon Mr. Lloyd their anxious desire for the observance of the strictest economy compatible with the attainment of their main object, namely, the securing of the increased accommodation, and other requirements for the proper working of the Institution, pointed out in their former report. While they were desirous of improving the appearance of the buildings, so far as that might be done by the exercise of taste and artistic skill in the design, they expressly insisted upon the necessity of avoiding all mere ornamentation. Mr. Lloyd prepared a sketch of the proposed alterations and additions to the main building, which was considered by the Committee, and Mr. Lloyd having again met the Committee, various modifications were suggested. Plans and specifications have accordingly been prepared and presented to the Committee, who have examined them in detail. The Committee are of opinion that these are in accordance with the requirements of the College, and that they ought to be adopted. With a view to economy, the Committee deemed it desirable to limit Mr. Lloyd's labours to the main building, as Mr. Tully, the architect of the Public Works Department, had already had an opportunity of examining the masters' residences, and with great promptitude prepared plans and specifications for carrying out the alterations and improvements requisite for obtaining the increased boarding accommodation referred to in the former report. The Committee are of opinion that these plans and specifications should also be adopted.

Both sets of plans and specification accompany this Report.

There are some suggestions as to minor details which have presented themselves to the Committee, but it appears unnecessary to set them forth, inasmuch as they involve no substantial changes, and are calculated to diminish expenditure. The necessary alterations in the specifications can readily be made if the general plan meets with approval. The Committee therefore respectfully suggest that the said plans and specifications should be submitted for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that if approved of, the work should be executed under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, accepting such advice from the Committee as will secure the objects they have in view; as economy in expenditure is of the utmost importance, the Committee venture to submit that tenders should be advertised for without any delay, and that as soon as they have been received by the Public Works Department and adopted, with the concurrence of the Committee, the contracts should be let and the necessary financial arrangements made under the authority of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Committee desire respectfully to urge the essential importance of proceeding without delay, inasmuch as they believe that contracts can now be advantageously entered into, and even with the utmost expedition, it is clear that the buildings cannot be expected to be ready for occupation until some time after the end of the summer vacation, while every additional day's delay will be a disadvantage to the Institution.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS MOSS,

Vice-Chancellor, and Chairman Upper Canada College Committee.

April 12th, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 14th day of April, 1877, with reference to increased building accommodation for Upper Canada College, and advise that the recommendation of the Minister be acted upon.

Certified. J. G. SCOTT,

C. E. C.

18th April, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully begs to submit for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following, with respect to the communications of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto on Upper Canada College, dated respectively, the 17th day of January last, and 12th day of April, instant. These communications refer to the requisite means for enabling the College to retain its position as a Provincial Institution, and to continue its educational efficiency unimpaired. The Committee points out that more than fifty years have elapsed since the building was erected, and that it has now become inadequate for properly carrying on the work of the College, and that increased accommodation is indispensable; that increased accommodation in the residences is also required to meet the demands from various parts of the Province for the admission of pupils therefrom; that in January, 1873, the Committee submitted for the consideration of your Honour in Council, the different grounds upon which it appeared to the Committee, that an extention of the building was required, and that in the interval the necessity for this has become more urgent and pressing; and that unless early steps were taken in that respect, the usefulness of the College would be seriously and permanently impaired; that the Committee at one time considered that the college grounds could be advantageously disposed of, and new buildings erected elsewhere, but on further consideration it does not appear to the Committee that such a project can be satisfactorily carried out at the present time; and that the only course for the Committee to recommend is the improvement of the present buildings; that the Architect of the Public Works Department in 1873, prepared plans for this purpose, and the Committee were of opinion that various changes and modifications of these plans were requisite; and that in regard to the Central Building, a new front elevation and extensive improvements should be effected, and some of the masters' houses on the east should be adopted for additional accommodation for residences for pupils, to the number of about 60; that an expenditure of about $50,000 would be involved, and the Committee suggested several modes by which the income could be increased, so as to cover the interest on the sum, if taken from capital. The plans suggested by the Committee, are as follows :—To increase the returns from investments of the capital which are now invested in Municipal Debentures, bearing interest, some at 6%, and others at 5%; and the Committee suggest that other investments in the nature of first-class real estate mortgages be made, which would return interest at the rate of at least 7% per annum; and that all outstanding amounts still due upon land sales, should bear interest at 7%, and that such sales of debentures as can be made at a profit should be authorised; and the Committee suggests that the charges for management of College revenues might also be diminished. The Committee comes to the conclusion that in this way, the income would be quite sufficient to pay the interest on the amount to be borrowed from the capital, in order to meet the expenditure above mentioned, without impairing, but on the contrary improving the efficiency of the Educational Department, and, in addition a profit would arise from the additional accommodation in the residences. The Committee in their communication of the 12th instant, submitted for the information of your Honour in Council, that in order to place a practical scheme in connection with their proposed improvement of the building before your Honour for consideration, they have since their former communication of the 17th of January last, obtained plans and specifications from a competent Architect, and which the Committee has examined in detail. The Committee state that they are of opinion that these are in accordance with the requirements of the College, and that they ought to be adopted. That for the main building they have adopted the plans of Mr. Lloyd, and that of the Architect of the Public Works' Department, for any alterations of the masters' residences, and the increased boarding accommodation. The Committee submit both sets of plans and specifications with their report, and suggest that they should be approved of by your Honour in Council, and that if so approved, the work should be executed under the supervision of the Public Works' Department, accepting such advice from the Committee as will secure the objects they have in view. As economy in expenditure is of the utmost importance, the Committee have also suggested that tenders should be advertised for without delay, and that so soon as they have been received the Public Works Department should adopt one with the concurrence of the Committee, when contracts should be let, and the necessary financial arrangements should be made, so as to secure the utmost expedition in completing the

building so as to be ready for occupation as soon as possible after the end of the summer vacation.

The undersigned upon consideration of the foregoing and of the several communications of the Senate or Upper Canada College, begs respectfully to recommend to your Honour in Council that both sets of plans and specifications referred to, be approved of, and that the Department of Public Works be directed to immediately advertise for tenders for the requisite works, and that after they have been received by that Department, and an estimate of the necessary expenditure made by it, with the concurrence of the Committee that the Department should report the same to your Honour in Council with a view to the adoption of the contracts and the prosecution of the work thereunder.

The undersigned would further respectfully recommend that, in the meantime, the necessary financial arrangements be deferred until after the tenders are received, and an estimate of the probable expenditure reported upon to your Honour in Council by the Public Works' Department, and that the other questions submitted by the Committee, be postponed until after such estimate has been reported upon as well as a proper scheme for carrying into effect the other suggestions of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, (Ontario),
Toronto, 14th April, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that the following persons be appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf, namely Cassimir Stanislans Gzowski, of the City of Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Engineers of Canada; John Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, member of the House of Commons of Canada and Hugh McMahon of the City of London, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

Respectfully submitted,
ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARMENT, (Ontario),
Toronto, 15th May, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 16th May, 1877:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise, that Cassimer Stanislans Gzowski, of the City of Toronto, Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Engineers of Canada, John Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Member of the House of Commons of Canada, and Hugh McMahon, of the City of London, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, be appointed members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf.

(Certified) J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

16th May, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the second day of June, A.D., 1877:

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education with reference to the mode of providing funds for the improvements and additions being made to Upper Canada College, and advise that the said report be acted upon.

(Certified.) J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

The undersigned respectfully begs to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with reference to Upper Canada College, as follows :—

1. The total expenditure required to complete the improvements and additions to the main building and masters' residences to the east, will fall within the sum of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars, and the works are now about being prosecuted.

2. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, who are the bankers of the Upper Canada College, and who have charge of the debentures and other securities belonging to the Endowment, are willing to advance from time to time the necessary sums to meet the above expenditure, at a charge of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, upon the pledge by way of security of say fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of the said debentures now in the custody of the Bank.

It is proposed to repay the advance of the Bank when a favorable opportunity presents itself for realizing the College securities, and in the meantime they are bearing interest at the respective rates of five, six, or seven per cent. per annum, as payable by the several securities.

It is necessary, therefore, that the Bursar be authorized, by order of Your Honour in Council, to enter into this arrangement with the Bank, and in further pursuance thereof, that such advances made from time to time by the Bank be drawn for, and charged to a special account to be termed the "Upper Canada College Building Account," and that all cheques thereupon for payment of certificates for work done shall be signed by the Bursar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, or the Chairman for the time being, of the Upper Canada College Committee.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that His Honour in Council may be pleased to authorize the foregoing by order in Council.

Respectfully submitted.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO),
Toronto, 31st May, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that the within Statute CIX of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Toronto, 21st June, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of of June, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that Statute CIX. of the Senate of the University of Toronto, to determine the mode of identifying the papers of candidates at examinations, be approved of by your Honour.

(Certified.) J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.
25th June, 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of October, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto :—

Statute CX. to provide for the holding of examinations at affiliated Colleges.
Statute CXI. of examinations for Women.
Statute CXII. of examination in Arts.
Statute CXIV. for the application of the Toronto School of Medicine.
Statute CXV. of examinations for Degrees, &c., in the Faculty of Law.
Statute CXVI. appropriating site for the School of Practical Science.
Statute CVIII. of the Blake Scholarship.

(Certified)

J. G. Scott,
C. E. C.

6th October, 1877.
The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of October, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour approve of Statute CXIII. of the Senate of the University of Toronto, for the affiliation of the Trinity Medical School.

(Certified)

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

6th October, 1877.
The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,

Return of the annual number of Graduates of the University sent up from University College, since 1867.

February 6th, 1878.

Year.	B.A.	M.B.	L.L.B.	M.A.	M.D.	L.L.D.	Total.
1867	27	3	2	9	3		44
1868	18	1	1	11	2		33
1869	27		1	12	1		41
1870	25	3		12		1	41
1871	20	2		20			42
1872	22		2	9	1		34
1873	30	13	5	6		1	55
1874	23	15	2	12		1	53
1875	27	12		10	2		51
1876	25	2	2	11	2		42
1877	40	2	1	11	2	1	57
Totals	284	53	16	123	13	4	493

This return gives the total "annual number of Graduates sent up from University College," (viz. ; those who have formerly been Matriculated Students in Arts), and also, the annual number of the Graduating Class.

John McCaul,
President University College, Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Session 1867–8.

No. of Pupils in	Form	VI		10
" " "	"	V		24
" " "	"	IV		32
" " "	"	III		47
" " "	"	II. Div. B		33
" " "	"	II. " A		29
" " "	"	I. " B		15
" " "	"	I. " A		33
		Total No.		223

Session 1867-8.

Places of Residence with No. of Pupils from each:

Ancaster	1	Newmarket	2
Arkansas	1	New Orleans	1
Aurora	1	New York	2
Alymer	1	Oakville	1
Brockton	1	Orangeville	1
Brooklyn, U.S.	2	Ottawa	8
Bruce Mines	2	Paris	1
Buffalo	2	Port Hope	1
Burton	1	Reach	1
Cayuga	1	Renfrew	1
Chatham	1	Richmond, England	1
Chicago	2	Seaforth	1
Chippawa	2	Shakespeare	3
Cincinnatti	2	Smith's Falls	1
Collingwood	1	Stamford	1
Davenport Road	2	St. George, Brant Co.	1
Dunsford P.O., Verulam	1	St. John's, N.B.	1
Eglington	4	St. Mary's	1
Fort William	1	Stouffville	1
Georgina	4	Stratford	2
Glenmorris	1	Streetsville	1
Guelph	1	Todmorden	1
Hamilton	5	Toronto	115
Ingersoll	1	Warkworth	3
Listowell	1	West Elgin	1
London	1	West Huntingdon	1
Malton	1	West Randolph, U.S.	1
Manilla	1	Whitby	7
Mariposa	1	York Mills	1
Memphis, Tenn	2	York Township	6
Mille Roches	1	Yorkville	3
Natchez	1		
Newcastle	1	Total	223

In the year 1868, 15 Pupils from Upper Canada College entered the University of Toronto; one of whom has since entered the University of Oxford, England.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1868-69.

I. Form—Division A.	40
I. Form—Division B.	38
II. Form—Division A	38
II. Form—Division B.	33
III. Form—	54
IV. Form—	40
V. Form—	15
VI. Form—	11
Total	269

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

1868-'69.

Places of Residence, with the number of Pupils from each :—

Acton	1	Milleroche	1
Ancaster	1	Murray	1
Angus	1	Newmarket	1
Aurora	1	New Orleans	1
Aylmer	2	New York	1
Bluevale	1	Niagara Falls	1
Bradford	1	Oakville	1
Brockton	3	Ottawa	8
Brooklyn	1	Oxford	1
Bruce Mines	1	Paris	1
Buffalo	2	Peterboro'	1
Cayuga	1	Port Hope	1
Chatham	1	Reach	1
Chippewa	2	Renfrew	1
Cincinnatti	3	Sault Ste. Marie	1
Collingwood	1	Scotland	1
Don Mills	2	Seaforth	2
Drummondville	1	Smith's Falls	1
Eglinton	5	Stamford	1
Florida	1	Stratford	1
Fort William	1	Streetsville	1
Frankfort	1	Thorah	1
Georgina	3	Toronto	161
Grantham	1	Verulam	1
Hamilton	4	Warwick	1
Iroquois	1	Wellesley	1
Malton	2	Whitby	5
Manilla	1	Woodstock	2
Mariposa	1	York Mills	1
Matilda	1	York Township	13
Memphis	1	Yorkville	4
Minden	1		
		Total	269

In the year 1869, 9 Pupils entered the University of Toronto ; 1 Pupil entered the University of McGill College.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1869–'70.

No. of pupils in Form	VI	8
" " "	V.	26
" " "	IV.	51
" " "	III. First Division	42
" " "	III. Second "	32
" " "	II. First "	44
" " "	II. Second "	44
" " "	I. First "	38
" " "	I. Second "	41
	Total	326

SESSION 1869–70.

Places of Residence and number of Boys from each :—

Acton	1	Nobleton	1
Amhertsburg	1	Oakville	1
Angus	1	Onandaga	1
Aylmer	1	Ottawa	9
Bluevale, Huron Co.	1	Owen Sound	1
Brantford	2	Pembroke	1
Brockton	4	Peterboro'	3
Cartwright	1	Picton	2
Chippewa	1	Port Hope	1
Clover Hill	3	Prince Edward Co.	1
Cobourg	2	Quebec	1
Collingwood	1	Renfrew	1
Cornwall	1	Richview	1
Don Mills	2	Sarnia	1
Drummondville	2	Sault Ste. Marie	1
Eglinton	6	Seaforth	2
Embro'	1	Simcoe	1
Fergus	1	Smith's Falls	1
Fort Erie	2	Stanford	1
Fort William	2	St. Mary's	2
Frankfort	1	Stratford	1
Georgina	2	Summer Hill	1
Goderich	2	Thorah	1
Guelph	1	Toronto	182
Hamilton	7	United States	28
Hasting's Co.	1	Vaughan	1
Iroquois	1	Verulam	1
Islington	1	Warwick	1
King	1	Wellesley	1
Lara, Bruce Co.	1	Whitby	1
London	2	Woodstock	3
Manotick	1	York County	1
Milton	1	York Mills	1
Murray	1	Yorkville	9
New Lowell	1		
Niagara Falls	1	Total	326

SESSION 1869–70.

5. Entered Toronto University,
3. " " School of Medicine,
1. " Trinity College, Toronto,
1. " " School of Medicine,
1. " McGill University,
1. " Cornell University.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

Session 1870–71.

No. of	Pupils in	Form	I. A	29
"	"	"	I. B	32
"	"	"	II. A	38
"	"	"	II. B	41
"	"	"	III. A	36
"	"	"	III. B	42
"	"	"	IV. "	44
"	"	"	V. "	26
"	"	"	VI. "	12
			Total	300

Residence of Pupils of U. C. College, 1870–1871.

Acton	1	Newfoundland	1
Amherstburgh	3	New Lowell	1
Angus	1	Niagara	1
Aylmer	2	Nobleton	1
Barrie	2	North Gower	1
Belleville	3	Norwich	1
Brantford	3	Orangeville	1
Brockton	5	Ottawa	7
Brooklyn	1	Owen Sound	1
Carrick	1	Penetanguishene	1
Chatham	1	Peterboro'	2
Chippewa	1	Picton	1
Cobourg	2	Renfrew	5
Collingwood	2	Richview	1
Davenport	4	Roach's Point	1
Dover Court	1	Saugeen	1
Demsfordville	1	Seaforth	1
Eglington	4	Simcoe	1
Embro'	1	St. Catharines	2
Falmouth	1	St. Marys	2
Fort William	1	Stratford	2
Georgina	2	Toronto	166
Guelph	1	Trenton	1
Hamilton	4	Uxbridge	1
Islington	1	Verulam	1
Kemptville	2	Warwick	1
Kincardine	1	Waubaushene	1
London	2	Windsor	2
Manotick	1	Woodlawn	1
Manitoulin	2	Woodstock	3
Millbrook	1	W. States	17
Montreal	1	Yorkville	9
Murray	1	York Mills	1
Nepean	1		
		Total	300

Session 1870–71.

6 Pupils entered University of Toronto,
3 " " " Trinity College,
1 " " " Toronto School of Medicine.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Session 1871-72.

No. of Pupils in Form	VI	11
" " "	V	27
" " "	U.M	31
" " "	IV	33
" " "	L.M	43
" " "	III	45
" " "	II. B	40
" " "	II. A	36
" " "	I. B	31
" " "	I. A	30
	Total	327

Session 1871-72.

Places of Residence, with No. of Boys from each :—

Acton	1	*Brought forward*	66
Amherstburg	2	Milton	2
Aylmer	1	Mimico	1
Ayr	1	Mount Pleasant	3
Barrie	1	Murray	2
Belleville	7	Murvale	1
Berlin	1	New Lowell	1
Bowmanville	1	Niagara	1
Brantford	5	Orangeville	1
Brighton (England)	1	Ottawa	6
Brockville	1	Owen Sound	2
Brockton	6	Penetanguishene	1
Cayuga	1	Perth P.O. (Ontario)	1
Cobourg	5	Port Hope	1
Collingwood	1	Renfrew	5
Dumsford	1	St. Catharines	2
Eglington	2	St. Johns	1
Goderich	3	St. Marys	1
Grafton	1	Saugeen	1
Guelph	2	Sault Ste. Marie	1
Halifax	1	Scotland P.O. (Ontario)	1
Hamilton	4	Seaforth	1
Indiana, (Ontario)	2	Shakespeare	1
Iroquois	1	Simcoe	2
Islington	2	Southgate (England)	2
Keene, (Ontario)	1	Stratford	2
Kemptville	1	Sunnyside	1
Kingston	1	Toronto	176
Lindsay	1	Trenton	3
Little Current P.O. (Algoma)	2	United States	22
London	3	Windsor	3
Manitowaning	2	Woodstock	1
Meaford	1	York (Haldimand Co.)	1
		Yorkville	10
Carried forward	66	Total	316

Session 1871-72.

11 Pupils entered the University of Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1872–73.

Number of Pupils in Form	VI	13
" " "	V	27
" " "	U.M	24
" " "	IV	32
" " "	L.M	34
" " "	III	40
" " "	II. Div. B	32
" " "	II. Div. A	38
" " "	I. Div. B	31
" " "	I. Div. A	32
	Total	303

Residence of Pupils at Upper Canada College
SESSION 1872-73.

Amherstburgh	4	*Brought forward*	73
Ayr, Ont	1	Meaford	2
Barrie	1	Milton	1
Belleville	8	Mimico	1
Berlin	1	Motherwell	1
Biverton	2	Murray	1
Bobcaygeon	1	Muskoka	1
Bowmanville	1	New Hamburgh	1
Bradford	1	Notawasaga	2
Brantford	3	Oshawa	3
Brighton	2	Ottawa	4
Brockton	1	Owen Sound	1
Campbell	1	Penetanguishene	1
Carlow	1	Perth	1
Cayuga	1	Peterboro'	1
Chatham	3	Renfrew	1
Claude	1	Sandwich	1
Cobourg	4	Saugeen	1
Colborne	1	Sarnia	1
Collingwood	1	Scotland	1
Davenport	2	Sault St. Marie	2
Etobicoke	2	Shakespeare	1
Galt	1	Simcoe	1
Goderich	1	St. Marys	3
Guelph	1	Stratford	1
Halifax	1	Sunnyside	1
Hamilton	13	Thorald	1
Indianna	1	Thunder Bay	1
Iroquois	1	Toronto	146
Islington	2	Trenton	4
Kemptville	1	United States	20
King	1	Windsor	2
Kingston	3	Winsham	1
Lake Shore	1	Woodbridge	1
London	2	Woodstock	1
Manitowaning	1	Yorkville	18
Carried forward	73	Total	303

Number of pupils entering the University of Toronto 8
" " Trinity College 1

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Session 1873-74.

No. of Pupils in	Form	VI	...	11
" "	"	V	...	22
" "	"	U. M.	...	22
" "	"	IV	...	30
" "	"	L. M.	...	39
" "	"	III	...	40
" "	"	II Div. B	...	40
" "	"	II " A	...	32
" "	"	I " B	...	37
" "	"	I " A	...	40
		Total No.	...	313

Session 1873-74

Places of Residence with No. of Boys from each :—

Amherstburg	5	*Brought forward*	76
Barrie	1	Missouri, (Ont)	1
Baltimore	1	Murray	1
Beaverton	1	Muskoka	1
Belleville	5	New Hamburg	1
Berlin	1	New Lowell	1
Bobcaygeon	1	Oakville	2
Bud Head	1	Orangeville	1
Bradford	2	Orillia	1
Brantford	1	Oshawa	2
Brighton	2	Ottawa	5
Brockton	1	Park Dale	3
Brockville	1	Park Hill	1
Caledonia	1	Paris	1
Campbell	1	Peterboro'	4
Cayuga	2	Perth	1
Cobourg	4	Quebec	1
Colborne	1	Renfrew	2
Chatham	4	Sarnia	2
Davenport	3	Saugeen	1
Dumbarton	1	Simcoe	1
Etobicoke	2	St. Mary's	1
Galt	1	Strathroy	1
Glencairn	1	Stratford	2
Goderich	2	Sunnyside	1
Hamilton	16	Toronto	156
Ingersoll	1	Thunder Bay	1
Iroquois	1	United States	19
Islington	5	Weston	2
King	2	Woodbridge	3
Kingston	1	Woodstock	1
Lindsay	1	Woodville	1
London	1	Yarmouth, (N. S.)	1
Manitoulin Island	1	Yorkville	13
Milton	1	Windsor	1
		Wingham	1
Carried forward	76	Total	313

SESSION 1873–74.

8 Pupils entered University of Toronto.
2 " " Trinity College.
1 Pupil " a German University.
1 " " The Geological College, Texas.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1874–75.

No. of Pupils in Form	VI.	11
" " "	V.	22
" " "	IV. Mod.	25
" " "	IV. Class	36
" " "	III. Mod.	40
" " "	III. Class	39
" " "	II. B	41
" " "	II. A	37
" " "	I. B	42
" " "	I. A	37
	Total of Pupils	330

SESSION 1874–75.

Places of Residence and No. of Pupils from each :—

Amherstburgh	1	Melbourne, (Quebec)	1
Aurora	1	Milton	2
Bahamas	1	Murray, (Northumberland Co)	1
Baltimore, (Ontario)	1	Napanee	1
Belleville	4	New Hamburgh	1
Bobcaygeon	1	Oakville	5
Brantford	1	Orangeville	1
Brighton	2	Oshawa	4
Brockville	1	Ottawa	2
Buckingham, (Quebec)	1	Paisley	1
Campbellville	1	Peterboro'	1
Chatham	3	Penetanguishene	3
Chatsworth	1	Perth	1
Cobourg	3	Port Rowan	1
Cookstown	1	Renfrew	2
Davenport	1	Richmond Hill	1
Davisville	1	St. Catharines	5
Dumbarton	1	St. John's, (Newfoundland)	3
Durham	2	Sand Hill	1
Eldon	1	Sarnia	2
Esquesing	1	Strathroy	1
Georgetown	1	Thornhill	2
Guelph	1	Toronto	195
Hamilton	17	United States	14
Humber	2	Weston	1
Ingersoll	1	Windsor	1
Islington	3	Woodbridge	1
King	1	Woodstock	1
Kingston	1	Yarmouth, (N. S.)	1
Lindsay	2	Yorkville	9
London	1		
Maxwell	2	Total	330
Meaford	2		

SESSION 1874-75.

Number of Pupils that entered Universities :—

10 Pupils entered University of Toronto.
1 " " " Trinity College, Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1875-76.

No. of Pupils in Form VI.	7
" " " V.	27
" " " IV.	28
" " Upper Modern	28
" " Lower "	42
" " " III.	38
" " II. Div. B.	41
" " II. " A.	39
" " I. " B.	30
" " I. " A.	35
Total	315

SESSION 1875-76.

Places of Residence with No. of Pupils from each :—

Aurora	2	Oshawa	3
Belleville	2	Ottawa	8
Bobcaygeon	1	Owen Sound	1
Brighton	1	Paisley	2
Buckingham	1	Parkdale	1
Bermuda Islands	1	Penetanguishene	2
Brockton	1	Picton	1
Chatham	3	Port Hope	2
Cobourg	5	Renfrew	1
Davenport	1	Richmond Hill	1
Don Bridge	1	Rosedale	2
Dumbarton	1	Sarnia	2
Durham	2	Saugeen	1
Esquesing	1	Silver Islet	1
Elder's Mills	1	Simcoe	1
Georgetown	1	St. Catharines	4
Glencairn	1	Strathroy	1
Goderich	2	Sunnyside	1
Guelph	2	St. Johns	2
Hamilton	21	Thornhill	2
Islington	3	Toronto	170
Lambton Mills	2	Trenton	1
Lindsay	3	United States	6
London	1	Weston	1
Manitoulin Islands	1	Windsor	1
Milton	1	Whitby	2
Meaford	2	Woodbridge	1
Melburne	1	Walkerton	1
Muskoka	2	Woodstock	2
Napanee	2	Yarmouth, U. S.	1
Niagara	1	Yorkville	12
Nottawasaga	2		
Oakville	6	Total	315

SESSION 1875–76.

Pupils leaving U. C. C. and entering some University :—

University of Toronto	7
University, Ann Arbor, Michigan	1
Total	8

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1876–7.

Form VI. Number of Pupils	20
" V. " " "	18
" Up Mod " " "	21
" IV. " " "	31
" Low Mod " "	33
" III " " "	39
" II. B " " "	39
" II. A " " "	39
" I. B " " "	37
" I. A " " "	34
Total	311

SESSION OF 1876–7.

Residence of Pupils, with No. from each place :—

Annapolis, (Nova Scotia.)	1	*Brought forward*	61
Amora	2	Meaford	1
Barrie	1	Milton	1
Belleville	2	Montreal	1
Brampton	1	Nassau, (Bahamas.)	1
Brighton	1	New York, (U. S.)	1
Brockton	1	Niagara	1
Brooklyn, (N. Y.)	1	Nottawasaga	2
Buckingham	1	Oakville	2
Cayuga	2	Orangeville	1
Chatham	3	Orillia	1
Cobourg	2	Ottawa	8
Dean	1	Paisley	2
Don Bridge	2	Penetanguishene	2
Dunbarton	1	Peterborough	1
Dundas	1	Port Hope	1
Dunville	1	Quebec	2
Georgetown	1	Renfrew	2
Glencairn	1	Richmond Hill	2
Goderich	3	Rosedale	4
Guelph	3	Rosseau	1
Hamilton	15	St. Catharines	5
Harriston	1	St. Johns, (Newfoundland.)	3
Houston, (Texas.)	1	Saugeen	1
Islington	2	Silver Islet	1
King	1	Spence, (Muskoka District.)	1
Kittaning, Penn., (U. S.)	1	Strathroy	2
Lambton Mills	2	Toronto	174
Lindsay	1	Williamstown	1
Little Current	1	Woodbridge	1
London	2	Woodstock	1
Manilla	1	Yorkville	22
Markham	1	Not regist'd, remained only a short time.	1
Carried forward	61	Total	311

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1876-7.

Pupils leaving Upper Canada College, and entering Universities, &c., elsewhere:—

The University, Toronto	12
Trinity College, Dublin	1
Total	13

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SESSION 1877-78—(not yet ended).

No. of Pupils in Form	VI.	15
" " " " "	V	14
" " " " "	IV	28
" " " " "	Upper Modern	24
" " " " "	III B	34
" " " " "	III A	36
" " " " "	II. B	31
" " " " "	II. A	32
" " " " "	I. B	37
" " " " "	I. A	35
	Total No.	286

SESSION 1877-78—(not yet ended.)

Places of Residence, with No. of Pupils from each:—

Alport	1	Oil City, (Penn., U.S.)	2
Belleville	1	Ottawa	12
Brampton	2	Owen Sound	1
Brockton	1	Parkdale	1
Buckingham, (Q.)	2	Penetanguishene	2
Chatham	4	Philadelphia	1
Chicago	1	Port Hope	1
Cobourg	1	Queenston	1
Deans	1	Quebec	4
Detroit	1	Richmond Hill	1
Dumbarton	1	Rosedale	2
Glencairn	1	Rosseau	1
Goderich	3	Renfrew	1
Guelph	4	Sarnia	1
Hamilton	8	Seaforth	2
Harriston	1	Simcoe	1
Houston, (Texas)	1	Springfield	1
Ingersoll	1	Stayner	1
Islington	1	St. Catherines	3
Kincardine	1	St. Mary's	1
King	1	Strathroy	3
Kingston	1	Sunnyside	1
Kleinburg	1	Toronto	161
Lambton Mills	2	Thunder Bay	1
Lefroy	1	United States	1
London	2	Victoria, (B.C.,)	1
Maxwell	1	Wardsville	1
Meaford	1	Yazoo City	1
Montreal	2	York Township	5
Napanee	1	Yorkville	15
Niagara	1		
Oakville	5	Total	286

IN THE YEAR 1878.

At the conclusion of the present Session

14 Pupils, now in the VI. Form of Upper Canada College, purpose to enter the University of Toronto.
1 Pupil, now in the VI. Form of Upper Canada College, purposes to enter the McGill University, Montreal.
1 Pupil, now in the Upper Modern Form of Upper Canada College, purposes to enter Trinity College Medical School.
1 Pupil, same Form, some Medical School in the United States.
1 Pupil, same Form, Toronto University, Civil Engineering Department.

RETURN.

To an Order of the House for copies of the Regulations adopted by Executive Government, and of the Rules or Orders of the Superior Courts respecting short-hand reporting in the Courts : also a statement of the fees collected for short-hand notes of evidence during 1876 and 1877.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st March, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS.

1876.

March, 17.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning Report of the Honourable the Attorney General, dated 15th March, 1876.

" 31.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning Report of the Honourable the Attorney General, dated 30th March, 1876.

Sept. 6.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning appointment of Robert Tyson as short-hand writer.

1878.

Feby. 18.—Letter from Registrar of the Court of Chancery to the Provincial Secretary.

" 20.—Copy of an Order in Council sanctioning Report of the Honourable the Attorney General, dated 19th February, 1878.

" 20.—Letter from M. B. Jackson, Crown Office, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, transmitting :

Copy of Rules of the Superior Courts of Common Law respecting short-hand reporters, their fees and charges—dated 10th March, 1876.

" 26.—Letter of A. Grant, Court of Appeal, to D. Spence.

" 27.—Letter from Robert G. Dalton, C. C. & P. Q. B. to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 17th day of March, A.D. 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Hon. the Attorney-General with reference to the appointment of short-hand reporters, and advise that the recommendation contained therein, be acted upon.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

Certified, March, 1876.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that the sum of $5,000 voted for short-hand reporters to the courts, be applied under the following regulations :—

That one-third of the amount—$1,666 be allowed to the Court of Chancery, and the balance, $3,334, to the other Superior Courts ; that three reporters be named, who shall be required to give their whole time to the duties assigned to them ; that the salary of each reporter be paid monthly, out of the said sums, and to be at the rate of $1,500 a year, including therein all travelling expenses, these being paid by himself, and the reporter accounting for all sums received from parties or their Solicitors and Attorneys, for making transcripts of his notes ; that for transcripts or copies required for the judges under rules made or to be made in that behalf, and to be furnished at the expense of the parties, the charge shall be three cents per folio, of each copy ; that for copies made for parties, their solicitors or counsel, the charge be ten cents per folio ; that for copies required by the Attorney-General of Ontario on behalf of the Province, or by the judges for their private use and not taxable to any party, no charge be made ; that one of the three reporters be assigned to the Court of Queen's Bench, one to the Court of Chancery, and one to the Court of Common Pleas ; but that the reporters are to aid and assist one another as may best serve the object of their appointment ; that the evidence in the Courts of Assize, *Nisi Prius*, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery at Toronto, be taken in short-hand, and the evidence be taken in the same manner, in the Courts, at such other places, as the Judges of Appeal, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, jointly, may from time to time direct ; that when not engaged on circuit work, the reporter assigned to each Court do perform such duties in reporting or otherwise, as the judges of that Court may, from time to time, require ; that the balance of the $1,666 assigned to the Court of Chancery, or $166, be paid to the said Court to the credit of an account to be called the Chancery Reporters' Fund Account, and the fees paid for transcripts in Chancery cases shall be paid and credited from time to time, to the same account, and the money from time to time, at the credit of the said account, shall constitute a fund to be applied by and under the direction of the Judges of the Court, to pay special reporters at the Chancery sittings at places which the salaried reporters may not be able to attend, and to pay any other expenses connected with short-hand reporting in the said Court ; that the balance of the $3,334 assigned to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, or $334, be paid to the said Courts, to the credit of an account to be called the Common Law Reporters' Fund Account ; and the fees paid for transcripts in the said other Courts, shall be paid and credited from time to time to the same account, and the money from time to time at the credit of the said account, shall constitute a like fund to be applied to pay special reporters at the Courts of Assize, *Nisi Prius,* Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at places at which the salaried reporters of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas may not be able to attend, and to pay any other expenses connected with short-hand reporting in the said Courts ; and that the Judges be requested to make the necessary arrangements from time to time for the employment of such special reporters.

That Mr. Isaac Watson be reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Adoniram Judson Henderson, reporter to the Court of Chancery ; and Mr. Alexander H. Crawford, reporter to the Court of Common Pleas ; that these appointments be for the present year only ; and that the provisions and directions aforesaid, be subject to any alterations which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time direct.

O. Mowat,
Attorney-General.

15th March, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the thirty-first day of March, A.D., 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Hon. the Attorney General, dated the 30th day of March, 1876, recommending that the Order in Council of the 17th instant, respecting the appointment of short-hand writers should be varied in the manner set forth in his said report; and also recommending that Warrants should be issued for payment of certain moneys therein mentioned, and the Committee of Council advise that the said report be acted upon.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

Certified, 30th March, 1876.

Referring to the Order in Council of 17th instant, respecting the appointment of short-hand reporters, the undersigned has the honour to report that he finds that it is necessary that the purchase of type-writers for the use of the Common Law reporters be made forthwith; and that in consequence of the absence of the most of the Common Law Judges upon circuit, it will be more convenient that the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, portion of the balance of three hundred and thirty-four dollars directed by the said Order to be paid to the Common Law Courts to the credit of the Common Law Reporters' Fund Account, should be applied to the purchase of type-writers as above mentioned; and he therefore respectfully recommends that the said order be varied so as to permit of this being done, and that two warrants be issued for one hundred and twenty dollars each, one in favour of Mr. Isaac Watson, short-hand reporter of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the other in favour of Mr. Alexander H. Crawford, short-hand reporter of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purchase of such type writers; and that a warrant for the balance of ninety-four dollars be issued in favour of the Hon. Chief Justice Hagarty, to be paid by him into the Common Law Reporters' Fund Account, in accordance with the said Order. The undersigned further recommends that a warrant be issued in favour of the Hon. J. G. Spragge, Chancellor of Ontario, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars, to be paid by him to the credit of the Chancery Reporters' Fund Account, in accordance with said Order.

O. Mowat,
Attorney General.

30th March, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of September, A.D 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney General, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. Robert Tyson be appointed a short-hand writer to the Courts, in the room of Mr. Watson resigned.

Certified. J. G Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

Registrar's Office of the Court of Chancery,
Osgoode Hall, Feb. 18th, 1878.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, received this morning, I have the

honour to inform you that the only rule or order of the Court of Chancery respecting short-hand reporting is contained in the tariff of fees promulgated on 18th February, 1875, which is to the following effect: "On the certificate of the Judge before whom the examination of a witness or witnesses takes place, the Master may allow on taxation, a reasonable sum for the expense of a short-hand reporter." This regulation was made before an official short-hand reporter had been appointed to the court, by the Government, and was intended to meet the case of the suitors themselves employing on their own responsibility the services of a short-hand reporter.

Since the appointment by the Government of an official reporter, it has been the custom of the Judges to direct him to attend at such sittings of the court as may seem from the number of cases set down to be heard or the special nature of any of such cases the most likely to be conducive to the saving of time, in the administration of justice. The employment of a short-hand reporter by the suitors themselves is in consequence of rare occurrence now.

I have also the honour to report that the fees collected for short-hand notes of evidence supplied by the official reporter of this court, during the years 1876 and 1877, were as follows:

For the year 1876	$251 80
Of this sum $31 20 was paid by mistake in law stamps, the residue was collected in cash.	
For the year 1877, collected in cash	$212 05

I have also the honour to state for your information that the fees were collected up to the 11th November, 1876, at the rate of ten cents per folio of 100 words, but that it being represented to the Judges that the cost of obtaining evidence was heavier than under the former system, by reason of its being taken down in the form of question and answer instead of in the narrative form, the fees were ordered to be reduced to the rate of five cents per 100 words, which is the rate at which they have since been collected, and which accounts for the fees collected in 1877 being less in amount than those collected in 1876, although the work actually done was more. In 1876, the reporter supplied 3,089 folios, and in 1877, the reporter supplied 4,241 folios.

Additional Reporters.

I have further to state that the sum of $166 06 per annum, received from the Government, together with the receipts derived from notes of evidence supplied by the official reporter, are applied towards the procuring of additional reporters as occasion may require, and which is at times rendered necessary by reason of sittings of the court being held at different places at the same time. In 1876 the sum of $80.80 was expended for this purpose, and in 1877, $515.60.

In the year 1876, however, $125 of the receipts were expended in the purchase of a type-writing machine for the reporter, which reduced the amount available for this purpose during that year.

Where additional reporters are engaged they are paid $5 per diem, and an allowance for hotel and railway expenses, and they are allowed to collect for their own use the fees payable for copies of evidence furnished by them, at the rate of ten cents per 100 words. With regard to reporters so employed, I may observe that they are only temporarily employed at intervals, and that the work of transcribing their notes cannot be delegated to others; and under these circumstances the Judges have not thought fit to reduce the remuneration for notes furnished by them, as they have done where the notes are supplied by the official reporter of the court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. S. HOLMESTED.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the 20th day of February, A.D. 1878.

In a report of the Honourable the Attorney General, dated the 19th day of February, 1878, he states that he has had under consideration, a resolution of the Law Society suggesting that a reduction should be made in respect of the amount charged for copies of short-hand writers' notes required for use in the Superior Courts. The Attorney General recommends that the reporters be authorised to charge for copies made for parties, their Solicitors or Counsel, at the rate of five cents per folio, in lieu of ten cents as provided by the Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1876.

The Committee of Council concur in the said recommendation, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

The undersigned has had under consideration a resolution passed by the Law Society suggesting that a reduction should be made in respect of the amount charged for copies of short-hand writers' notes required for use in the Superior Courts ; and he respectfully recommends that the reporters be authorised to charge for copies made for parties, their Solicitors or Counsel, at the rate of five cents per folio in lieu of ten cents as provided by the Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1876.

O. Mowat.
Attorney General.

19th February, 1878.

Crown Office, C. P.
Toronto, February 20th, 1878.

To the Hon. A. S. Hardy,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.

Sir :—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your office enclosing a copy of a Resolution of the Ontario Assembly that among other things, copies of the Rules or Orders of the Superior Courts respecting short-hand reporting in the Courts should be laid before the House, and also a statement of the fees collected for short-hand notes during 1876 and 1877, and requesting that I should furnish you with the information as far as respected the Court of Common Pleas. I have the honour to enclose you copies of the Rules made by the Superior Courts of Common Law, respecting short-hand reporters and their fees and charges. I have also the honour to inform you that up to the present time I have received, from the reporters, for copies of judges' notes furnished by them, the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. Jackson,
C. C. & P. C. P.

GENERAL RULES.

Hilary Term, 39th Victoria.

IT IS ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That on every application for a Rule for a New Trial, or to enter a verdict or nonsuit, where the evidence was at the trial taken down by a short-hand writer, there shall, unless the Court otherwise order, be filed with the Motion Paper three copies of the evidence in words at length, each copy to be certified as correct by the short-hand writer.

2. That the short-hand writer shall receive three cents per folio for every folio of one hundred words in each of the said copies (whether the copies be made by means of the type-writer or otherwise), the same to be paid by the person ordering the copies for the purposes of these Rules.

3. That the disbursements incurred in any Cause, matter or proceeding in obtaining copies of the evidence for the purposes of the foregoing Rules, shall, unless the Court otherwise order, be costs in the cause to the party obtaining and paying for the same.

4. That where a copy of the evidence is required from the short-hand writer by the parties or their Solicitors, the short-hand writer shall receive ten cents per folio of one hundred words on every such copy.

5. That all moneys received by the short-hand writer under the operation of the foregoing Rules shall, when the short-hand writer is paid by salary, be accounted for by him to the Clerk of the proper Court, and shall be by the Clerk of such Court deposited in the Bank for the time being, where the moneys of the Province are deposited, to the credit of an account to be called "The Short-hand Writers' Fund."

6. That when the short-hand writer is not paid by salary, the said moneys shall belong to and be the property of the said short-hand writer.

7. That in cases other than hereinbefore provided for, the Master may in any Cause, matter or other proceeding, allow a reasonable sum for the expense of a short-hand writer, on the Certificate of the Judge before whom the examination of any witness or witnesses in any such cause, matter or other proceeding takes place.

Osgoode Hall, 10th March, 1876.

JOHN H. HAGERTY,
ROBT. A. HARRISON,
J. C. MORRISON,
ADAM WILSON,
JOHN W. GWYNNE,
THOMAS GALT.

COURT OF APPEAL, ONTARIO.

MY DEAR SIR:—I meant to have called in to say that I have not anything to do with the duties of the short-hand reporters. I know of no rules &c. as to their duties and fees. I suppose this will enable you to make your return. Sorry I have given you this unnecessary trouble.

Yours very obediently,

A. GRANT.

D. Spence, Esq., 26th February, 1878.

TORONTO, 27th February, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, in answer to a letter from your Department requiring information as to short-hand reporting in the Courts, the enclosed copy of Rules, which are all that are in force on the subject in the Court of Queen's Bench.

I beg further to inform you that the fees collected and paid to me for short-hand notes of evidence, are :

During the year 1876,.....$131.98
" " 1877..... 621.62

I should have sent this information earlier, but that my time has been very much occupied with my duties since the receipt of the letter from your Department.

And I should perhaps further state, though the information is not called for by the terms of the letter, that there is in my hands to-day, to the credit of these fees, $1,167.41.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P., Q. B.

To the Honourable The Provincial Secretary.

☞ Copy of rules herein above referred to previously received from Crown Office—*vide* letter of February 20th, 1878.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE ESTATE OF

THE LATE ANDREW MERCER,

OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, ESQUIRE,

WHO DIED UNMARRIED, INTESTATE AND WITHOUT HEIRS.

1. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.
2. BILL OF COMPLAINT OF A. MERCER, JUNR.
3. JUDGMENT OF THE COURT AS TO HIS CLAIM OF HEIRSHIP, ETC., JANUARY, 1876.
4. SOLICITOR'S REPORT, JANUARY 25TH, 1878.
5. A. MERCER, JUNR.'S, LIABILITIES.
6. REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
7. ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON-STREET WEST.
1878.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE ESTATE OF

THE LATE ANDREW MERCER.

1. THE REPORT OF THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

20th *February*, 1878.

The undersigned has had under consideration the circumstances of the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of the City of Toronto, which has been adjudged by the Court of Chancery to belong to the Crown, and has thereby become the property of the Province, the said Andrew Mercer having died unmarried and intestate, without heir or next-of-kin.

The estate consists of real and personal estate, valued now at about $140,000 or more.

The said Andrew Mercer died on the 13th June, 1871, at Toronto. At the time of his death, one Bridget O'Reilly, by whom he had had a son, Andrew, twenty years before, was living with him as his housekeeper. The general supposition was that the deceased himself was illegitimate.

Young Mercer has lately been setting up that he was the lawful son of the deceased; but no such thing was pretended by him or his mother at the time of Mr. Mercer's death, nor for four years afterwards. When the claim was made, a trial was ordered and took place; it lasted several days; the claimant had able counsel, the evidence was fully gone into, and the decision was against the claim. The learned judge, in pronouncing judgment, said that he "had not a shadow of a doubt that there had never been a marriage, and that Andrew Mercer, junior, was not the legitimate son of the deceased." Having read the evidence, the undersigned concurs entirely in the view thus expressed.

During the first four years after Mr. Mercer's death, the young man was in frequent personal communication with the Attorney-General's Department under its successive heads, and with the successive solicitors who acted on behalf of the Province in the affairs of the estate; and it was always assumed in these communications and otherwise that there had been no marriage between the deceased and Bridget O'Reilly, and that Andrew was the natural son only of the deceased; and the only question as to the heirs of the deceased was whether he had left any unknown collateral heirs, or whether his estate went to the Crown. Accordingly, the papers of the deceased were taken possession of by Mr. Gamble, as solicitor for the Crown. On the 7th December, 1871, a commission of escheat was ordered to be issued on the recommendation of the then Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Macdonald. A commission was issued accordingly, and the Commissioner notified thereof on the 15th December, 1871. On the 23rd May, 1872, Letters of Adminstration were issued to the then Attorney-General, Hon. Adam Crooks, as representing the Crown; and on the 30th June, 1874, the administration was transferred by the Surrogate Court to the undersigned, who had succeeded Mr. Crooks as Attorney-General. The Letters of Administration in both instances recited that Mr. Mercer had died unmarried, and without lawful issue.

Meanwhile, the solicitors for the Province advertised in the London *Times* (England), for the heirs and next-of-kin, if any, of the deceased; and steps were taken for getting in and securing the personal estate. Several persons made claim to be the heirs or next-of-kin; young Mercer was not amongst these claimants. He and his mother both were permitted to remain in the occupation of the premises on which they had been living with the deceased during his life; and the son was allowed to receive the rents of certain other premises which Mr. Mercer had contracted verbally to buy for his benefit, but had died without procuring to be conveyed.

The young man having married, he pressed for some further allowance to be made for him out of the estate, on the supposition that it had gone to the Crown for want of heirs, but there was a difficulty in acceding to this request until it should be authoritatively determined that the intestate had no collateral heirs or next of kin.

In order to procure an adjudication on this point, the undersigned, with the concurrence of the son, made a Report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date 30th October, 1874, wherein the undersigned stated that he had had under consideration the claim of the said Andrew, therein described as the reputed son of the late Andrew Mercer, to a share in the estate left by his father, who died intestate and, as was believed, without leaving any lawful heirs or next of kin; that the sum of $7,751.46 was then in deposit in the Merchants' Bank of Canada to the credit of the undersigned as administrator of the estate; that no satisfactory evidence of title had been furnished by any of the persons claiming to be heirs of the deceased; that it appeared to be without doubt that the said Andrew was the son of the deceased; that it had been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that the deceased had intended to make some provision for the said natural son; that for that purpose, the deceased had entered into an agreement with the owner for the purchase of a farm, the conveyance whereof was to be made to the said Andrew; that Mr. Mercer's death had occurred before the intention and instructions were carried out; and the undersigned submitted, that, in the event of its being determined that the Crown was entitled to the real and personal estate whereto the said Andrew Mercer died entitled, a grant of some portion thereof should be made to the said Andrew (his reputed son); that the undersigned was of opinion that until such question should be determined by some Court of competent jurisdiction, it would be premature to consider what portion of the estate should be so granted; that the undersigned was of opinion that, if a portion of the said estate were granted to the said Andrew, to be paid over under the authority of the Court of Chancery, after enquiries respecting next of kin had been made according to the practice of the Court, and on its being judicially ascertained thereby that the said Andrew Mercer had died without leaving any next of kin—a determination of the said question might be hastened by such conditional grant; and the undersigned therefore recommended that, subject to the above condition, a grant of $1,000 out of the moneys belonging to the estate of the said deceased in the hands of the undersigned as administrator, should be made to the said Andrew.

An Order in Council was thereupon passed and approved by his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, on 20th Nov., 1874, in the words following:—

"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that your Excellency grant to Andrew Mercer, a reputed son of the late Andrew Mercer, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, the sum of one thousand dollars, portion of the personal estate of the said late Andrew Mercer, now in the hands of the dministrator of the said estate; The same to be paid under the authority of the Court of Chancery after enquiries respecting next of kin, according to the practice of the said Court, and on its being judicially ascertained thereby that the said late Andrew Mercer died without leaving any next of kin."

The said Andrew accepted the said conditional grant, and in order to secure the benefit of it he procured a Bill to be filed by his own Solicitor, on the 3rd of February, 1875. His Bill stated, amongst other things, that the deceased had for a very long period been a resident of the City of Toronto, and was well known by and acquainted with many of the inhabitants of the said City, but that none of his friends or acquaintances had ever heard him speak of his family or relations, or of his previous history; that after his death his papers had been carefully examined, but that they furnished no information as to whether he had any relations; and that they gave no clue to his history previous to his coming to this Province; that for divers reasons it was

believed by persons acquainted with him during his long residence in this City that he had no lawful heirs or next of kin

The Bill of the said Andrew proceeded to state further, that the plaintiff was the reputed son of the said Andrew Mercer, deceased, and that the plaintiff's mother had not been lawfully married to the said Andrew Mercer. The Bill set forth the conditional grant of $1,000, and prayed that the amount should be paid, and that if necessary an inquiry should be made whether the said deceased left any heirs at-law or next of kin, him surviving.

An answer to the Bill was filed on behalf of the undersigned, submitting to pay the amount if it should be established before the Court that there was no heir or next of kin.

The Court thereupon, on the 11th February, 1875, on the motion of counsel for the plaintiff, made a decree directing enquiries to be made whether the intestate left any heir-at-law or next of kin, and if so who they were. Advertisements were issued under this decree, and several claims had appeared, when, in August, 1875, Bridget O'Reilly and her son set up, for the first time, the pretence that she had been married to the deceased, that such marriage had taken place a month before the birth of the said Andrew, and that the said Andrew was himself the heir of the deceased. It was also pretended that an unwitnessed will of the deceased had been discovered accidentally in an old law book of his, in which alleged will reference was made to a wife and son, and to them his estate was thereby declared to be given. The executors named in the will applied to the Surrogate Court for probate of this paper, and, there being strong reasons for fearing that the pretended will was a forgery, and the estate being large, the matter was transferred from the Surrogate Court to the Court of Chancery, on the 1st September, 1875.

On the 5th October, 1875, an order was made by the Court of Chancery for the trial of the question, and in January following a trial took place, both as to the alleged will and as to the alleged heirship of the said Andrew, Junr. After an exhaustive trial, the Court decided, on the 21st January, 1876, that the said Andrew was not the legitimate son of the said deceased, and that the pretended will was not the will of the deceased, as the undersigned has already stated. The learned Vice-Chancellor, who heard the case, was clear that there had been no marriage, and that both a pretended entry thereof in an old Register and the pretended will were fabrications.

Indeed, looking at the whole evidence, the matter is too clear for any reasonable question, and the said Andrew, as well as his mother, have acquiesced in the decision. The various claims of others having afterwards been disposed of, the Court, on the 13th September last, made a decree, declaring amongst other things, that Andrew Mercer died intestate, and without heirs or next of kin ; that by reason thereof, the real and personal estate of the said intestate had become vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Royal Prerogative, and that the plaintiff was entitled, under the order in coudcil, to be paid the sum of $1,000 less certain costs therein mentioned.

By the Revised Statute respecting Escheats and Forfeitures, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to grant any land escheated to the Crown or any portion thereof or any interest therein, and to transfer personal estate going to the Crown or any portion thereof, to any persons having a moral claim on the person to whom such land or personal estate had belonged.

With respect to Bridget, it has not been suggested that she has, under all the circumstances, any moral claim to any portion of the estate. Her bad conduct to Mr. Mercer in his latter years, as shewn by memoranda which he left among his papers; and the fact that she has somehow possessed herself of $12,000 or more which belonged to him and which she now has, are sufficient to disentitle her to consideration, even if she had not been found to have been party to a conspiracy to establish a forged will and a false marriage. The undersigned recommends that she be left in undisturbed possession of what she has thus obtained, but that no part of the other assets of the deceased be given to her. Indeed, she does not ask for any.

As to her son, the case is somewhat different. The only part of Mr. Mercer's estate, which he is known to have got, is the farm in Etobicoke of 50 acres, which Mr. Mercer, a few months before his death, bought for him at a cost of $2,780, and procured to be conveyed to Andrew on the 30th September, 1870.

It further appears that shortly before his death, Mr. Mercer entered into a verbal

agreement for the purchase of two adjoining lots (equal to 150 acres) for $9,770, though the transaction was not completed at the time of his death. The cost of the two hundred acres which he thus appears to have designed as the said Andrew's portion, would have been $12,550.

The undersigned has learned from the son that he has incurred debts amounting to about $1,300, besides a mortgage on the fifty acres above-mentioned, on which a further sum of $2,000 or upwards, is said to be due.

There is evidence that the deceased deliberately abstained from making a will, stating on one occasion that he had purchased land for his boy, and that he could manage to make a living out of it: that he had no relations and would leave his property to the Government; and saying, on another occasion, that he had provided or intended to to provide for Andrew, and did not care what became of the rest of his property.

Mr. Mercer's manner of living is said to have been extremely simple and economical, and it appears that his personal and household expenses did not probably exceed $1,000 annually, including the support of Bridget and her son. Property which would yield an annual income of that amount would enable the son and his famiiy to live in the manner in which the father had lived, and to have all the comforts which his father gave himself, and which the son had during his father's lifetime.

It is proper to add that the learned Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the son was a party to a conspiracy for making out his legitimacy by the fabrication of the will, and by a pretended entry of the marriage in a register of marriages. It may be observed here that the fabrication of the former was so far plausible that, at first, some of Mr. Mercer's friends were deceived by it; and the fabrication of the entry was so nearly successful, that those having the custody of the register at the time of the trial, were led to think that the entry thereof was genuine, though, upon the whole evidence, it was afterwards established clearly to be otherwise. The Vice-Chancellor states, that young Mercer refused to enter the witness-box, fearing evidently the result of the disclosures he might be compelled to make; and the learned Judge remarked, that it would go far to shake even a strong case, if, as here, after being called, and after having been warned that he would be needed, the plaintiff walked out of Court when he was required for his examination, and when, in place of throwing by such personal examination what light he could upon the case, he had virtually abandoned it.

Still, and notwithstanding the young man's grave misconduct, the undersigned is disposed for the sake of his father's memory, to recommend a humane and liberal view to be taken as to appropriating a portion of the estate for the benefit of the young man and his family. Where an estate comes to the Crown for the benefit of the Province, in consequence of the owner's death without heirs, it would be contrary to good morals and to public policy to recognise the right of an illegitimate son to the estate as if he were legitimate. Where an estate is small, and an illegitimate child is in need, it may not be necessary to withhold any of the estate from him. Where the estate is large, as the estate here is, and a portion of it would suffice to establish the illegitimate child in a condition corresponding with that in which he was brought up, the surrender by the Crown of much more than is sufficient for that purpose cannot be justified.

In view of all these considerations, the undersigned recommends that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated for the payment of the said Andrew's *bona fide* debts; that if they are found not to amount to so much, the balance be paid to the said Andrew; that the purchase of the 150 acres intended for him by the deceased be completed, and conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the said Andrew and his family; that a further sum of $15,000 in stock or securities be transferred to trustees on like trusts; or that in lieu of the said 150 acres the said Andrew have the option of a further sum of $10,000 in stock or securities being invested as aforesaid; making the whole amount $30,000.

These appropriations leave a large residue, the exact amount of which cannot be stated until the estate is realised.

The property of the deceased was the accumulation of a long life of economy and thrift. All bear record to his having been most just and upright in his dealings, and testify that he was a kind-hearted, humane, charitable, and generous man.

The undersigned respectfully refers to the Report of the Inspector of Public Charities and Prisons which accompanies this report, and in accordance with the views expressed by

the Inspector, the undersigned recommends that out of the residue of the said estate the sum of $10,000 be appropriated towards the erection of a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary in connection with the Toronto General Hospital, to be called "The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary;" and a further sum of $90,000 to the erection of a Reformatory Institution to be called "The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females," such Institution to be maintained and managed in the same way as the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and to be for the reception of females, irrespective of age.

O. MOWAT,
20 *Feb.*, 1878.

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2. THE BILL OF ANDREW MERCER, JUN.

IN CHANCERY.

BETWEEN

ANDREW MERCER,
Plaintiff,

AND

{ Bill of Complaint Filed 3rd Feb., 1875. } THE HONOURABLE OLIVER MOWAT, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario,
Defendant.

CITY OF TORONTO.

To the Honourable the Judges of the Court of Chancery:

Humbly complaining, sheweth unto Your Lordships, Andrew Mercer, of the City of Toronto, gentleman, the above-named Plaintiff, as follows:

1. Andrew Mercer, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, intestate.

2. The said Andrew Mercer was at his death seized or otherwise well entitled to divers parcels of real estate, and was possessed of personal estate of large value.

3. The said Andrew Mercer had for a very long period been a resident of the said City of Toronto, and was well known by and acquainted with many of the inhabitants of the said city, but none of his friends or acquaintances had ever heard him speak of his family or relatives or his previous history.

4. After the death of the said Andrew Mercer, his papers were carefully examined, but they furnished no information as to whether the said Andrew Mercer had any relations, and gave no clue to his history previous to his coming to this Province.

5. For divers reasons it was, and is believed by persons best acquainted with the said Andrew Mercer, during his long residence in the said city, that he had no lawful heirs or next of kin.

6. The Plaintiff is the reputed son of the said Andrew Mercer, but the Plaintiff's mother was not lawfully married to the said Andrew Mercer.

7. After the death of the said Andrew Mercer, intestate, as aforesaid, and without any known heirs-at-law or next of kin as aforesaid, Letters of Administration of his personal estate were, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, duly granted to the Honourable Adam Crooks, Her Majesty's then Attorney-General for this Province.

8. The said Adam Crooks having resigned his said office Letters of Administration were duly granted to his successor, the Defendant, who thereby became and now is the duly appointed legal personal representative of the said Andrew Mercer.

9. By Order in Council, dated the 20th day of November, 1874, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by virtue and under the authority of the Statute in such cases made and provided, was pleased to grant to the Plaintiff the sum of one thousand dollars, portion of the personal estate of the said Andrew Mercer, in the hands of the Defendant as such Administrator as aforesaid.

10. Various persons have since the death of the said Andrew Mercer claimed to be his

heirs or next of kin, and although the Plaintiff believes and charges the fact to be that such claims are unfounded the same have never been judicially investigated.

11. The Plaintiff has applied to the Defendant to pay him the said sum of one thousand dollars, but the Defendant declines and refuses so to do until it has been determined whether or not the said Andrew Mercer left any heirs-at-law or next of kin him surviving.

The Plaintiff therefore prays that he may be paid the said sum of one thousand dollars out of the personal estate of the said Andrew Mercer.

And if necessary that an enquiry be made whether the said Andrew Mercer left any heirs-at-law or next of kin him surviving.

And that the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as may seem just.

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3. JUDGMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

On Trial of issues as to Marriage and Will of Andrew Mercer, in suits of *Mercer vs. Mowat*, and *Unwin vs. Mowat.*

His Lordship in delivering judgment at the close of the hearing, said :

There were two witnesses who, above all others, should know whether there was a marriage or not ; these were Bridget Reilly and Andrew Mercer. Up to the middle of 1875 they had not—judging from the statements they had made—the slightest idea that there was a marriage, or that Andrew Mercer was the lawful son. On the contrary, in the proceedings taken by them in the first instance to endeavour to make good a claim to some of the property, there is the distinct allegation made by Andrew Mercer, that his mother was not lawfully married, and that Andrew Mercer died " leaving " no lawful heirs. Whether they got anything directly from the property of Mr. Mercer, depended entirely upon the question, whether there was a marriage, and whether Andrew was the son. Knowing this, they deliberately stated, up to the middle of 1875, that there was no marriage, and that he was not the lawful son of Bridget O'Reilly. Was there any reason why they should tell an untruth against their own interest ? It would be necessary to bring forward an immense mass of evidence to overcome the conclusion at which these two persons had arrived at a time when it was of the utmost importance that they should arrive at a different conclusion. They, however, came to the conclusion that there had been nothing but an illicit connection between Bridget O'Reilly and Andrew Mercer, and that the result of that connection was the birth of this illegitimate child, who hoped, on proof of Andrew Mercer dying without heirs, to obtain an allowance out of the money which should thus fall to the Crown.

Another difficulty in the way of the Plaintiffs was, that it is admitted that the connection between the parties commenced in an illicit manner. There was no doubt that prior to June, 1851, there was no marriage ; the case of the plaintiff was based upon the fact of their being no marriage previous to June, 1851. Yet there had been such connection as resulted in the birth of a child in July, 1851. It was therefore necessary for them to establish that that relationship had terminated, and that there then began the ordinary relationship of husband and wife. In such a case the Court presumes that the illicit connection continued, unless a marriage is distinctly proved ; and this is very difficult to be proved by reputation, as, the fact of illicit connection being admitted, discredit is thrown upon the relationship, which must be clearly removed by the testimony adduced.

The first evidence given was as to general reputation. It is perfectly clear from such cases as *Lapsley* v. *Grierson*, *Cunningham* v. *Cunningham*, and other cases, somewhat weakened though they be, that this is one means whereby a marriage in ordinary cases can be established. If two persons cohabited together as man and wife, and the public came to the conclusion they were married, that is evidence of general reputation, from which in ordinary cases the Court would presume that the parties had been married. How was this general reputation sustained ? He did not find that, with the exception of three witnesses, any one had arrived at the conclusion that a marriage had taken place. It would be necessary for the plaintiffs to go a great deal farther than this, if it was only shown that three or four other people had believed there was no marriage, because that

would be divided reputation; and where it is shown the relationship began in an illicit connection, a much stronger case is required than when there is no such evidence. But against the three witnesses who believed in a marriage, they had the testimony of something like thirty witnesses, who swore distinctly to the fact that for the last twenty years Andrew Mercer had been known as an unmarried man.

Mercer seldom went out into society, and the ordinary fact as to the public reception of his alleged wife was wanting. They had therefore to deal with the evidence of men with whom Mr. Mercer dealt; persons who were continually transacting business with him in land. Messrs. Crowther, Gamble, Dalton, Grant, Capreol, Hay, Hawke, Scadding, Dean Grasett and many others, well-known persons in this city, who were seeing him continually, and whose interest it was to ascertain if he was married, were found to hold the opinion that he was not married, and that he repudiated the idea. There could be little weight attached to any statement adduced by the servants, or by the four or five young men who called themselves "chums" of young Andrew; they generally testified to the fact that she was addressed as Mrs. Mercer, but it was to be remembered that she acted very violently if she was not so addressed; it may be said that he allowed her thus to be addressed because the result of his interference would have been a disturbance; it was not necessary to proclaim their shame to every servant who came there for one or two months. They found his protest against any supposition as to his being the husband of this woman in the fact, that in every conveyance executed she was never asked to join in the instrument. It is out of the question to say, that she was not asked because she would have refused. She was never requested to join in these instruments. Whenever there was a crucial test as to his marriage, he rejected it; just as he did in his letter to Paterson & Beatty, in which he said he was never married.

On the question of general reputation, the case of the plaintiff utterly failed.

Then there was the evidence of Dr. Adams, for eighteen years the attending physician, who knew exactly the relationship between the parties, and who said that their rooms were separate, and that the bed-room of Mr. Mercer was entirely removed from hers; that of Mr. Mercer being on the ground floor, and Bridget O'Rielly's upstairs. They also took their meals apart—the son sitting at the table with his father, and Bridget O'Rielly not doing so. Whether they looked at the general reputation, or at the circumstances from which this general reputation was deduced, it failed to lead to the belief that there was any marriage.

It was asked, if she was not his wife, how came he to endure this torture for so many years. Mr. Mercer was a timid, reserved man, who hated the idea of public exposure, and of branding his son as illegitimate. He knew that if Bridget O'Reilly was driven to extremity she would resort to every means in her power, either to force him to make a liberal settlement, or to take her back again. Thinking this, and not wishing the child to be removed, he submitted to a great deal at the hands of this woman.

As to the particular instances in which he admitted the woman by acquiescence to be his wife, the evidence required some explanation. It was admitted on both sides that she was addressed very frequently as Mrs. Mercer. But when a marriage was hinted at, in a more pointed way, he always denied it. She therefore never claimed in Dr. Adams' presence—a near neighbour for eighteen years and the attendant physician—to be Mr. Mercer's wife, but on the contrary everything Dr. Adams saw had led him to the opposite conclusion. On another occasion she said she had loved him as though she had been his wife. Rose Present testified that they had different rooms; Mr. Capreol that they were never married. To Mr. Capreol he repudiated the idea that he was responsible for the acts of this woman as if she were his wife.

If they believed the plaintiff's case, Mr. Mercer must have been acting a huge lie for a large portion of his life. It had been stated that he was very honest and upright, and a thorough business man; and they were asked to believe that this man, who sold many thousands of dollars worth of property, had been cheating every person with whom he was dealing, that he was continually lying when he denied his marriage, and that he was living from beginning to end in one system of fraud and deception towards those with whom he had dealings. All the circumstances of the case as to which there is no contradiction, go to show strongly that there was no marriage.

It is worthy of note that this woman has already $12,000 at her credit in various

banks—that although she swore she never received wages from him, what she got amounted to this sum.

The admission made by Andrew Mercer deceased, that Andrew Mercer was his son, did not affect the issue. He liked his son, no doubt, and was prepared to acknowledge him as such, and possibly to make him his heir. There is nothing in the admission more than that he was prepared to go as far as he could in dealing generously with the young man. When this led to the question "Is that woman your wife?" he at once denied it.

In the further prosecution of the case, the plaintiff attempted to show that there was a marriage at a particular time and place. The only witness to this was Bridget O'Rielly herself, who said that she did not know Father O'Rielly, by whom she said the ceremony had been performed, and that it was merely by chance she had applied to him to marry her. The first thing that struck one was that, although she attended a Roman Catholic church here, she should determine to go to the Gore, to a person she had never seen. Then she spoke very distinctly as to the manner in which she went out to Father O'Rielly. She said that she took the train at Bay street in 1851, for the Weston station, which she said was near the village, and then took the stage which brought her within half a mile of the house of the priest. The first difficulty that met her here was, that the Northern Railway which, she pointed to as the train that took her, did not run till 1853. The second, that the Weston station is two and a-half miles from the village. The third, that at Weston on the Northern Railway there is only a flag station; that there is no hotel; that there was never a stage running from Weston within two miles of the church; and that in 1851 there was no stage at all. The fourth difficulty was, that the house is quite close to the church instead of half a mile from it. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the whole story is a fabrication.

Her evidence was not of that kind which evinced a weakened memory, for she swore to the fact of distinctly remembering going out by the train and stage. The alleged witnesses of the marriage are dead; she said at one time that there were witnesses, at another that there were none; she said that marriage lines were given her, and these, which by persons in her rank, and given under the circumstances of this case, would have been preserved with great care, can not be found, and no wedding-ring was ever seen on her finger; so that there is not a tittle of evidence in any shape or form to sustain the statement of Bridget O'Rielly that she was married in June, 1851.

The whole of her case rested upon her marriage taking place on the 25th of June, 1851. It either stood or fell upon this; and it is clear that the story is a fabrication from beginning to end. There is only one matter which is said to corroborate her story, and that was the record. He would consider it as a record, although from the manner in which it has been kept it is evidence of a class entitled to but little weight. There is no doubt it was the duty of the priest to keep the register, and that the proper place to find the entry was in the parish in which the ceremony was performed.* This threw a doubt as to this being the record. Father O'Rielly, the nephew, said the entry should have been made in Toronto. As to the book itself, of the nine priests in whose custody it had been, only one appeared in the witness-box. The testimony of Father Gribben showed that the book had not been locked up, or guarded with care. Suspicion was increased instead of being dispelled by the production of the book, for there was not a single page from beginning to end at all like the page containing the entry. Although the entry is said to have been made twenty-five years ago, it was the only place in the book where the ink was fresh. An attempt had either been made to obliterate the entry above, or it had been inked over in order to represent to the eye that there were at least two entries made with this heavy ink. The law was that the evidence of experts must be received with caution, and the proper mode was to compare the general run of the handwriting. It seemed to him perfectly obvious that the writing was not natural, and that anybody could see that it was an attempted imitation. There were 300 pages in the book, in the writing of Father O'Rielly, so that it was easy to compare the entry with others. [After noticing the pecu-

* The ceremony set up in the present case was alleged to have been performed in Toronto at Mr. Mercer's house by the priest in the Gore (Revd. Father O'Rielly); and the story of Bridget was, that she had gone out for him in the way described in the judgment.

liar formation of individual letters, his Lordship observed] The writer had evidently stopped in the formation of some of the letters to observe how to finish them. There was not a single word that resembled the genuine writing. Then there is no entry of the publishing of the banns, and no entry of any dispensation having been granted. All these circumstances, taken with the fabricated story of the woman, led to the conclusion that the whole thing had been made up, and that the entry was forged, no doubt to support her statement; so that the case, which began with the attempt to prove a marriage by reputation, ends with an attempt to prove the date and place of the marriage evidenced by reputation; and, finding it not possible that a marriage could, at the time and place indicated have taken place, and no other time or place being even hinted at, it proves to a demonstration that the true conclusion from the so-called reputation is, that no marriage ever took place.

He had not the shadow of a doubt that there was no marriage in 1851; that there never had been a marriage; and that Andrew Mercer, Jr., was not the legitimate son of the deceased.

With regard to the paper said to be a Will: It was the most unbusiness-like paper that could be produced, and was said to have proceeded from a man whose business habits were most methodical, and who had opportunities of knowing how one should be drawn up. All the other papers were produced, labelled and in order. This paper came before the Court under a certain amount of suspicion, both in regard to the paper itself, and the manner in which it was found. A young gentleman, a law student, has a passion for postage stamps, and going to Andrew Mercer to get them, he investigates a book very likely to contain postage stamps, Tomlin's Law Dictionary! He finds in it this paper, and is so amazed at finding it that he puts it into his pocket and forgets all about it for some time!

It was very unlikely that Andrew Mercer, Sr. drew this will. It did not touch his realty but affected only his personalty, which was to be divided "among his wife and son." As in any case his personal property would have gone to his wife and son, if he had any, there was no object in framing the will, except to name the executors. But if the realty had been mentioned, witnesses would have been required, and the fabricators no doubt thought it would be unwise to have accomplices. Besides, if there had been witnesses, it would have been asked how it was that the will made in 1871 had not been produced before 1875? It was evident that the fabricator must have had the advice of some person with some knowledge of law. The law library, too, was promised to a certain person on the same day the will was found.

It was so apparent that the writing of the will was not the ordinary writing of Mr. Mercer, that it was suggested by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff, that he was in a nervous state at the time. Not the slightest nervousness was displayed in the writing of the document. It is perfectly plain that the signature is not genuine. In signing his name, Mr. Mercer invariably in writing the "An" of Andrew, brought the "d" up and then struck out to the end. This peculiarity was wanting. As to the "M" there was not a single letter in his genuine writing like that in the will. The document was produced for the purpose of supporting the marriage.

No stronger proof was needed that Andrew Mercer Jr., was a party to the conspiracy, than his refusal to enter the witness-box, fearing the result of the disclosures he might be compelled to make. It would go far to shake even a strong case, if as here, after being called, and warned that he would be needed, the plaintiff walked out of Court when he was required for his examination; and when, in place of throwing what light he could on the case, he virtually abandoned it.

His decision was, that Andrew Mercer was not the legitimate son of the deceased Andrew Mercer, and that the alleged will was not the will of the late Andrew Mercer.

4. SOLICITOR'S REPORT OF THE FACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE MERCER ESTATE.

TORONTO, January 25th, 1878.

To the Honourable OLIVER MOWAT, M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, &c.,

SIR,—In reply to your request for a statement of facts with respect to the Mercer Estate, I beg to report as follows:—

The Late Andrew Mercer died on the 13th June, 1871, at Toronto, and, as was understood, without lawful heirs or next of kin. At the time of his death, Bridget O'Reilly and her son Andrew, a natural child of Mercer, were living in his house, the latter having then nearly completed his twentieth year. Shortly after Mercer's death, Mr. Clarke Gamble, Q.C., in whose hands the securities of the estate had been placed for safe-keeping, reported to the Government that Mercer was supposed to have died without heirs. The then Attorney-General, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, directed him to make further investigation as to the the question of heirs. This was done by taking the statements of aged persons who were the most intimate acquaintances of Mercer then living, and all Mr. Gamble's enquiries tended to confirm the general impression that Mercer had left no heirs. Neither Bridget O'Reilly, nor her son, set up any claim that there had been a marriage between her and Mercer, during the time Mr. Gamble was pursuing his enquiries, although he told the son that in consequence of his illigetimacy he could have no claim to the property. On the contrary, young Mercer pressed upon the Government that they should so perfect the title of the Crown as to be able to deal with the estate, and was directing his efforts, not without the counsel of competent legal gentlemen, to establish a claim upon the grace of the Crown as being a natural son of the intestate. In order to have the question of heirship authoritatively settled by the Courts, it was decided to make a grant to young Mercer of $1000, under the authority of the Act, in order that when he asserted his claim to the sum, the Court could decide the whole question. The grant was made by Order in Council, dated the 20th November, 1874, and in February, 1875, young Mercer filed his Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery, setting out substantially that he was the reputed son of the late Andrew Mercer, who had died without known heirs or next of kin, and claiming the $1000 voted by Order in Council. The answer of the Crown submitted to pay the amount, if it were established before the Court that there were no heirs. The Court accordingly directed enquiries to be made by advertisement in England, Scotland and Canada, and several claimants had appeared, when, in the month of August, 1875, Bridget O'Reilly and her son, for the first time, set up a claim that she had been married to the deceased a month before the birth of the child; but after an exhaustive trial, the Court of Chancery decided on the 21st of January, 1876, that such a marriage had not taken place, and the mother and son have acquiesced in the decision. A paper was also propounded as the Will of the deceased in favour of his "wife and son," but the same Court held, that the Will set up was a forgery. The claim to heirship under the alleged marriage, and the question of the genuineness of the Will, were tried together, by Vice-Chancellor Blake, at a special sitting of the Court of Chancery in January, 1876.

At the close of the case, the Judge gave his decision, and in the Judgment reviewed and analyzed the evidence upon both issues. To fully understand the nature of these spurious claims put forth by mother and son, reference may be had to the language of the learned Vice-Chancellor in his judgment.

Mercer appears to have been in Toronto, (then the Town of York), prior to the 3rd December, 1802, as his Petition of that date, in which he stated that he had acted in the capacity of Clerk to the Attorney-General, ever since he came into this Province, and prayed for a grant of two hundred acres of land, is on record in the Privy Council Office, Ottawa. He is proved to have stated that he came to Canada in the year 1801, with the late Chief Justice Scott, who was for a time Attorney-General of the Province of Upper Canada. It has for many years been generally supposed in Toronto that Mercer was an illegitimate son of Mr. Scott, although there is no direct evidence of it.

One witness swore that he was told by Mercer that he had been called after his mother, whose name was Mary Mercer. Nothing, however, is known of the existence of any relatives of this Mary Mercer. It seems clear that Mercer was a native of England, and probably of the County of Sussex. He is proved to have stated to Edward Wright, to Bridget O'Reilly, to William Hill, and to John Finch, that he came from England. The latter thought he said "Sussex in England." Mr. Unwin, who knew him intimately, says that he is certain he came from England from his pronunciation, and would take him for a Londoner from his accent. He was also a member of the St. George's Society, in Toronto, from the year 1836.

With the single exception of his going to the frontier as paymaster in the York Militia, during the war of 1812, he seems to have continuously resided in Toronto until his death on the 13th day of June, 1871. In 1850 Bridget O'Reilly entered his service as sewing woman, and she appears to have borne a son to him in July, 1851. From 1850 until his death, Mercer allowed Bridget to remain in his house, and he seems to have acknowledged the paternity of the boy, and given him opportunities for a plain education. He was first taught reading and writing in the house by his father, was at Mr. Frank's school about two years, had a tutor at home for a time, and also attended a Commercial College. He had been accustomed to help his father in his office, as issuer of marriage licenses, for some time before his death. Shortly before his father's death provision was made by the latter for placing him on a farm in the Township of Etobicoke. With this object in view Mercer purchased for his son Lot 26th in the 4th concession of the Township of Etobicoke, containing upwards of fifty acres, from the Trustees of one Thomas Smyth, and had the conveyance made direct to the son, on 30th September, 1870. The purchase money amounted to $2,780, and was all paid by the father.

Two adjoining lots, 27 in the 3rd and 27 in the 4th concession of Etobicoke, containing together upwards of 150 acres, were then owned by one James Smyth, who had mortgaged them for $6000 to Mercer, to whom he was also indebted for other sums. Prior to 31st March, 1871, it was arranged between them that these mortgaged lands should be purchased from Smyth by Mercer at a sum, which seems from a memorandum in the latter's handwriting, to have been $9,770. A tenant of Smyth attorned to Mercer and paid him rent, which he received "as agent for Andrew Mercer, Jr." Mr. Unwin and Mr. James Smyth both are distinct in their recollection that Mercer intended to have these lots also conveyed to his son as a gift. The three lots would make a fine farm of about 200 acres, purchased at a cost of $12,550.

Before the conveyance was made from Smyth, Mercer died very suddenly and left the transaction between them incomplete.

The son has been permitted by the Crown to receive the rentals of the two lots, 27 in the third and 27 in the fourth of Etobicoke, and to include them in a lease to William Dalton, which does not expire until the 1st April, 1882. The lease embraces lot 26 in the fourth, and the entire rental is $600 per annum and taxes. Young Mercer has mortgaged his own lot to the extent of over $2,000, and has anticipated his rents on the whole lease up to October 1879. The Crown has not received a conveyance or release of the Equity of Redemption from Smyth as there are questions of account and of dower yet in dispute.

Upon the subject of making a will, Mercer seems to have rarely conversed. He was of a retiring disposition and remarkably reticent as to his affairs. One Edward Wright was an old and intimate friend of Mercer's in Toronto for over 60 years, and was examined before the Master as a witness upon the enquiry as to heirs to this estate on 31st March, 1877.

Upon this point, Wright said:—"I have asked him several times if he would not make a will. He said 'No—what was the use of his making a will, he had no one to leave anything to.' I asked him what he meant to do with the boy. He said he had purchased 300 acres of land for him, and he thought he could make a living out of that, and he did not seem anxious as to what would become of his property." He also stated:—"Mercer told me he had no relations, and would leave his property to the Government."

In the year 1872, Mr. Clark Gamble, Q.C., was investigating the affairs of this estate on behalf of the Government, and making enquiries from the oldest residents as to Mr. Mercer's intentions about his property. He then took down statements from a number of old acquaintances or friends of deceased, and among others from the late Daniel Brooke, of Toronto, who said:—"For the last thirty years I have been upon more intimate terms with

him (Mercer) than almost anyone else, and latterly, in the course of our familiar conversation, I discovered that he had not made any will. I urged him to do so, instancing the case of the late Alexander Wood, who died intestate, his property passing away to very distant relations whom he never knew or cared for. I urged it upon him several times. He persistently declined, saying, he had provided for, or was going to, or intended to provide for the boy (meaning his natural son) and he did not care what became of the rest of his property."

During the time that Bridget O'Reilly lived with Mercer, she seems to have been a source of trouble and terror to him. For some reason, which can only be surmised, he kept a sort of diary or record of the treatment which he received at her hands; and, whether the story be true or not, it is in his own handwriting, and shows his estimate of Bridget. The title given by Mercer to this record is, "Memo. of Biddy's Bad Conduct," and it begins with a "Recapitulation of panes of window-glass wilfully broken by Bridget Reilly when in her mad fits," which sets forth the dates in 1858, 1859, and 1860, on which she broke twenty-eight panes, "and several more at different times of which I kept no account." Then comes a "Recapitulation of monies which I think,—indeed, am satisfied,—Biddy Reilly has stolen from me," with dates and amounts, and closing with these words, "Total to 9th May, '60, inclusive, $350.30.

The memorandum goes on through many pages with details of her violence and dishonesty. In one place he summarizes his experience thus:—"I believe her to be bad enough to do anything. That she robs me of money every time she has an opportunity I am satisfied; she is besides a most abominable liar."

He appears from statements made to several persons, to have been anxious to get rid of her; and in an entry in his memoranda under date 2nd July, 1856, he says, "She is out half her time, doing very little at home, never making my bed but on Sundays. I told her when she came home that I would not go on so any longer, but that I would give her something to support herself, and that she must leave me. She said nothing."

Since Mercer's death, Bridget and her son have been allowed to occupy the homestead on the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets. She is known to have had to her credit large sums, amounting in the aggregate to over $12,000, in different savings institutions since his death. While it is more than likely that this money, or a large portion of it, belonged to this estate, there was not sufficient evidence to identify it; so that Bridget still is in possession of more than Mercer could have intended when he offered her "something to support herself" if she would leave him in 1856.

Mr. Mercer was a Protestant, but beyond attending the Episcopal Church of St. James in Toronto a few times, he does not seem to have connected himself with any religious body. He was noted for the liberality with which he contributed to every religious, charitable, or educational object about which he was appealed to. A considerable portion of his money was loaned upon mortgage, and some upon the security of promissory notes or bonds. While he was exact in fulfilling his own business obligations he does not seem to have insisted upon the same promptness in the repayment of loans that he made. Indeed at the time of his death he had allowed many payments of principal and interest to fall into arrear, and had permitted many notes and bonds to become barred by the Statute of Limitations. He was probably influenced in this by his natural kindness of disposition which prevented him from ever placing any claim in suit, and also by the fact that his loans seem to have been made chiefly to persons for whom, or for whose families, he had old and warm feelings of friendship.

The manner of living of Mercer was remarkably simple and economical. He never entertained, and in food and dress was almost parsimonious. From enquiry, it seems probable that his personal and household expenses did not exceed one thousand dollars annually, including the support of Bridget and her son.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. Edgar.

5. STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES OF ANDREW MERCER, JR., FURNISHED BY HIMSELF.

		$
Amount due on mortgage, Andrew Mercer to Wm. Dalton*		
Mortgage, Mercer to H. Thorne		221 00
G. L. Rawbone, for gun		120 00
G. M. Maloney, clothes		25 00
Walton E. Sackman, do		38 00
J. H. Rogers, furs		150 00
Wm. Kennedy, buggy hire		50 00
Amount of Note due	J. Reilly	130 00
do	Patrick McGregor	300 00
do	C. Moss	200 00
J. Adams, M. D.		70 00
Costs due Spencer, McDougall & Gordon		43 38

The above is a correct statement of my liabilities, excepting a few small accounts which do not amount to much.

(Signed) ANDREW MERCER.

6. REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 26th February, 1878.

To the Hon. OLIVER MOWAT, *Q. C., M. P. P.,*
Premier, &c., Ontario.

SIR, —Having been requested by you to state what Public Institution or Institutions are in my opinion, most needed, should the Government decide to submit to the Legislature a scheme for the expenditure of about $100,000 of the funds which have fallen into the Crown, through default of legal heirs, from the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of Toronto, I beg to report, after very careful consideration of the subject, that it appears to me the project most worthy of consideration is the expenditure of the sum in founding an entirely new Institution or Institutions which would be not only a noble and permanent benefaction of a Provincial and undenominational character, but a lasting monument to the memory of the deceased.

If you coincide in this view, it only remains to be decided what are the Institutions most necessary to be established in order to carry out the object referred to.

During the past seven years, I have called attention from time to time in my various reports to the desirableness of founding four additional public Institutions, namely :—

1st. A Training School for Idiots ;
2nd. An Hospital for Inebriates ;
3rd. An Industrial Reformatory for Females, and
4th. An Eye and Ear Infirmary.

There is doubtless great need of a Training School for Idiots, and if one is not established at an early date, it is certain that increased accommodation for adults of this class will have to be provided. Such a school, however, belongs to the Insane Asylum branch of the Public Institution Service, which has been long established and for which more perhaps has been done by the Province of Ontario, since Confederation, than for any other. Besides the Legislature has shewn, and will, I presume, continue so to do when asked, most commendable liberality in voting all that is necessary in order to provide for the care and treatment of the Insane and Idiotic portion of the community.

*The amount due on the mortgage is not stated in the above, but is said to be $2,000.

The question of establishing an Hospital for Inebriates, has already been considered by the Government and Legislature, and a very comprehensive Act is now on the Statute Book, providing for the foundation and organization of such an establishment. As, however, very great diversity of opinion exists in respect to institutions of this kind, and the question has arisen whether, if founded at all, they could not be carried on to greater advantage by private enterprise, although not concurring in this view, I do not think it would be advisable to appropriate the funds in question for such a scheme.

With regard to a Reformatory for Females, such an Institution is not only greatly needed, but its objects are of such eminently practical character as to entitle them to rank as high in the scale of philanthropy and social reform as any others which could be thought of. The evils of indiscriminately associating all grades of female prisoners in the wards of the Common Gaols, which are most glaring, would, by the establishment of an institution of this kind, be overcome to a large extent. Such association is bad enough in its effects upon male prisoners, but as regards females, it is not only most demoralising, but is painful and repulsive in the extreme. Female habitual criminals and depraved women, in expiating their sentences, in most cases in complete idleness, too often look upon the Gaol rather as a convenient refuge than as a place of reformation or punishment; while the lack of classification too frequently confirms in crime and disgrace some unfortunate girl, who under stricter discipline and better moral influences would be reclaimed from vice. When it is considered that close upon two thousand female prisoners passed through the Common Gaols of the Province during the last official year, it is not to be wondered at that Judges, Grand Jurors, Prison Officials and visitors, and philanthropists generally, have urged the establishment of an institution of the kind referred to. At the time the Central Prison was about to be established, I made diligent enquiry as to the advisableness of confining both sexes in one building and under one prison organization, and reported upon the question as follows :—

"What class of prisoners shall be committed to the prison about to be established, and whether it shall be for the reception of both sexes, are two of the most important questions connected with the scheme, and upon the decision arrived at for their settlement depends in a very great measure, the future success of the Institution, not only in a financial sense, but what is of far greater importance, whether its establishment shall be made the means of overcoming the indiscriminate mixing of prisoners, the want of wholesome prison discipline and regulations of a corrective tendency, the almost entire absence of reformatory influences, the sloth and idleness, as well as the many other serious defects and evils which now form the most prominent characteristics of our present Common Gaol system."

"Respecting the advisability of confining both sexes in the same prison, the very highest authorities in the specialty of prison administration have declared themselves in favour of separate establishments for women, and the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline, which met at Cincinatti, Ohio, last year, in their "Declaration of Principles" adopted and promulgated this principle, and already several States have passed laws creating separate prisons for women. That the principle is a correct one and founded upon the teachings of common sense and sound observation, no one at all conversant with the working of penal institutions will deny; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the Province of Ontario will found an Industrial Reformatory for women with the official staff, attendants, keepers and instructors of the same sex Then, and only then, will women be fully able to exercise and wield their great power and influence, in a practical way towards reclaiming the criminal and fallen of their sex. Apart from this view of the subject, it may also be mentioned that the construction and arrangement of a female prison should be entirely different and of a far less costly character than for males. And although there are several branches of industry in which both sexes might be profitably, and perhaps advantageously employed in the same establishment, still the advantages to be derived from the mixed system, which are of a very doubtful character, are not equivalent to the great moral benefits of the separate principle."

The experience which I have gained as Inspector of Prisons for the Province during the past ten years, as well as my observation of the working of Prisons in other places, have strongly confirmed the views expressed in the above quotation, and the various prison Conventions held since that which met in Cincinnatti in 1869, have in the most positive terms affirmed the decision then arrived at. In fact, it is placed beyond doubt that, if a Reformatory for women is to be of practical utility and not merely a Reformatory in name, it should be completely isolated from any similar Institution for the custody of

prisoners of the other sex. The buildings, their interior arrangements, the disciplinary management, industrial pursuits and general surroundings of a Reformatory for females, are altogether different from those required for males, so that if the founding of such an establishment has become a necessity, as I contend it has, there is no penal or Reformatory Institution now existing in the Province to which it could be attached.

Accommodation should be provided for about 150 inmates, and for this purpose the structure should be plain but substantial, built of brick, comprising a centre building of three stories with two wing projections extending from the same. The dormitories to be graded from single cells to associated rooms, so that the inmates might be advanced from the lower class of prison surroundings to the better and higher, as evidences of reformation may be given; complete isolation, of course, to be observed between the grades. Under such structural arrangements the objects of the Institution might be twofold; first, an Industrial Reformatory for Women; and second, a Reformatory School for Young Girls.

A large workshop of two storeys should also be built in extension to the rear, and the whole structure surrounded by a wall of proper height. The land required need only be in sufficient quantity for reasonable isolation and exercise, without any for farm or garden purposes. A building such as I have described could be structurally completed and made ready for furnishing for a sum of say $90,000. It is hardly necessary to say that an Institution of this kind should be placed in or contiguous to a city, in order that the various industrial operations may be carried on advantageously, and, as it would be of Provincial scope, it should also have good railway connection with all parts of the Province, so as to facilitate the transferrence of female prisoners from the various Common Gaols.

If the cost of erecting the building required for this purpose be defrayed from the funds derived from the Mercer estate, I think it would be but proper and right that the Institution should be known as "The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females," thus preserving in its designation the memory of the deceased gentleman, and at the same time, indicating the Provincial character of the Establishment.

Believing, as I have pointed out in my reports, that great necessity exists for a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, I would also respectfully suggest that a sum of not less than $10,000 of the estate funds, be used in the erection of a suitable building for such purpose, to be attached to the Toronto General Hospital, and to be known as the "Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

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7. COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1878.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 20th February, 1878, with reference to the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, which has escheated to the Crown for the benefit of the Province, the Committee of Council advise that out of the said estate the sum of $5,000 be appropriated for the payment of the *bona fide* debts of Andrew Mercer, Junior, the natural son of the said Andrew Mercer, and that if such debts are not found to amount to so much, the balance of the said $5,000 be paid to the said Andrew; that the purchase of the lots in the Township of Etobicoke, containing 150 acres, in respect of which the late Mr. Mercer entered into a verbal agreement and which are mentioned in the said report, be completed and conveyed to Trustees for the benefit of Andrew Mercer, Junior, and his family, with all usual trusts and conditions in that behalf, and that a further sum of $15,000 in stock or securities be transferred to trustees on like trusts, or that in lieu of the said one hundred and fifty acres, the said Andrew Mercer, Junior, have the option of a further sum of $10,000 in stock or securities being invested as aforesaid, making the whole amount $30,000

The Committee further advise that out of the residue of the said estate the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated towards the erection of a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, in connection with the Toronto General Hospital, to be called "The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary," and a further sum of ninety thousand dollars to the erection of a Reformatory Institution to be called "The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females," such Institution to be maintained and managed in the same way as the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and to be for the reception of females, irrespective of age.

The Committee further advise that this Order be not acted upon unless approved by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly.

Certified,

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

4th March, 1878.

(No. 39.)

Report of the University of Toronto for 1876–7. (*Not Printed.*)

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1877, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap. 20, Sec. 74.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 6th March, 1878.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap. 20,

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1876.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1877.	Amount of Fees: Total for Registrations under Sub-Sections 1, 6, 9, 12, 13.	Amount of Fees: For Searches, Sub-Sections 2, 3, 11.
					$ cts.	$ cts.
Algoma District	Charles John Bampton	3	.....	146	226 00	9 70
Brant	Thomas S. Shewston	7	2021	1987	2830 60	275 85
Bruce	John McLay	21	4688	5116	108 85	284 30
Carleton	W. H. Waller	11	2526	2557	3611 00	347 65
Dundas	Charles P. Crysler	6	1253	1284	1689 40	44 65
Durham, East Riding	George C. Ward	4	1174	1187	1741 80	304 30
Durham, West Riding	Robert Armour	5	960	1063	1570 65	60 85
Elgin	A. McLachlin	11	3669	3446	4600 45	293 55
Essex	J. Wallace Askin	14	3094	3422	4795 55	286 90
Frontenac	R. M. Rose	18	1724	1731	2492 91	315 99
Glengarry	Angus McDonald	4	419	855	1136 78	183 30
Grenville	Patrick McRae	8	1360	1545	2079 60	120 10
Grey, North Riding	Robert McKnight	11	2875	2962	4097 37	167 05
Grey, South Riding	Thomas Lauder	9	2414	2602	3511 37	48 45
Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell	13	1273	1330	2120 95	456 85
Haliburton District	S. S. Peck	6	220	238	348 15	14 15
Halton	Thomas Racey	9	1322	1416	1885 00	360 20
Hastings	W. H. Ponton	30	3651	3650	4876 90	408 85
Huron	James Dickson	24	5822	6169	7743 15	395 25
Kingston City	E. J. Barker	1	518	647	996 86	153 85
Kent	Peter D. McKellar	14	.....	4924	6549 70	380 85
Lambton	John Sinclair	18	4686	5321	7022 55	750 00
Lanark, North Riding	John Menzies	8	831	780	1015 90	38 70
Lanark, South Riding	James Bell	10	1066	1108	1497 50	238 45
Leeds	Ormond Jones	13	1981	2156	2915 00	114 61
Lennox and Addington	M. P. Roblin	12	1640	1607	2023 40	130 55
Lincoln	John Powell	12	2346	2356	3140 70	193 79
London City	William C. L. Gill	1	1175	1203	1673 90	465 88
Middlesex, E. and N. Riding	James Ferguson	15	4013	4280	5538 45	419 75
Middlesex, West Riding	Stephen Blackburn	9	1584	1530	2022 20	126 00
Muskoka District	John Ewart Lount	14	462	710	1044 51	97 85
Nipissing District	John Doran	.....	21	20	26 60	60
Norfolk	F. L. Walsh	8	2653	2788	3592 74	341 77
Northumberland, E. Riding	J. M. Grover	9	1875	1972	2653 45	173 65
Northumberland, W. Riding	W. H. Eyre	5	1135	1183	1692 95	57 35
Ontario	John Ham Perry	15	2665	2784	3789 05	392 50
Ottawa City	Alexander Burritt	1	1555	1376	2039 00	513 00
Oxford	James Ingersoll	16	3771	3602	4848 05	358 30
Parry Sound District	Patrick McCurry, three months Frank A. Foley, nine months	4	249	235	415 45	77 35
Peel	D. F. Campbell	8	1461	1476	2019 35	206 61
Perth, North Riding	Samuel Robb	8	2755	2900	3894 20	424 85
Perth, South Riding	P. Whelihan	7	1495	1607	2086 90	123 55
Peterborough	F. W. Haultain	18	2235	1977	2639 05	401 15
Prescott	John Higginson	9	1456	1388	1886 40	60 10
Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	1456	1353	1692 91	191 55
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	24	1569	1883	2721 05	577 20
Carried forward	.....	.....	87118	95872	.....	.....

all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1877, Sec. 74; with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1875 and 1876.

received under the Tariff as allowed by Sub-Sections 1 to 13 of Section 70 of the Act.								
For Abstracts, Sub-Section 4.	For Certificates, Sub-Section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, Sub-Section 10.	Special Receipts.		Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1875.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1876.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1877.
			For Abstracts, Indices, Sub-Section 8.	For work connected with transfer of Instruments, and paid for by County Treasurer, Sub-Section 7.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
11 65	1 40	.....	.....	.....	223 25	.....	248 75
674 95	.....	1 25	.....	.....	3028 25	3554 95	3782 65
2199 00	7028 73	.....	.....	.....	6943 12	8018 14	9403 18
410 15	92 15	32 85	.....	.....	4669 18	4411 35	4493 80
223 20	3 50	7 25	.....	.....	1610 30	1974 58	1968 00
400 50	None	None	.....	.....	1862 00	2376 28	2446 60
632 00	None	None	.....	.....	1814 80	1901 68	2210 50
1064 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4886 45	5581 82	5958 70
Abs. 1212 57 Copies 384 75	110 25	9 00	.....	.....	5182 29	6396 76	6799 02
226 01	5 25	1 50	.....	.....	2482 78	3085 90	3041 66
201 44	17 90	10 55	.....	.....	1037 57	876 05	1549 97
288 60	4 75	5 50	.....	.....	1960 90	2239 90	2498 55
942 04	32 18	.....	.....	.....	4256 20	5204 85	5238 64
570 67	28 60	.....	.....	.....	3068 39	3815 00	4159 09
256 97	4 45	7 50	.....	.....	2395 21	2497 41	2846 72
96 70	12 95	13 75	.....	.....	.....	370 85	485 70
263 35	33 75	50	.....	.....	2270 35	2468 55	2542 80
1412 50	105 00	20 50	.....	.....	6256 05	6438 18	6823 75
1693 40	74 20	4 50	.....	.....	8218 65	9003 10	9910 50
71 47	8 07	.....	.....	.....	970 15	953 32	1230 25
1877 05	100 80	.....	.....	.....	5354 55	5774 90	9908 40
1250 00	90 00	6 00	.....	.....	7159 30	7550 55	9118 55
313 80	5 25	.....	.....	.....	1425 51	1351 63	1373 65
114 10	36 55	2 00	.....	.....	1916 50	1819 70	1888 60
490 86	6 75	4 50	.....	.....	3213 01	3286 95	3531 79
245 40	7 20	4 00	.....	.....	2723 10	2657 10	2410 55
514 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	3587 51	3794 95	3848 81
244 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2133 90	2047 55	2384 53
558 05	107 40	4 00	.....	.....	5531 66	6066 76	6627 65
662 65	363 10	17 50	.....	.....	2754 94	3072 10	3191 45
210 45	43 11	.....	.....	.....	948 79	939 95	1395 92
1 35	.....	50	.....	.....	23 10	39 60	29 05
673 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3287 11	3354 83	4607 98
1061 30	71 75	4 25	.....	.....	3062 18	3859 65	3964 40
672 50	2 75	3 75	.....	.....	2014 55	2287 85	2429 20
958 20	65 00	50	.....	.....	4674 15	5028 70	5205 25
487 15	84 50	.....	.....	.....	4143 25	3410 70	3123 65
1136 73	32 50	5 00	.....	.....	6094 50	6643 12	6380 58
25 30	6 00	15 00	.....	.....	478 00	622 45	539 10
410 67	14 75	1 00	.....	.....	2201 51	2547 26	2652 38
1245 50	90 55	2 25	.....	.....	3966 60	5154 10	5657 35
759 25	245 05	.....	.....	.....	2552 50	2806 25	3214 75
683 95	54 60	4 50	.....	.....	3415 55	3941 25	3783 25
145 10	69 20	25	.....	.....	1794 10	2480 32	2161 05
416 08	17 00	15 00	.....	.....	2033 23	2279 73	2338 74
435 83	23 50	1 45	.....	.....	2877 50	2836 50	3759 03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142502 49	156823 12	173165 49

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap.

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1876.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1877.	Amount of Fees: Total for Registrations under Sub-Sections 1, 6, 9, 12, 13.	Amount of Fees: For Searches, Sub-Sections 2, 3, 11.
					$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	87118	95872	.....	.....
Russell	James Keays	4	898	1089	1491 70	31 65
Simcoe	Samuel Lount	23	5128	5478	6952 70	.....
Stormont	John Copeland.....	5	919	1050	1378 90	174 00
Thunder Bay District	D. D. Van Norman	1	380	265	257 40	8 90
Toronto City	Charles Lindsay	1	4888	5272	8424 85	1215 70
Victoria.....	Hartley Dunsford	14	306	3412	4449 55	258 50
Waterloo	Dougall McDougall	11	2099	2095	2518 25	104 35
Welland.....	Dexter D'Everdo.....	14	1836	2010	2763 81	758 07
Wellington, North Riding	John Anderson	12	3065	2567	3892 65	98 70
Wellington, South Riding	James Webster	12	3234	3279	4389 70	338 60
Wentworth	John Hood Greer	10	3557	3944	5511 99	305 70
York, North Riding	James J. Pearson	8	1399	1641	2271 95	285 15
York, South Riding	John Ridout.....	9	2650	2627	3678 60	460 82
			117477	130601		

NOTE.—The Offices may be classified as under:—

Receipts—
Over $10000—(1)—City of Toronto.
Over $9000—(4)—Huron, Kent, Bruce, Lambton.
Over $7000 and under $8000—(2)—Simcoe, Wentworth.
Over $6500 and under $7000—(3)—Hastings, Essex, East and North Ridings of Middlesex.
Over $6000 and under $6500—(2)—Victoria, Oxford.
Over $5500 and under $6000—(4)—Elgin, Wellington (North Riding), Wellington (South Riding), Perth (North Riding).
Over $5000 and under $5500—(2)—Grey (North Riding), Ontario.
Over $4500 and under $5000—(1)—Norfolk.
Over $4000 and under $4500—(4)—Carleton, York (South Riding), Welland, Grey (South Riding).
Over $3500 and under $4000—(6)—Lincoln, Peterborough, Brant, Renfrew, Northumberland (East), Leeds.
Over $3000 and under $3500—(5)—Perth (South Riding), Middlesex (West), Ottawa City, York (North Riding), Frontenac.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 6th March, 1878.

all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1877. 20, Sec. 74; with which are contrasted Receipts, &c.—*Continued.*

received under the Tariff as allowed by Sub-Sections 1 to 13 of Section 70 of the Act.

For Abstracts, Section 4.	For Certificates, Sub-Section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths Sub-Section 10.	Special Receipts.		Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1875.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1876.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1877.
			For Abstracts, Policies, Sub-Section 8.	For work connected with transfer of Instruments, and paid for by County Treasurer, Sub-Section 7.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
....	....	....	....	....	142502 49	160827 12	173[illegible] 79
208 70	65 47	56 55	....	....	[illegible] 98	1501 40	[illegible] 67
749 35	....	....	....	....	7030 80	7629 50	[illegible] 2
196 20	1 75	11 50	....	....	1454 85	1630 25	[illegible]
11 15	....	....	....	....	....	453 60	2 [illegible]
291 15	246 80	....	....	....	10340 24	9289 85	[illegible]
1005 00	....	....	....	....	4106 49	5716 17	[illegible]
708 10	9 00	5 00	....	....	2737 55	2988 80	2764 [illegible]
651 85	3 25	3 25	....	....	3957 47	3977 52	4188 [illegible]
167 70	46 50	6 50	....	....	3949 50	5106 60	[illegible]
768 15	240 00	....	....	....	6531 [illegible]	6630 [illegible]	[illegible]
1784 02	15 50	7 00	....	....	6184 05	8296 05	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	....	....	....	....	2516 50	2500 80	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	4045 [illegible]	4705 [illegible]	[illegible]
					196584 03	214425 13	[illegible]

Over $2500 and under $3000—(4)—Haldimand, Waterloo, Peel, Halton.
Over $2000 and under $2500—(8)—Grenville, Durham (East), Northumberland (West), Lennox and Addington, London City, Prince Edward, Durham (West), Prescott.
Over $1500 and under $2000—(5)—Dundas, Lanark (South), Russell, Stormont, Glengarry.
Over $1000 and under $1500—(1)—Kingston City.
Over $500 and under $1000—(1)—Parry Sound.
Over $250 and under $500—(1)—Provisional County of Haliburton.

The total number of instruments registered shows an increase of 13127 as compared with that of 1876.

The total amount of fees received in 1877 shows an increase of $21275.92 as compared with the return of 1876, and an increase of $39668.02 over that of 1875.

The increase of fees is mainly attributable to the fact that large amounts of money have been loaned in many Counties to the farming portion of the community, and also to the transfer of property consequent on the construction of railways in various parts of the Province.

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly for the Report on the inspection of Division Courts in County Towns, during 1877.

By Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th March, 1878.

PARKDALE, January 7th, 1878.

To the Hon. A. S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—In attempting a digest or abridgement of the accompanying Report by Mr. Jackson, I have the honour to present the following :—

Pages 1 *and* 2.—Supervision over the Courts by the County Judges. It is claimed that the powers vested in the County Judges for this purpose are not exercised, the judges not having time for that purpose ; but even if this power were exercised the difference of opinion existing among them must fail to produce harmony. Clerks taking advantage of this state of things have charged fees to which they were not entitled, knowingly and with a dishonest *animus*.

Pages 2, 3, 4, 5 *and* 6.—On these pages are many specimens of the very many modes resorted to as a means of producing fees for which there is no authority. Clerks generally excuse themselves by pleading that they have misconstrued the tariff.

Page 6.—It is suggested that the Government should by legislation assume to itself a concurrent jurisdiction with the judges, of guiding, regulating and supervising the Division Courts, and also of dismissing a contumacious or dishonest clerk or bailiff : a legislative tariff suggested to be so worded that it would bear but one honest interpretation.

Page 7.—Some comments on the tariff of clerks' and bailiffs' fees together with a table of fees designed to show the unequal distribution of costs.

Page 8.—A new form of tariff recommended to have fewer items than the present.

Page 9.—The ignorance of the Statutes and Rules of Practice by the clerks mentioned, and their persistent disregard of both, so great that their violation has come to be regarded almost as a right.

Pages 9 *and* 10.—Directions for clerks and bailiffs, 52 in number, their usefulness argued, and it is suggested that they be printed and circulated among the officers of the courts by authority of the Government.

Note.—These instructions owe their origin to certain matters that I had the honour of calling your predecessor's attention to and by him referred to the Hon. the Attorney-General. They were sent from the Attorney-General's Department to Mr. Jackson, who solicited my assistance. We had several conferences from time to time, and kept on adding to the subjects as experience suggested the necessity, and these rulings are the result of our joint labour.

Page 10.—Overcharges by clerks to be made punishable as an act of obtaining money

under false pretences, and that important and persistent dereliction of duty should be visited with dismissal after due warning.

Page 11.—One Inspector recommended, with a sub-Inspector or sub-Inspectors with power to dismiss or suspend officers.

Page 12.—Clerks to be made liable to suitors for a large rate of interest on moneys held unlawfully or on which they have failed to notify the party entitled to receive the same, with a view of making it the interest of clerks to pay over suitor's money promptly.

Page 12.—Public notice to be given of who the Inspector is, so that parties aggrieved may lay their complaints before him to be investigated.

Pages 13, 14, 15, 16, *and* 17.—An estimate of the overcharges during a single year. The amount of overcharges by clerks estimated at $20,513.55. Has no data on which to estimate overcharges by the bailiffs, but believes them larger than those by the clerks, and that if the whole truth were known the total overcharges would amount to nearer $40,000.00 than $20,000.00.

Pages 17 *and* 18.—Comments on the practice of some of the County Judges in refusing to make an order of committal for non-appearance to a first judgment summons.

Page 18.—Recommends that the service of all judgment summonses be made personal, and that non-appearance be treated as a contempt and punished, in the absence of any thing being shown to the contrary.

Page 19.—Suggests that the provisions of the Division Courts Act, from section 177 to 189, both inclusive, except section 188 be applied to the County and Superior Courts.

Page 19.—The opinion is expressed that the importance of the Division Courts, and the prompt, regular and efficient administration of justice therein are not fully appreciated. The sums in many suits may be small, but the aggregate is very large, and it is a matter of great consequence that the administration of justice in these courts should be conducted in a manner to secure a speedy determination of claims, and to inspire a feeling of confidence in the general community in the justice of their decisions, and the administration of details by their clerks and bailiffs.

Then there follows eleven pages of instructions to officers referred to above.

I have the honour to be, Sir.
your obedient servant,
J. Dickey,
Inspector of Division Courts.

Crown Office, C. P.
Toronto, December 29th, 1878.

To the Hon. A. S. Hardy,
Provincial Secretary, &c., Toronto.

Sir.—Having now had a large amount of experience in the inspection of Division Courts I have the honour to submit to you the following few thoughts thereon thrown together as the result of my inspections:

Under the statute and rules, the guidance, regulation and supervision of the Division Courts and other offices rests with the learned Judges of the County Courts. If the power vested in them was strictly exercised and enforced throughout all the proceedings of the courts and offices all would be well, and the public would be protected from over charges, which in individual cases amount to considerable sums, and in the aggregate amounts to a very large sum. The result of my experience is that this supervision is not exercised by the learned Judges, though there may be a sufficient number of exceptions to prove the rule; and even in the cases of the exceptions charges are made by clerks for which there is no provision or justification in the tariff of fees for Division Courts established by the Judges. Some of the judges have told me that they found it quite out of the question to supervise the details of the offices of their Division Courts, that after holding court, say all day, they either have to start for home or another court; and have not time or are too wearied to go into such details and leave it to parties who may be aggrieved to make their complaints, when they will be investi-

gated by them. I have no doubt that there is great reason in what the learned judges say—Then again, I have found a great diversity of opinion among the learned judges as to what is and what is not chargeable in certain cases. And even if each judge thoroughly supervised all the offices of the Courts under him, different rules would prevail in different counties, and there would still be a want of that harmony which it is so desirable should be maintained throughout all the Division Courts of the Province.

Perhaps I could scarcely give a more striking illustration of this lack of supervision on the part of the judges than the fact that at the time certain stamps were required to be affixed to the summons on their being issued, and which were essential to the legality of the proceeding itself, and in the absence of which, if the judge proceeded with the case, he did an illegal act, the summonses in vast numbers of cases were deficiently stamped, and in some cases, if my memory serves me, and I believe it does, there were no stamps at all. Another instance is, the almost, with few exceptions, invariable omission of a proper return by the bailiff at each court under oath of what shall have been done under any warrant, precept and writ of execution since his last return under rule 93, and the necessary certificate by the clerk as to its correctness or incorrectness under rule 94. This being the state of the facts and the clerks finding themselves unchecked and uncontrolled in almost all cases have, more or less, charged fees to which they were not entitled, and in some cases have done so to such an extent as to leave little doubt on an inspector's mind that the clerk making the charges did so knowing that he had no right to them, and with a dishonest *animus*.

Among the common over-charges are the following:

1st.—Charge of ten cents for each notice or warning at the foot of Common Summons Special Summons and Replevin and Garnishee Summonses, also for each of the two notices of the sittings of the court, making altogether fifty cents.

2nd.—Charge of twenty cents for particulars of claim annexed to the original Summons.

3rd.—Charge of twenty and forty cents for making minute of the fact that no defence has been entered, that Plaintiff has been notified of same.

4th.—Charge of eighty cents when Judge gives judgment for a certain amount, and that it is to be paid in so many days, when the charge should only be forty cents.

5th.—Charge of fifty cents entering defence and notifying Plaintiff, should be only thirty cents.

6th—Charge of forty cents entering Judgment in Procedure Book in addition to forty cents for the judgment, no such charge can be made.

7th.—Charge of eighty cents for Judgment in Garnishee, proceedings before judgment when all questions decided at same time, when proper charge is only forty cents.

8th.—Charges of forty cents for Renewals of Summons, Executions, Warrants of Attachments and Warrants for arrest of delinquents—when no charge can be made for same.

9th.—Charges for duplicate original Summons (not concurrent Summons) no charge can be made because if issued it is the fault of the clerk or bailiff having lost the original.

10th.—Charge of ten cents receiving and entering by foreign clerk of the bailiff's return to a foreign writ, it being included in the thirty cents allowed for receiving Summons, handing to bailiff and receiving his return.

11th.—Charge of twenty cents for each copy of note in addition to twenty cents for each copy of claim; also for a formulated copy of claim in addition to the ordinary copy of claim making the number of copies double what they ought to be.

12th.—Charge of thirty to forty cents receiving transcript when only fifteen can be charged.

13th.—Charge of twenty cents for transmitting transcript to another office,—when no charge can be made for the same, except postage.

14th.—Charge of twenty to thirty cents for returning transcript,—when no charge can be made; indeed no such return can properly be made.

15th.—Charge of twenty cents for transmitting money received on a transcript,—when no charge, except disbursments can be made.

16th.—Charge of forty cents signing judgment on a transcript,—when no such judgment can be signed. The transcript becoming a judgment of the Court it is sent to, by virtue of the Statute.

17th.—Charge of twenty cents for a copy of Defence,—no charge can be made, and the service need not be entered.

18th.—Charge thirty cents transmitting execution,—no charge can be made.

19th.—Charge of thirty cents receiving execution,—no charge can be made.

20th.—Charge of forty cents for order to renew Warrant to arrest,—for which, only fifteen can be charged.

21st.—Charge of twenty cents entering order to issue execution in procedure book. No charge can be made.

22nd.—Charge of twenty cents entering order in procedure book to sign judgment or Special Summons,—no such charge can be made.

23rd.—Charge of thirty cents for transmitting papers for Service,—should only be twenty cents.

24th.—Charge of one dollar for receiving papers for service and returning same. No service having been made, and charge could only be thirty cents.

25th.—Charge of seventy-five cents for transcript and sending same,—when charge could only be twenty-five cents and postage.

The above are the main overcharges made by the clerks. Any one at all familiar with the Tariff and the proceedings of the Court will at once see that they are not justified by the Tariff. The only charges above set forth and disallowed at all questionable are those Nos. 4 and 7, I have no doubt as to their being properly disallowed, but I find a divergence of opinion among the learned judges, some holding that No. 4 should be charged for as a judgment and an order, and that No. 7 should be charged for as two judgments; others holding that the only charge that can be made in either case is for one judgment forty cents. The latter is what I hold myself, and what I have always instructed the clerks under the approval and direction of the late Attorney-General. As to many of the charges the clerks excuse themselves under the plea of having misconstrued the tariff, and I must say that the tariff is very unfortunately worded if perspicuity was aimed at, and particularly unfortunately worded when it is considered how human nature leans to a construction in favour of the party benefited by it when the beneficiary and construer are one and the same person, and also the great inexperience of the clerks as a body, in construing such documents at all, while a great many of the clerks have erred through giving the tariff a most exceeding liberal construction in their own favour, some have deliberately and without colour of excuse greatly overcharged.

If I might be permitted, I would, with great diffidence, make the following suggestions which occur to me as the most likely to remedy to a great extent the above defects:—

First.—That the Government should by legislation assume to itself a concurrent jurisdiction with the judges, of guiding, regulating and supervising the Division Courts, and also of dismissing a contumacious or dishonest clerk or bailiff, this latter might in some cases relieve a judge from the performance of a duty which might be rendered doubly unpalatable by local and surrounding circumstances, or by the fact of a relationship existing between a clerk or bailiff and a judge.

Second.—That by same legislation a tariff should be established giving proper and liberal remuneration for services rendered by clerks and bailiffs; but so worded that in no instance can two constructions be put on an item, and guarded in many instances by positive and negative language, if the amounts were once fixed I am satisfied the tariff can be clothed in such language that any departure from it would be an act of dishonesty, not a misconstruction. But whoever does word it, must be thoroughly acquainted with all the ins and outs of the working of the offices, and of the endeavours made in some cases to contort the wording of the present tariff in favour of a charge to which it could not apply, or only apply partially. The present tariff appears to me to be quite ample, except in the allowances made for services in respect to transcripts and the proceedings thereon, and in that no allowance is made for removal of writs. I would also suggest that all the fees clerks and bailiffs are to be entitled to, should be in the tariff, not some in the tariff and some in the Rules of Court. One thing in connection with the tariff has impressed itself very strongly on me, that is the fact, that the costs to be paid on a suit brought to recover from one cent up to twenty dollars, are as much, less forty cents, as the costs of a suit brought to recover one hundred dollars, and the costs of a suit brought to recover twenty-one dollars is as much, less twenty cents, as the costs of a suit brought to recover one hundred dollars; it appears to me that the burthen is very unequally distributed; take for instance the proceedings on a Special Summons Judgment by default, one Defendant, no mileage from receiving claim to the issuing of execution, both inclusive, under the present tariff the costs would be as follows:—

	On sums one cent to twenty dollars.	Twenty to Sixty.	Sixty to one hundred
Receiving, numbering and entering claims	$0 15	$ 15	$0 15
Summons and notices, warnings, &c.	30	40	50
Copy of Claim	20	20	20
Copy of Writ	20	20	20
Affidavit	25	25	25
Service by Bailiff.	20	30	40
Bailiff, Att'y, and making return...	10	10	10
Entering return by clerk	10	10	10
Notice to Pl'ff—no defence	10	10	10
Judgment	40	40	40
Execution	40	40	40
Total	$2 40	$2 60	$2 80

You will see by the above, how very large the costs are on the smaller amounts. I have known of a poor man coming into an office to pay a claim against him of one dollar, and being asked to pay two dollars and thirty cents costs, and being obliged to leave without settling the claim, not having the money to do so, this I thought a great hardship, yet it was only one out of many. I submit that on all claims up to ten dollars, the costs should be very greatly reduced, increased on claims from ten to twenty, further increased from twenty to forty, further increased from forty to sixty, and on all sums from sixty to one hundred, very considerably increased. This can be easier done since the abolition of stamps on Division Court proceedings.

As to what the respective ratios of costs between the different amounts should be, would require a great deal of consideration and investigation to determine, but at present the larger sums, amounting to almost ¾ County Court claims, are adjudicated upon, at the expense of the smaller claims, because, of course, all the fees paid are for the support of the Court, by paying its clerks and bailiffs; and I submit this support should be contributed to, in the proportion of the amount adjudicated upon.

A great object would be gained by making a tariff with as few items as possible, as it is in the multiplicity of items that overcharges are made. For example, take the first four items of the above bills:—

Receiving, &c.	$0 15	$0 15	$0 15
Summons	30	40	50
Copy of Claim	20	20	20
Copy of Writ	20	20	20
Total	$0 85	$0 95	$1 05

Let these form one item—say under head of receiving summons. Copies of claim and writ, 85cts. 95cts. and $1.05 respectively—then for each additional defendant, 40cts. which would be for additional copy of claim and writ, there would be much less consequence as to the remaining items, as it is in the above that the overcharges in such cases are chiefly made. Then I would have a lump sum for receiving papers from another division entering same, handing to bailiff affidavit, receiving his return and transmitting same when served, if not served to be less by twenty-five cents for affidavit. Also a lump sum for transcripts of judgment, transmiting same, receiving money realized on same from other clerk, and paying same over; also a lump sum for receiving transcripts of judgment, entering same, entering bailiff's return, notification of money being paid, forwarding same if execution not issued, to be less by forty cents; and for every additional execution forty cents, wording same that no other fee could be charged in connection with any of the sums provided for,—the other items of the tariff to be fixed in such a manner as to be incapable of two constructions, and to provide for the separate items of the above lump, sums to apply when all the services contained in them are not rendered. The above are

mere suggestions thrown out with regard to the tariff; if thought worthy of consideration, I presume they could be referred to the proper quarter. And if so referred, I do think the referees would be benefitted by having associated with them some other or others having an intimate practical acquaintance with the working of the Courts and offices in detail.

I found in the course of my inspection, that there is great ignorance of the statute and rules of Court generally; there are, of course, exceptions—and when the statute and rules are known or pointed out, they seem to be considered as a matter of form, and that they having been violated so persistently, their violation has become almost a right. I have drawn up fifty-two directions to the clerks and bailiffs; these embody the directions given on an examination of an office, the great object being that each clerk should have distinct and definite directions, and that each should be directed alike; if the Government approve of these directions, a copy of which I enclose, I would then submit that they should be printed, and a copy sent to each clerk, thereby securing that each has been directed alike. I have heretofore found, that some clerks would state that they had been directed in a certain way, or allowed to make a certain charge, when the contrary was the fact. And I desire to make this impossible in the future, because his printed directions would either affirm or falsify his assertion. I have also made them so plain as to the tariff, and the charges that can and cannot be made, that no overcharge can be made except by design. I don't know whether you would consider it best to send a copy of these directions to each of the judges before approving of them. I made the original draft months ago, and sent a copy to nine of the judges with a request that they would examine them and favour me with such suggestions as would occur to them. I have only heard from two, to whose suggestions, I am indebted very much. I have with these directions examined twenty-five or thirty offices, with the desire of testing them by the experience of the clerks, and have corrected and added to them as I found expedient or necessary, and believe that the shape they have now assumed, is the best they can be put in. The points the learned judges differed from me on was, that they thought two judgments should be allowed in Garnishee proceedings as before mentioned, and a judgment and order when judgment given and time fixed for payment; but as these directions are given under the direction of the Attorney-General, I do not feel at liberty to alter them, even were my own opinion otherwise, which it is not. As to the other learned judges, I have not as much as received an acknowledgement of the receipt of the directions, which I desire to attribute to the pressure of their own duties, rather than to an intentional discourtesy.

If the efficiency of these Courts is desired to be kept up, and the clerks and bailiffs kept to their proper duties and charges, these must be made plain and unmistakable, this being done, an overcharge by a clerk should be made punishable as an act of obtaining money under false pretences, and any important and persistent dereliction of duty should be visited by dismissal after due warning. To secure harmony of procedure and the systematic working of all the Courts together, they should be governed by one man who thoroughly understands what he is about and who can bring to bear a great amount of kindly discretion in the exercise of his duties, and who is possessed of sufficient firmness to discharge them peremptorily when he faces a case of deliberate overcharge with a wicked animus. It must be known by all that once a clerk or bailiff has been instructed as to his duties and as to the charges he can make that any act of extortion or dereliction afterwards committed would, without fail, be punished. Let this be done in a few instances and let it be known that watchful supervision is kept over their acts and conduct, and the now constant practice of overcharging, and in some instances of extortion, will soon cease. This Inspector should have a sub-Inspector or sub-Inspectors acting under his instructions, and the Inspectors should be bi-annual, one half of the Province one year, and the other the next. Unless something like the above is done and the Inspector clothed with considerable discretionary power in the way of suspension and dismissal, I do not think an inspection can be made which will control, regulate and guide the conduct of the clerks and bailiffs in the discharge of their respective duties. My own experience shows me that after having carefully inspected an office and having given full and complete instructions as to the mode of conducting it and the charges that could be made I have afterwards, on inspecting other offices, found cases sent by the officer I had directed with charges endorsed thereon to over three hundred per cent. more than what I had instructed him was the proper charge, and what he knew was the proper charge. This is just

such a case as an Inspector should have power to act in at once and visit the clerk with suspension or dismissal, or he should bring it under the notice of the Government, and it should be punished severely as an example to others. In case of such suspension or dismissal, it should become the duty of the Judge to appoint a clerk in his place during suspension or permanently, in case of dismissal. This power of suspension and dismissal should be exercised very seldom and then with great caution and discretion, and only in cases where the clerk has been guilty of malfeasance of office of a very gross character such as would shew the party committing it to be unworthy of continuing in the public service. And for the manner in which an Inspector would exercise this power he should be held very strictly accountable. I have heard complaints made of clerks not notifying suitors when money has been realized on an execution and not paying over same for a very considerable length of time in some cases over a year. This should not be tolerated, and in addition to its rendering a clerk liable to be dismissed, I would submit that a clerk should be made liable to the suitor for a very large rate of interest on the amount realized from the time the amount is realized to the time a notice of its being realized is given or mailed to the suitor or his agent—if such address is known to the clerk—and a like rate to be enforced from the time a demand of payment of the money realized is made, to the time of its payment over, the rate of interest should be an exemplary one so as to make it not only the duty but the urgent interest of the clerk to act with the greatest promptitude in the matter. For the information of suitors, public notice should be given of who the Inspector is, and that all parties having complaints to make of any clerk or bailiff, should make such complaint in writing, over complainants signature, to the Inspector in order to have it investigated.

I have endeavoured to show what the overcharges of the clerks to suitors would be in a year—if I had thought of doing so when inspecting I would have approximated very nearly to it; not having thought of it before now, I am obliged to make use of the best material I can find. I have taken twenty-four offices inspected by myself—I have then taken the above twenty-five instances of overcharges and found how many offices of the twenty-four make each overcharge. I have then taken the return made by Mr. Dickey to the Legislature, under its resolution of the number of suits entered in each County or united Counties from the first day of May to the thirty-first of October, 1876—shewing the total number of suits for the half year to be 37,083. I have then taken the return made by Mr. Dickey to the Legislature, under its resolution, of the number of suits—interpleader suits—garnishee proceedings before judgment—garnishee proceedings after judgment—judgments signed by the clerk—judgments given by judge—number of transcripts—foreign services and number of judgments—summonses in the Counties of York, Oxford, Northumberland, and Durham, from the first of October to 31st March, 1875. From the three dates above given, I firstly found the proportionate number of offices in which each overcharge is made—I secondly found the number of suits in Ontario for half a year and, by doubling it, the number for a whole year—I thirdly find the proportionate number of garnishee proceedings, interpleader suits, judgments signed by clerk, judgments given by judges, transcripts, foreign services, and judgment summonses, to the total number of cases in the three Counties reported on as above mentioned. This proportion I apply to the whole of Ontario, and this enables me to make the following estimate of the amount overcharged by the clerks for one year on the items above specified as overcharges. Items number 8, 9, 10 and 20, I can only estimate, and have done so as nearly as I can.

The following is the estimate :—

No. of overcharge above set forth.	Proportion of offices in which overcharge made.	Amount of overcharge.	No. of cases overcharge made in a year.	Amount of overcharge.
1	$\frac{1}{24}$	50	3090	$1545.00
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	18542	3708.40
3	$\frac{1}{24}$	30	9268	2782.40
4	$\frac{7}{24}$	40	6188	2475.20
5	$\frac{1}{24}$	20	516	103.20
6	$\frac{2}{24}$	40	6180	2472.00
7	$\frac{6}{24}$	40	972	388.80
8	$\frac{14}{24}$	40	5460	2184.00

Es.

	No. of overcharge above set forth.	Proportion of offices in which overcharge made.	Amount of overcharge.	No. of cases overcharge made in a year.	Amount of overcharge.	
Es.	9	$\frac{1}{48}$	40	180	72.00	
Es.	10	$\frac{5}{24}$	10	1655	165.55	
	11	$\frac{3}{24}$	20	9270	1854.00	Every additional department 20 cts extra overcharge.
	12	$\frac{16}{24}$	15	2016	302.40	
	13	$\frac{13}{24}$	20	1638	327.60	
	14	$\frac{10}{24}$	25	1260	315.00	
	15	$\frac{3}{24}$	20	378	75.60	
	16	$\frac{4}{24}$	40	504	201.60	
	17	$\frac{1}{24}$	20	884	176.80	
	18	$\frac{1}{24}$	30	334	100.20	
	19	$\frac{1}{24}$	30	334	100.20	
Es.	20	$\frac{3}{24}$	25		100.00	
	21	$\frac{1}{24}$	20	2318	463.60	
	22	$\frac{1}{24}$	20	1324	264.80	
	23	$\frac{1}{24}$	10	334	33.40	
	24	$\frac{1}{24}$	70	334	233.80	
	25	$\frac{1}{24}$	50	136	68.00	

Total amount of above overcharges $20513.55

The above shows a total overcharge by *clerks* of $20513.55—in addition to this is the overcharges by *bailiffs* in the enforcing executions, &c., which in the aggregate would amount to a large sum, but I have not the material from which to form a correct estimate, but from all I can gather these overcharges amount to a larger sum than the aggregate of the overcharges of the clerks.

To show that the above estimate is very much under the mark, I may say first that on looking over the Return of Mr. Dickey, under date of twenty-third of January last, showing the total number of suits in Ontario for the half year for which the Return was made, I felt convinced that it was wrong, and that the number of suits was very considerably understated. As an instance, the number of suits given for the County of Carleton is 371. This, on its very face, was a most palpable understatement; the fact being that the cases for the same period in one Division Court of the County numbered 1,408. The number given for Perth is 969; and I know that the number of cases for the first six months of this year for one Division Court of this county, was 612; leaving at this rate 357 for all the other courts of the County. The County of Halton by the same return is put down at 392; one of its Division Courts for the same period had 127 cases, leaving 265 for all the other courts. The County of Peel is put down at 281; one of its courts had 179 for the first half of this year, which rate would leave 102 cases for all the other courts. The number of cases given the County of Wentworth is put down at 1,435; one of its courts for the same period had 1,013 cases, leaving 422 cases for all the other courts for the same time; and this same Court divided into two, had for the first six months of this year 1,818 cases. The County of Peterborough is put down for 513 cases; and one court for the same period had 359 cases, leaving 154 cases for all the rest of the courts. No copy of Mr. Dickey's report was ever sent to me, and I was not aware that such a report had been made until my attention was drawn to it while on an inspection tour this summer; and I was not able to study it at all until after I returned home. Had I seen it before I would have been able to test it pretty thoroughly; but as it is I can only use such material as I have been able to get with the above results; and from which I think I can safely say that the aggregate number of cases as given by Mr. Dickey for the whole of the Ontario Division Courts for a period from 1st of May to 31st October, 1876, cannot be correct, and is considerably understated. If I am correct in this, it will then appear that the data upon which I have founded the calculation of overcharges is too small, and that therefore the overcharges must be greater than the amount they are estimated at. It will also be remembered that these overcharges are founded on the proportionate number of offices that

have made the respective overcharges out of twenty-four offices; and that these twenty-four offices are in county towns where it is generally considered that the business of the offices is conducted on more correct and strict principles than in the offices in the outer divisions; and also that these overcharges exist after a first inspection had been made and directions given. I feel perfectly satisfied the amounts by which suitors have been overcharged for one year throughout Ontario by the Clerks of the Division Courts, is very much in excess of the amount above stated. For instance, the estimate applies only to cases where there is only one defendant, and every additional defendant adds to the overcharge. Besides, there are overcharges to large amounts not included in the above at all. Take for instance where there are several defendants served: instead of having the service of all the defendants sworn to, in one affidavit, some clerks have a separate affidavit for each service, thereby making an overcharge of twenty-five cents on every defendant after the first. This in the aggregate would amount to quite a large sum. Then again, I accidentally discovered that one clerk was sending notices of claims to parties, stating that if same were not paid by a stated time, together with one dollar costs, a writ would be issued. This I stopped at once. The ways and means of overcharging are almost inconceivable, and would never suggest themselves were they not stumbled on in the course of investigation. Besides, there are overcharges in garnishee proceedings, interpleader suits, etc., etc., not taken into account in the above at all, and the overcharges of the bailiffs are not even touched on. I am quite satisfied, were the truth arrived at, the total overcharges would amount nearer to $40,000 than $20,000. In making these inspections I had not the getting-up of statistics in view; otherwise I would have been prepared with tolerably exact data; but it was not until I received notice from you that the inspection of the county towns had been handed over to Mr. Dickey, that I thought of making a general report of this kind to you. There is one matter before concluding to which I would beg to draw your attention. I understand the established practice of the learned judges in cases of judgment summonses, when default is made by a defendant to appear to the first, to refuse to proceed or allow proceedings to be taken against the defendant for his default, although an affidavit may be made, clearly showing a personal service on the defendant, and that ample time was given him to appear. In such cases it is always required that a second summons should be issued and served, and service proved. This of course puts the plaintiff to double expense, not to talk of the delay, and when it is known that nothing will be done on the first service, it is calculated to make it be treated as a mere matter of for m, and to have no attention paid to it, the defendant purposely waiting for the service of the second summons. According to the statistics given in the report above referred to, there would appear to be at least 10,112 judgment summonses issued in Ontario in a year, and the average charge for each summons, copy service, affidavit, and return is one dollar and thirty cents; and if in each case a second one had to be issued and served, it would make an additional—and, I would submit, an unnecessary—expense of $13,145.60 at least. This, I submit, is rather a grievance to the parties who are seeking to recover a just claim.

I am without information as to what proportion of above cases a second summons is required in, but understand that it is in a great number, at any rate in every case in which it is necessary an additional expense on the average of one dollar and thirty cents is required. By section 183, Div. Court Act, Con. Stat. On., it is provided that a party shall not be liable to be committed to gaol for default of attendance pursuant to the requirements of a Judgment Summons, unless the Judge is satisfied that such non-attendance is wilful, or that the party has been summoned twice. Under this I understand that a defendant is never committed for default on a first summons, but the Judge always required a second one to be served. This I can quite understand if a defendant has not been personally served, but surely when a personal service has been effected, and sufficient time given, the non-attendance without explanation should be considered a wilful non-attendance, and should be treated as such. On the same principles as are acted on by the Superior Courts in which the party is bound to appear on service of one appointment or one rule, and his default after a personal service, a proper time before hand, is at once treated as a contempt and visited accordingly—always subject to the party showing circumstances to the satisfaction of the Court excusing his non-attendance.

I would submit that it would be an improvement if all Judgment Summonses were required to be personally served—of course a certain time before their return—and in case of default of appearance it should be *prima facie* wilful, and be treated as such in the ab-

sence of anything being shewn to the contrary. It seems to me that it must be a very great inconvenience to a suitor under the present system to be obliged to attend on the return of a first summons, lose perhaps a day or half a day from his business, and find when case comes on, that the defendant has not chosen to appear, and that he is obliged to go over the whole matter again.

If you would permit me by way of parenthesis to travel out of my record and suggest that the provisions of the Division Courts Act from section 177 to 189, both inclusive, except section 188, should be applied to the County and Superior Courts, and thereby avoid the reproach upon our administration of justice of allowing parties in the receipt of large salaries or incomes to go scot-free of payment of judgments recovered against them often by parties who have to live on much less annual expenditure than their debtor lavishes on himself, no matter how just the debt or how fraudulent the acts of the debtor may have been or that he had wilfully contracted the debt without a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge same except this very salary or income from which he refuses to take any part for the payment of his debts.

In conclusion, I may say, that I do not think the importance of the Division Courts and of the prompt, regular and efficient administration of justice therein is generally as fully appreciated as it ought to be. These Courts determine rights and claims and defences between a very large portion of the community, and though many of these claims are for small amounts and none of them can be for over one hundred dollars, yet, in the aggregate, they are very large, and the amount of each claim, though comparatively small, is often of much greater consequence to the parties immediately concerned than their mere moneys' worth would seem to imply. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that these Courts which bring the administration of justice home to every man's door should be conducted in such a manner as to secure a speedy determination of claims and wrongs between party and party, and to inspire a feeling of confidence in the general community in the rectitude and wisdom of their decisions, and in the integrity of the administration of their details by the clerks and bailiffs. It is this that I have had in view in all that I have done, directed or written in, or concerning these Courts.

In most of my reports I have drawn the attention of the Government to the want of protection from fire in the great majority of offices. This, I would submit, should be remedied some way, as all the papers and documents in such offices are liable to be destroyed at any moment, and as these Courts are now made Courts of Record, the consequences in some cases might be serious if the records were destroyed.

I will now take my leave of the subject, having established a system of inspection which I hope will meet with the approval of the Government, and having handed over the inspection of the Division Courts hitherto intrusted to me to Mr. Dickey, in pursuance to the order in Council, of which you have given me notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. B. Jackson,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, C.P.

Instructions for the guidance of the Division Court Clerks and Bailiffs in the Province of Ontario. Issued by authority of the Government of Ontario.

First.—Keep all the books of the Office in a clear distinct legible and clean manner.

Second.—Let the entries in the Procedure Book shew the proceedings fully in such a way that any one examining them will be able to understand them without any difficulty, and without reference to the papers. See Form No. 4. Procedure Book, and Rule No. 77, also let them shew the costs of the Clerk and Bailiff in detail. The items may be in figures without words designating them. This book should be well and carefully indexed under the names of the first Plaintiffs in each suit.

Third.—The clerk should keep the following books as required by Rule 77, viz :—Procedure Book, Cash Book and Debt Attachment Book. He had better also keep an

Execution Book and Foreign Service Book.

Fourth.—The Clerk in entering judgment in a special summons when no defence is entered, must use the full Form, see Forms Nos. 4, 52 and 53 and Rule No. 32, and should attach his signature at the foot of each judgment. The Form No. 52, had better be printed in the Procedure Book leaving blank that portion as to judgment for part.

Fifth.—In all cases the costs required to be paid by a Defendant up to the time of service and return, inclusive, must be endorsed on the summons and copy thereof, when issued by the Clerk, whether for home or Foreign Service, Rule 89, Form 114, as to Bill of Costs.

Sixth.—The clerks and bailiffs must give the bonds required by section 28, of the Division Court Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, before entering on their duties and in case of death, Insolvency or of residing out of Ontario of a surety, renew same within one month, unless security has been given under section 25, Chapter 15, R. S. O. See sections 28, 29 and 32, R.S.O.

Seventh.—The clerk will annually make out the list of unclaimed moneys under section 44, D.C. Act, R. S. O. and rule 84, and verify same, and if no moneys remain unclaimed he shall state the fact under oath. This must be done though Clerk may be recently appointed to office, because such moneys may be handed over by County Attorney together with the books of the former Clerk, and if none handed over, still statement must be annually made showing whether any such moneys remain unclaimed or not.

Eighth.—The clerks will also make out a duly verified list of fees and emoluments semi-annually under sec. 43, D.C Act, R.S.O. Rule 83, and Form 115.

Ninth.—The clerk must see that the bailiff duly makes the statement or return on oath as required by Rule 93, Form 126, and the Clerk shall examine same and shall certify same or that none has been made as required by Rule 94, and otherwise comply with the requirements of said rule. The Clerk will understand that this examination and certificate will vouch for the correctness of the bailiff's charges.

Tenth.—The bailiff in returning writs of execution shall make the returns thereto according to the respective requirements of form 124.

Eleventh.—The bailiff must duly keep the Bailiff's Process Book as required by Rule 92, and shall in all respects comply with the requirements of such Rule.

Twelfth.—The bailiff in executing any warrant, precept, or execution, shall endorse thereon in detail the items in detail of his costs and charges enforced thereunder, or by virtue thereof, sec. 53, Div. C. Act, R.S.O.; he is not entitled by the Tariff to charge anything for an abortive attempt to serve a summons or execute a process.

Thirteenth.—The bailiff, on receipt of any money whether it be in part or in whole satisfaction of a claim or judgment, should pay over or transmit the same to the proper Clerk as required by rule 96.

Fourteenth.—The bailiff is entitled to a fee of ten cents under Rule 90, and also a fee of fifteen cents under Rule 91, as amended by Rule 168.

Fifteenth.—No charge is provided in the tariff or can be made by the clerk for any notice or warning required by Forms No. 22, or 23, at the foot of any ordinary or Special Summons, or any copy thereof, and no charge can be made therefor, nor can any charge be made for the notices or copies thereof, shewing the next ensuing two sittings of the Court.

Sixteenth.—No charge can be made for the warnings 1st and 2nd at the foot of a Summons in Replevin, or for copies thereof. See Form 24.

Seventeen.—No charge can be made for warning to Garnishee, or copy thereof, neither can any charge be made for copy of claim by primary Creditor against primary Debtor, to serve on Garnishee, as no such copy need be served. See Form 42.

Eighteen.—No charge can be taxed against the opposite party by the Clerk for particulars of claim or copies thereof annexed to the original summons or for the original particulars of set-off, as such copies must be furnished by the parties, Plaintiff or Defendant respectively, at their own cost, and cannot be charged or taxed by the Clerk against the opposite party. See secs. 68, 69, and 93, Div. Crt. Act, R.S.O., and Rule 80.

Nineteen.—No charge is provided in the Tariff or can be made by the Clerk for making a minute of the fact that no defence has been entered by the Defendent when served with a Special Summons, or that the Plaintiff has been notified of the same, but he is entitled to a ten cent fee for a notice given under Rule 88, and item in the Tariff No. 11.

Twenty.—When a Judge gives judgment for a certain amount, and orders it to be paid within a certain number of days, this is only one judgment, and can only be charged as such.

Twenty-first.—When a Judge gives judgment in a garnishee proceeding before judgment and such judgment determines at the same time the rights between the primary creditor and debtor, also between the debtor and garnishee and gives or refuses an order to pay over, it is all one judgment and can only be charged as such; but if the rights between the primary creditor and primary debtor are disposed of at one Court and those between the primary debtor and the garnishee at another Court, then a judgment might be charged for each occasion.

Twenty-second.—There is no provision in the tariff for fee for administering an oath in open Court, and no charge can be made for it.

Twenty-third.—There is no allowance in the Tariff for renewal of summonses, executions, warrants of attachment, or warrants for arrests of delinquents, and no charge can be made therefor—Rule 136 having been rescinded by Rule 168.

Twenty-fourth.—No duplicate original summons can be charged for.

Twenty-fifth.—Charge can be allowed for original and concurrent summons when properly issued, and when both writs have been served the original on one or more defendants and the concurrent on one or more other defendants. See Rule 17.

Twenty-sixth.—The clerk is entitled to a fee of ten cents for receiving and entering returns to executions.

Twenty-seventh.—The clerk is only entitled to thirty cents for receiving papers from another division for service, entering same, handing to bailiff, receiving return and transmitting same; he is not entitled to ten cents for receiving and entering bailiff's return as that is included in the thirty cents.

Twenty-eighth.—The clerk cannot charge for a judgment and also for entering it in the procedure book.

Twenty-ninth.—Charges for adjournments can be made as follows:—If the case has been called on and gone into and then adjourned, he can charge forty cents, but if the case has not been gone on with, but an application has been made for an adjournment, so as to prevent its being gone on with or being heard, then the Clerk is entitled to only fifteen cents.

Thirtieth.—Clerk can only charge fifteen cents for an order of a Judge for warrant of attachment to issue or for order to renew warrant.

Thirty-first.—The charge of twenty cents for entering notice of set-off plea of payment or other defence requiring notice to Plaintiff should be collected from and paid by the Defendant when defence entered and cannot be collected from the plaintiff unless the defendant ultimately succeeds; but the ten cents for giving notice of the defence should not be paid by the defendant in the first instance, as that is a service performed for the Plaintiff and should be charged in the ordinary costs in the cause as against the amount deposited by Plaintiff for costs.

Thirty-second.—No charge can be made by the clerk for entering order from plaintiff to sign judgment in special summons, or to issue execution. The allowance in the tariff for order of reference attaching order or other order drawn and entered by the clerk fifteen cents does not apply to the above but only to orders by the judge.

Thirty-third.—The only fee that can be charged by a clerk for receiving and entering a transcript of judgment is that given in the first line of the schedule of clerks' fees, viz.: 15 cents—as to entry of proceedings in transcript, see Rule 77 and 163.

Thirty-fourth.—No charge is provided in or allowed by the tariff, or can be made by the clerk for transmitting a transcript of judgment to another court—See Div. Crt. Act Sec. 161, R.S.O. The clerk should not take any proceedings on a judgment of which he had sent a transcript, unless he is required to do so by judge's order.—Rule 161.

Thirty-fifth.—There is no provision in the Statute or Rules for a return of transcript of judgment by the clerk receiving the same, neither does the Tariff provide for any fee for doing so, and no fee can be charged for doing so; indeed no such return can properly be made, the transmitting the money as mentioned in next direction is not a return above referred to.

Thirty-sixth.—The note at the end of the transcript for money recovered thereunder to be remitted to the original clerk, ought to be signed by the party entitled thereto. No

fee for transmitting money is allowed to the clerk by the tariff and no charge can be made by him for doing so except his actual disbursements—See Rules 95 and 159. It is suggested, that the clerk would notify the clerk of the court from which he received the transcript of any return by the bailiff to any execution issued thereon.

Thirty-seven.—No charge can be made by the clerk for entering judgment when transcript received. No such judgment can be entered by him, the transcript becomes a judgment of his court by force of the Statute the only charge he can make is the first item in the Tariff, viz.: 15 cents for receiving, &c.

Thirty-eight.—The scale of costs in Replevin suits is regulated by the value of the goods the subject of the Replevin suit.

Thirty-ninth.—The scale of costs in Interpleader matters should be regulated by the value of the goods which are the subject of the Interpleader, not by the amount of the suit in which the Interpleader was ordered.

Fortieth.—The clerk must, under section 53, Division Court Act, R. S. O., at the time of issuing an execution require payment of the bailiff's fees thereon, and upon the return of the execution he must examine the bailiff's charges and pay over to the bailiff out of such amount so paid the amount he is properly entitled to for the services rendered, and the clerk is responsible for the correctness of the bailiff's charges, and that he does not pay him any larger sum than he is entitled to.

Forty-first.—Each clerk, on the return to him by a foreign clerk, of any summons, transcript or other proceeding on which the foreign clerk claims fees, should examine the fees, test their correctness, and only allow or tax such fees as by law the clerk is entitled to.

Forty-second.—All charges made on transcripts or for foreign service should be set out in detail.

Forty-third.—No clerk should charge or receive any fee from a Defendant before the issuing of the writ of summons.

Forty-fourth.—Each execution should be endorsed to levy for debt, costs, interest, from a certain date ; forty cents for writ and bailiff s fees, and the bailiff should always give a receipt for each amount paid him under an execution.

Forty-fifth.—The clerks are required to keep a list of clerks and bailiff's fees hung up in a conspicuous place in their office. See sec. 50, Division Court Act, R. S. O.

Forty-sixth.—The cash-book must be kept in the mode prescribed by form 5. No entry need be made therein of amounts deposited by Plaintiff for costs at the time of its receipt. This should be entered in the procedure book, also what is done with it. All suitors money (including said deposit when costs have been paid by Defendant) should be entered in the cash-book on the date of its receipt.

Forty-seventh.—The clerk's attention is specially drawn to section 54, Division Court Act, R. S. O., and he is directed to see that the same is duly enforced hereafter—on examining it he will see that the fees forfeited shall be held to have been received by the clerk.

Forty-eighth.—The clerk's attention is hereby drawn to Rules 98 and 145.

Forty-ninth.—In keeping papers, the clerks will please attend to the directions of Rule 86, and will also keep all papers in the suit after hearing of cause, including executions in the same way.

Fiftieth.—No charge can be made for copies of note in addition to copies of claim.

Fifty first.—When several defendants are served with summons by the same bailiff within the time that judgment could be entered against the first, only one affidavit of service should be allowed.

Fifty-second.—No charge can be made for copy of particulars or claim attached to a judgment summons, as no particulars of claim is necessary to be attached to such a summons.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly for copies of correspondence between the Government of the Province of Quebec and that of the Province of Ontario, in relation to the award of the Arbitrators of the 3rd of September, 1870, as to the adjustment of credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of the Provinces pursuant to the British North America Act

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th March, 1878.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS.

1873.

February 21.—Letter from the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, transmitting

" 13.—Copy of a despatch from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, dated 13th February, inclosing

Copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of that Province, dated 7th February, 1873.

June 10.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.

" 17.—Letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, to the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa, transmitting

Copy of an Order in Council, dated 10th June, 1873; together with

Copy of a Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, of like date.

" 18.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

" 31.—Telegram from the Honourable Attorney General of Ontario, to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.

July 21.—Telegram from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

" 23—Telegram from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

" 24.—Telegram in reply.

" " —Telegram from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable Attorney-General of Ontario.

Sept. 2.—Letter from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

" 24.—Letter of Report from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.

Oct. 9.—Letter from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

1873.
Dec. 17.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.
" 22.—Letter from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet,of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

1874.
July 20.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.
" 25.—Letter from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
" 31.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, to the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec.
Aug. 1.—Telegram from the Honourable Gideon Ouimet, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney General of Ontario.
" 3.—Reply to telegram.

1875.
May 20.—Letter from the Honourable Provincial Secretary, De Boucherville, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
" 28.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney General of Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
June 4.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
" 21.—Letter from J. G. Scott to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec,
" 23.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
Sept. 16.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
Oct. 5.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
" 11.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney General of Ontario.
" 20.— Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Quebec.
" 26.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.
" 30.—Letter from the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Quebec.

1876.
Mar. 20.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
" 27.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary of Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
June 15.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary of Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
" 22.—Letter from G. W. Colfer, Secretary's Office, Quebec, to the Assistant-Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
July 7.—Letter from the Acting-Assistant-Secretary, Quebec, to the Assistant-Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
Sept. 12.— Letter from the Assistant-Provincial Secretary of Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
" 14.—Letter from the Acting-Assistant Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
" 19.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
" 26.— Letter from the Assistant-Provincial Secretary, Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
Oct. 11.—Meeting for discussion of subject.

1876.
Oct. 12.—Propositions of compromise offered on the part of Quebec, and replies thereto on the part of Ontario.
Nov. 8.—Letter from the Honourable C. B. de Boucherville, of Quebec, to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario.

1877.
April 13.—Meeting for determination of special case.
May 1.—Letter from the Honourable A. R. Angers to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario
Aug. 2.—Amendments to special case as proposed by the Honourable A. R. Angers.
Sept. 10.—Amendments discussed and case finally settled upon.
Special case as finally settled for Privy Council.
Certificate to case as between Ontario and Quebec.
Oct. 2.—Letter from J. G. Scott to the Honourable the Attorney-General, Quebec.
" 24.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary, Quebec, to J. G. Scott.
" 29.—Telegram from the Honourable Provincial Secretary Chapleau, Quebec, to J. G. Scott.
Nov. 5.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary, Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Quebec.
" 5.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary, Ontario, to the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa, transmitting Copy of an Order in Council of the Government of Ontario, dated 31st October, 1877, together with copy of the Special Case *re* Arbitration and Award.
" 6.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
" 23.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.
" " —Letter from Joseph A. Defoy, Quebec, to J. G. Scott.
" 30.—Letter from the Assistant-Secretary, Ontario, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
December 6.—Letter from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, transmitting Copy of an Order in Council of the Government of Quebec, approved 16th October, 1877.

1878.
January 11.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Ontario, transmitting Copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Dec. 20th, 1877, and enclosures.
" 18.—Letter from the Under Secretary of State, Ottawa, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, transmitting Copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st January, 1878, and its enclosure.
May 14.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, transmitting copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, confirming the award made in the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec.

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General, to enclose for the consideration of your Government, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, with a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of that Province, on the subject of the joint assets of Ontario and Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNMENT,
QUEBEC, 13 Fevrier, 1873.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli, pour l'information de son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, copie d'un Ordre du Conseil Executif de la Province de Québec concernant les dettes conjointes d'Ontario et de Québec. Vous êtes prié de soumettre les représentations de mon Conseil Executif à la considération immédiate de son Excellence.

J'ai, &c.,
N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieut -Gouverneur.

L'Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,
Secrétaire d'Etat des Provinces, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 7th February, 1873.

In relation to the Joint Assets of Ontario and Quebec.

The Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, in a Report, dated the sixth of February inst. (1873), sets forth : that he has reason to believe the Government of Ontario are treating the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada as if the same was the property of the said Province, and propose to make regulations respecting the said Fund, as if the same had been regularly assigned and made over by competent authority in that behalf. That the said Municipal Loan Fund is set down in the British North America Act for 1867, as a joint asset belonging to Ontario and Quebec, and the same has not yet been awarded to the said Province of Ontario ; and, consequently, it is not competent for the Government of Ontario to deal with the said Fund until the arbitration between the said Provinces is finally closed and determined. The Honourable the Treasurer therefore recommends that a despatch be sent from the Government of Quebec to the Dominion Government, informing the latter of the facts of the case, and requesting their interference in said proposed disposition of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report and submit the same for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

Certified,
T. FORTIER,
Clerk Executive Council.

TORONTO, 10th June, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to know your views respecting the present aspect of the controversy which has hitherto been pending between Quebec and Ontario.

It was supposed that the action of the Dominion Parliament at its late session, in re-adjusting the financial relations of the Provinces to the Dominion, would have provided in some way for putting an end to all questions between us. It appears that this has not been done.

It has occurred to me, however, that as the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada has now been assumed by the Dominion, the chief, if not the only substantial, question of difference between the two provinces has been practically removed ; for in the allocation of the assets by the arbitrators there does not appear, so far as I understand the matter, to have been much to which either Province might object.

It would gratify me very much to find that the controversy between the two Provinces is now at an end. Pressure of public business prevented our immediately replying to the communication made to us of your Minutes of Council of the 7th February respecting the Municipal Loan Fund. A formal and official answer is now in preparation ;

but I may notice here that those debts were becoming less valuable every year from the state in which they were, and we consequently thought it best to deal with them as we did, even should we contemplate the possibility of the award being resisted successfully; for, in that event, the debts would no doubt be assigned to us under any new award or settlement, and it must be admitted that the value at which we should have to take them would be their real value, in case, as between ourselves and the indebted municipalities, we should be thought to have reduced them below their real value.

With much consideration and respect, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

O. MOWAT.

The Hon. Gideon Quimet,
&c., &c., Quebec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TORONTO, 17th June, 1873.

SIR,—Adverting to your communication of the 21st February last, I have the honour to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of an Order in Council approved of, the 10th day of June 1873, together with a copy of the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General mentioned therein, relating to the joint assets of Ontario and Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. P. HOWLAND,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State
(Provinces), Ottawa.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the tenth day of June, A.D. 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration, the annexed report of the Honourable the Attorney-General respecting the Minute of the Honourable the Executive Council of Quebec, dated 7th February, 1873, with reference to the recent action of this Government in dealing with the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada.

The Committee concur in the said report, and advise that it be approved of by your Excellency.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

The undersigned has had under consideration a Minute of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, approved by His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, on the 7th February, 1873, and enclosed under date of 21st February, by the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the consideration of this Government.

The Government of Quebec, in the said Minute of Council, states, that this Government, in its measure with reference to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, submitted to the Legislature of Ontario during its last Session, was treating such fund as if the same was the property of this Province, and was proposing to make regulations respecting the said fund as if the same had been regularly assigned and made over by competent authority in that behalf; that the said Municipal Loan Fund is set down in

the British North America Act for 1867, as a joint asset belonging to Ontario and Quebec; that the same has not been yet awarded to this Province; and that it is not competent for this Government to deal with the said fund until the arbitration is finally closed and determined.

The undersigned recommends that the Government of Quebec be respectfully informed that this Government was advised, that until the award made in pursuance of the British North America Act should be declared invalid, this Province had a right to treat the award as binding.

The undersigned recommends that the Government of Quebec be also informed that, in the opinion of this Government, the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund was a matter of such urgency that it could not be postponed without loss; that the debts, as a whole, were becoming less valuable every year that action was delayed; that a settlement upon the basis determined upon by the Legislature of Ontario was considered to be beneficial to the fund itself; but that this Government concedes, that, in the event of the award being set aside, the action of Ontario in dealing with the fund, in no way diminishes the right of Quebec to credit for its share in the fund according to the true value thereof; and that should Quebec succeed in setting aside the award, the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund debts should, on a new arbitration or settlement, be awarded or assigned to Ontario upon such valuation as may appear just.

O. MOWAT.

10th June, 1873.

OTTAWA, 18th June, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 322, of the 17th instant, covering a copy of a minute of your Executive Council, dated the 10th instant, together with a copy of the report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, therein referred to, on the subject of the joint assets of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. MEREDITH,
Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To His Honour
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto.

Telegram to Hon. G. Ouimet.

QUEBEC, June 30, '73.

Wrote you on 10th. Have not yet received reply. Ontario Treasurer leaves next week for some months' absence. Would be greatly obliged if, before he leaves, you could make some definite proposal, in case award is to be varied, that Council may consider same, and Treasurer meet you thereon before he leaves for Europe.

O. MOWAT,
Toronto.

[Some telegrams between date of above and 21st July have not been preserved.]

Telegrams.

QUEBEC, July 21st, 1873.

To Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

No, not this week. Robertson is absent. I will let you know the day we could meet.

G. OUIMET.

QUEBEC, July 23rd, 1873.

To Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

Would the fifth of August be convenient to you for a conference ?

G. OUIMET

TORONTO, July 24th, 1873.

To Hon. G. Ouimet, Quebec.

Would prefer Wednesday, the 6th. Would that day do ?

O. MOWAT.

QUEBEC, July 24th, 1873.

To Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

Certainly, the sixth of August will do just as well.

G. OUIMET.

[N.B.—The conference took place accordingly, after which was the following correspondence.]

QUEBEC, 2nd September, 1873.

DEAR SIR, —Upon the occasion of our late interviews together, you expressed to Mr. Robertson and myself the intention of forwarding, as soon as you arrived at Toronto, a memorandum setting forth your ideas as to the line of action to be adopted to settle the assets to be divided between Ontario and Quebec, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Confederation. No doubt your many occupations have prevented you, so far, from fulfilling that intention ; but as the Session of our Quebec Legislature is likely to take place somewhat sooner than I had reason to expect when I last saw you, and as it is very desirable that we should, if possible, come to some understanding (if not to a conclusion) as to the final settlement of the question, may I request you to forward the memorandum spoken of as soon as you possibly can. I now renew the agreement come to between us, *i.e.* that the memorandum in question, and all other remarks or suggestions interchanged between us, should be considered as null and void if we do not succeed in agreeing upon some satisfactory plan, as such preliminary steps are not official. I, however, entertain the hope that we may arrive at an amicable conclusion by both parties making some sacrifices, which would certainly be warranted by the importance of the question at issue.

Attorney-General Irvine has returned from England, and is now here.

Awaiting your reply,

Believe me,

DEAR SIR,

Very truly yours,

GIDEON OUIMET.

The Hon. O. Mowat,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 24th September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—A pressure of official business has hitherto prevented my complying with your request, that I should put in writing, the substance of the suggestions which I made in my conferences with yourself and your Treasurer at Quebec, on the 6th and 7th August last, on the subject of the financial questions between Quebec and Ontario.

In now preparing a statement, I shall show the application to the case in hand, of some of the principles on which I thought a fair settlement must, in certain contingencies, be based.

In the course of our conversations I remarked that the chief difficulty in coming to an

amicable arrangement previous to the award, was with respect to the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada; that is, to the proportions in which that debt should be borne by Quebec and Ontario, respectively. If the recent Act of the Dominion Parliament, assuming that surplus debt so far as then ascertained, is to be treated as having settled all questions in regard to it as between Quebec and Ontario themselves, and not merely as between them on the one side and the Dominion on the other, it occurred to me that the difficulty in the way of a settlement ought to be at an end so far as Quebec is concerned; the position of Quebec having by that Act been rendered greatly superior to what it was under the award, and the position of Ontario being, in a corresponding degree, made worse. On this point I reminded you, that the award, in dealing with the surplus debt, made the liability of Ontario as compared with the liability of Quebec as $9,808,728.02 to $8,778,792.55, or say for convenience of comparison, about as 49 to 44; and that if the Arbitrators had taken population according to the last Census, as a basis of division, and had excluded all other considerations, the proportions would have been as 1,396,091 to 1,111,566, or say as 55 to 44; but I pointed out that the assumption of the debt by the Dominion, if it settled the matter between Quebec and Ontario, is much less favourable to Ontario than even those figures would have made it; that the population of Ontario is increasing with greater rapidity than the population of Quebec; that the consumption of tax-paying goods by the people of Ontario is greater, man for man, than the like consumption by the inhabitants of Quebec; and that for these reasons the excess of the future contribution of Ontario, as compared with the future contribution of Quebec, to the public revenue, and therefore to the payment of the debt, is likely to be not less than two to one, making Ontario's contribution to the surplus debt in question as 88 to 44, instead of as 49 to 44, the proportion found by the Arbitrators.

In view of these facts, I think that I suggested for your consideration, that if no agreement is come to, the effect of the Act on the mutual relations of Ontario and Quebec will necessarily be matter for decision; and that if the decision should be in favour of Ontario, and if the award should be held valid, as Ontario contends that it must be, or if the grounds on which the award proceeded, are maintainable before any new tribunal, as Ontario contends that they are, the necessary result in either case would be, to give to Ontario, not only all that she has by the award, but also a further sum equivalent to the difference between the proportion of liability found by the Arbitrators and the proportion in which the recent Dominion Act has the effect of procuring payment to the Dominion.

In view of the assumed possibility of the award being held by the Privy Council to be invalid, it is important for both parties to weigh well the grounds on which the Arbitrators proceeded, and the reasons which there may be for the adoption of their conclusions by a new tribunal. The award proceeded on the basis of the origin of the Provincial Debt, and was founded on a consideration of what part of the debt arose from an expenditure on strictly local objects in each section. The Arbitrators divided the surplus liability in certain proportions; assigned the assets undisposed of by the Confederation Act to the section with which the respective items were locally connected; and left to each section the trust funds created, and the unexpended funds set apart, by the Parliament the Province for the benefit of such section.

To a certain extent the Arbitrators appear to have adopted the views urged on them by Mr. Wood, on behalf of Ontario, in his speeches before the Arbitrators. Mr. Robertson said that he had not seen the report of these speeches, and I therefore, after my return to Toronto, procured and forwarded a copy of a pamphlet which contains the speeches and some other papers relating to the arbitration. There is a great deal of Mr. Wood's reasoning of which I think that any tribunal could not fail to acknowledge the force.

I referred at some length, in the conferences which I had with you, to the contention of Quebec before the Arbitrators, that the case should be treated as one of ordinary partnership, and should be disposed of according to the rules which govern a settlement between partners on the dissolution of a partnership.

After giving the matter the best attention of which I am capable, it seems to me clear that that principle, fairly and intelligently acted upon, would not result less favourably to Upper Canada than the position in which she stands under the award—not to speak of the Act of the Dominion Parliament already mentioned—and I invite the attention of the Quebec Government to that view.

Thus, if the matter is to be disposed of on ordinary partnership principles, it would be difficult to find anything in the books for subjecting Upper Canada as a partner to more than one-half of the surplus liabilities ; the partnership being one where the shares had not been determined by mutual consent.

Then with respect to the assets, I suggested in our conferences, that if the settlement was to be on the footing of a partnership, the analogous case to be taken must be, of a partnership which had been entered into without any agreement as to a dissolution, or as to the proportions in which each partner should share the profits during the partnership, or at its close ; a partnership in which each partner had an equal vote, and in the case of which, during the 26 years of its continuance, some sums had from time to time been by mutual consent paid out to each partner or expended for his special benefit, without being charged to such partner, or to any account intended to stand for him ; other sums paid to each, or expended for the special benefit of one or the other, had been charged, and intended to be charged, to him ; and some sums had been credited to each in the partnership books by mutual arrangement, and not actually paid out or expended for his benefit up to the time of the dissolution, but treated always by both as belonging to him, or to some account intended for him.

Now, every one familiar with the Parliamentary and Public History of Canadian affairs knows, that the rule which the Government and Legislature had professed to act upon was, to give to each section of the Province a fair share of the public expenditure, and that, consequently, two classes of local expenditure had occurred, viz :—

First.—Where an expenditure out of the Consolidated Funds was made for the special benefit of one section of the Province, a corresponding expenditure out of the Consolidated Funds was, as a rule, provided, or professed to be provided, in some way or other, for the special benefit of the other section.

Second.—Where an expenditure was made for one section and confessedly without any corresponding expenditure for the other section, either some provision was made for the repayment of this expenditure out of local funds of the section benefitted, or an account was kept of the expenditure with a view of at a future time giving an equivalent compensation to the other section out of the general revenue. Those accounts in Schedule 4, of the Confederation Act, which have been said by Quebec to be mere book accounts and not "assets" (as the Act declares them to be), are accounts of this class, and are in effect debts due to the partnership by the individual partners.

It is to be remembered in this connection that, for many years before Confederation, the Government for the time being, and every Statute affecting money matters, had the support of a large majority of the members for Lower Canada ; that the Acts of the Government and Legislature affecting such matters had in this way the support and approbation of Lower Canada ; and that, as I have already reminded you, the profession of the Government and its Parliamentary majority always was, that in all expenditure they were dealing fairly and equally with both sections of the Province. The majority of the people of Upper Canada and their representatives in Parliament, for years believed and asserted, that Upper Canada did not get its just share of the public expenditure ; and, whether this complaint was well founded or not, Quebec, I am sure, will not expect to establish now, that Lower Canada, with its controlling power in the Government and Legislature, did not get even its just share.

Quebec contended before the Arbitrators that it would be impracticable "to go back to the union of the two Canadas, take their respective debts and credits at that time, examine in detail all the expenditures since incurred, note specially the Province for which or in whose interest it was incurred, and determine thereby the share of each."

That contention was probably correct, and I suggested to you that a competent and impartial tribunal, if it proceeded on the basis of a partnership, would decide that, this detailed inquiry being impracticable, it ought to be assumed, and must be assumed, that the sums obtained by each during the continuance of the partnership, were the sums to which each was, on the whole, from time to time fairly entitled, taking every equity into consideration, and that the expenditures for the special benefit of the one section were equivalent to the expenditures for the special benefit of the other, wherever the contrary did not appear to have been mutually declared, or plainly understood, by the Legislature or Government at the time. Now the contrary was declared and plainly under-

stood in regard to the items embraced in the special accounts referred to, and in those only; these appearing in that way from time to time in the public accounts which were produced to the Legislature and published for general information, and being so explained by the speeches in Parliament, and otherwise, of those in authority.

I observe the suggestion made by Quebec before the Arbitrators, that the sum by which at the Union the debt of the Upper Canada Government exceeded that of the Lower Canada Government, should be excepted in assuming that each section or partner derived equal benefit from the expenditures during the Union; and that Upper Canada should now be charged with that excess; but I respectfully submit that that view is not sustainable. The greater part of the debt of Upper Canada had been contracted for public improvements which passed to Canada at the Union; the expenditure of Lower Canada on those public improvements which passed to the Union did not much exceed one-half the cost of those of Upper Canada; and Upper Canada brought into the Union not merely these improvements, but also her Crown Lands, and her various attractions for the immigration of a tax-paying population. The sales of Crown Lands appear to have brought to the common treasury during the Union, $3,875,373—while the sales of Crown Lands in Lower Canada brought $936,130 only, or not quite, one-fourth. The comparative revenue which either section yielded through the consumption of tax-paying commodities, I have referred to already. All these things have to be considered, as well as the fact that the Government of Upper Canada owed a larger sum than the Government of Lower Canada. If the principle of a partnership were proceeded upon and a detailed account of everything were impracticable, the assumption would be inevitable, and would, on the whole, be a favourable one for Quebec, that, by means of the expenditure in each section, and the sums set apart for each and not expended during the Union, the Joint Legislature had remedied every inequality, and for this purpose had in its action, from time to time, taken everything into account, including the respective debts of each at the time of the Union.

Applying these principles to the various items mentioned in the Confederation Act or in the award of the Arbitrators, the result would be as follows:

The various funds from time to time set apart by the Parliament of old Canada for either section belong to that section still. These include the items mentioned in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th clauses of the award. Of these, the Common School Fund, though Lower Canada is to share it, comes wholly out of Upper Canada lands.

On the same principle, the following of the assets mentioned in Schedule 4 of the Confederation Act, are debts due to the Province of Canada by one or other of its sections: Upper Canada Building Fund (including Lunatic Asylums and Normal Schools).

The Court Houses in Aylmer, Montreal and Kamouraska.

Law Society, Upper Canada.

Lower Canada Legislative Grant.

Education East.

Building and Jury Fund.

Lower Canada Municipalities' Fund, and

Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

In view, not only of the course of proceeding in the Province of Canada itself, but in view also of the *express terms of the Confederation Act*, a new tribunal could not possibly regard these in any other light than "assets" of this character.

The following items in the same Schedule were debts due by individuals and corporations:—

The Montreal Turnpike Trust.

University Permanent Fund.

Royal Institution.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.

Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.

Quebec Fire Loan.

Temiscouata Advance Account, and

The Quebec Turnpike Trust.

In this way Ontario should be charged with the item *Law Society of Upper Canada* debt (the account being of funds which were advanced for building Courts at Toronto, and which were to be repaid by taxes on Law proceedings in Upper Canada). - - - - - - - - - $156,015.61

Agricultural Society Upper Canada debt may perhaps be added. - 4,000.00

These items amount to - - - - - - - - - - $160,015.61

The general revenue of the Province was to be indemnified in respect of these debts from the resources of Upper Canada.

On the other hand, the following items would be chargeable to Lower Canada on the dissolution of the partnership—viz :

Aylmer Court House. - - - - - - - - - - - $3,239.70

Montreal Court House. - - - - - - - - - - - 114,596.21

Kamouraska Court House. - - - - - - - - - - 201.27

The above three items have to do with the Administration of Justice, and are practically on the same footing as the debt by the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Lower Canada Legislative Grant (being advances made to Lower Canada in excess of the Legislative School Grant, and therefore charged by the Province of Canada in this way.) - - - - - - - - - - $28,494.73

Education East, (being balance of defalcations in the Education Office, Lower Canada, and charged by the Province of Canada to this Sectional Account.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $290.10

Building and Jury Fund, (being debt from the Building and Jury Fund of Lower Canada to the Province of Canada for loans and advances made to this fund by the late Province, and intended like the other particulars to be repaid from exclusively local sources.) - - - - - - - - - $116,475.51

Municipalities' Fund, (being debt from the Municipal Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province for advances made to, or on the credit of, that Fund. Some of these advances were made to certain municipalities on the credit of the fund, and may be treated as made to these municipalities, and not to Lower Canada as a whole. But part stands on a different footing ; thus, by the Seigniorial Act, of the total capital of the Seigniories of St. Sulpice nearly $140,000 was to be charged on Consolidated Fund, and the balance $196,419.66 was charged against the Municipalities Fund ; because, while the Legislature did not regard it as just to charge this sum on the Consolidated Fund, no provision was yet made for providing an equivalent out of that Fund to Upper Canada.) - - - - - - - - - - $196,419.66

Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund, (being debt from the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund to the late Province of Canada for advances made from time to time by the said late Province and charged by the said Province to this Sectional Account.) - - - - $234,281.46

Deficiency of Local Revenue to pay 6 per cent. on such estimated capital from 1854 to 1st July, 1867. - - - - - - - - - - $80,201.00

There is another item which is not mentioned in Schedule 4, and with which Quebec, as a partner, would be chargeable on the ground already mentioned, viz : That the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, composed of the two partners in the concern, intended that the burden of the item now referred to should be borne by one partner, Lower Canada, and not by the other partner, Upper Canada. I refer to the amount which, in settling the Seigniorial Tenure question, was taken as the capitalized value of the expected receipts from the Seigniory of Lauzon, and from Tavern and other Licenses under the Act of 1854, those funds having been specially appropriated by the Canadian Parliament to pay this sum. - - - - $834,444.40

making a total amount of - - - - - - - - - - - $1,608,644.04

(besides interest), which at the time of Confederation, Lower Canada, according to the views of the Legislature and the Government, must be considered as owing to the then

Province of Canada, part being payable out of local Lower Canada funds, and the rest being sums for which Upper Canada was intended by the joint Legislature to receive some future compensation that up to the time of Confederation had not been made or pretended to have been made.

The other joint assets mentioned in Schedule 4, are :

Montreal Turnpike Trust.
University Permanent Fund.
Royal Institution.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.
Quebec Fire Loan.
Temiscouata Advance Account.
Quebec Turnpike Trust.

The advances comprised in these items were not intended by the Legislature as grants to the corporations or individuals to whom the advances were made, but were to be repaid by them to the Province of Canada; and any debts due by those corporations and individuals are strictly "assets" of the Province in every sense of the word.

In regard to the Municipal Loan Fund debts, I may observe, that so little was the law authorizing them regarded as an advantage to either section of the Province as a whole, that but few counties or townships in Upper Canada took advantage of the law, most of them preferring to borrow money on their own credit or not to borrow at all. The case is presumed to have been the same in Lower Canada. I would observe also, that by the Seigniorial Legislation of 1854 and 1859, further loans of this character were discontinued, and the compensations and equivalents to which in reference to these loans each Province was considered by the Legislature to be entitled under all the circumstances, were determined.

How then are the assets so mentioned in the Confederation Act to be now disposed of?

In case of a private partnership, like assets, on the dissolution of the partnership (1), would be collected or sold for what they were worth, for the joint benefit of the partners; or (2), they might be taken by one partner and charged to him at their value; or (3), they might be specifically divided between the partners, each partner being charged with such of the items as might be assigned to him, according to their actual value.

In the present case, following the analogy of a private partnership, the most convenient course would be for the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund debts and the University Permanent Fund debt to be assigned to Upper Canada, and for the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund debts and the other sums owing by debtors in Lower Canada to be assigned to Quebec, viz. :—

Royal Institution.
Quebec Fire Loan.
Temiscouata Advance Account.
And the Municipalities' Fund, exclusive of the $196,719.66 already mentioned (with interest.)

At what values should these debts be so assigned, respectively? Before Quebec withdrew from the Arbitration, a fair method of ascertaining the value of the assets appears to have been thought by all parties to be, to take the average annual receipts from each debt for four years and a half, as indicating the value of each item.

In that way the Upper Canada Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund debts would be worth,—$1,920,505.38.

The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund debts,—$1,410,926.38.

The Quebec Fire Loan,—$87,204.03.

And the University Permanent Fund, McGill College, and Temiscouata Advance Account should not be charged at any sum.

The result would be as follows :—

Upper Canada should pay in respect of the Upper Canada Building Fund, Law Society, and Agricultural Society - - - - - - -	$196,815 51
And in respect of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund debts - -	1,920,505 38
Making altogether - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$2,117,320.89

Lower Canada should be charged with the various accounts specified on preceding page as amounting to - - - - - - - - - - $1,608,644.04
Municipal Loan Fund debts - - - - - - - - - - - $1,410,926.38
Quebec Fire Loan - - - - - - - - - - - - - 87,204.03

Making altogether - - - - - - - - - - - - $3,106,774.45

There would thus be in favour of the partnership at the dissolution an account against Upper Canada of $2,117,320.99, and against Lower Canada of $3,106,774.45; but if each partner was assuming one-half of the liabilities, they should share the remaining assets equally, and if either partner is to pay more than the other towards the liabilities, that partner should receive a correspondingly larger share of the assets.

I have made these observations in all candour and sincerity, for the purpose of shewing to the Quebec Government that the principle of a private partnership, contended for by Quebec, would not, when fairly applied, result so favourably to Lower Canada as the position which she would occupy by a settlement of liability on the basis of the Dominion Act of last Session, and of assets as found by the award.

In view of the Dominion Act and the award, Ontario would, probably, under all the circumstances, acquiesce in such a settlement, in order to put an end to all disputes with her sister Province; but I cannot conceal from myself, that our people would at the same time regard the settlement as one of sacrifice—a sacrifice for the sake of peace and amity.

I have already intimated that we are prepared to recognize the interest of Quebec in the Common School Fund and in the School Lands yet undisposed of, and I may now add that we are ready to purchase this interest at a fair price as part of a final settlement of all questions between the Provinces.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
O. MOWAT.

The Honourable G. Ouimet,
&c., &c., &c.
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 9th October, 1873.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt (a few days ago) of a memorandum of a project for the settlement of the debt between Ontario and Quebec.

I will answer at length by letter, or a deputation of the Quebec Ministry will have the honour of waiting upon the Ontario Ministry to confer upon this important matter.

In the mean time, I shall have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GIDEON OUIMET,
Secretary.

The Honorable O. Mowat,
Attorney-General, Premier, Ontario.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1873.

My DEAR SIR,—Are we to have no agreement in the matter of our joint assets? It does not practically matter a great deal to either of us, as each Province is now in possession of the assets which may be supposed to belong to it; but it is extremely unsatisfactory that we should not have our rights settled in regard to them, either by agreement or otherwise. Will it be impossible for me to be in a situation to make at our approaching Session any announcement of a settlement? In view of the great gain which Quebec obtained by the assumption of the balance of the debt by the Dominion, it does seem to me, that if Ontario is willing to acquiesce in leaving other matters as the arbitrators found them, the good old Province of Quebec may well be content; but, if we are not to agree, I should like extremely that we would unite at once in taking steps to have the matter determined for us in some way.

Yours truly,
O. MOWAT.

The Hon. Gideon Ouimet,
&c., &c., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 22nd December, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—I do not see any possibility of entering into negotiations at present, for the settlement of our *joint assets*. The business of the Session occupies all our time, and as was announced in the Speech from the Throne, the Government of Quebec believes in the possibility of arriving at an amicable settlement of this question with the Government of Ontario; at least we will use our best efforts to that end; and I am convinced that you will show the same desire on your side. Could you not announce the same thing to your Legislature? I really believe that during the next recess we might arrive at a result satisfactory to both parties, if we manage to carry on our negotiations upon the same friendly footing that has distinguished them so far. I think it my duty to say that it seems to me you need not intimate more to your Legislature than we did to ours, at the same time expressing the hope that the matter may be settled between us by a friendly and mutual understanding.

I beg to remark that the basis of settlement submitted by you in the commencement of October last demands important modifications before it can be accepted by us; and that, without wishing to appear disposed to follow too strict a course in the settlement of this affair, the Province of Quebec will submit to no sacrifices which are not necessitated by circumstances and which are not met by like concessions on the part of Ontario. At all events, it is essential that the question should be treated from an equal stand-point by both Provinces.

In conclusion, my dear Sir, I can assure you that I am as anxious as you can be yourself to close up this matter, and I may say that such is also the wish of the Government of this Province.

Believe me,
My dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
GIDEON OUIMET.

The Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th July, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—The questions between our provinces seem to have made no progress since September last. As I find my duties not quite so overwhelming for the next three or four weeks as they have been hitherto and will be afterwards, I should like very much that this period should not pass without our coming to a definite understanding. I should have no objection to take a run down to Quebec or Montreal if my doing so would be likely to be of any service. Please drop me a line.

Yours very truly,
O. MOWAT.

The Hon. G. Ouimet, Quebec.

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—I duly received your favour of the 20th instant, having reference to the questions at issue between our two Provinces, and suggesting a personal interview in order to come to some understanding. I may say that my colleagues and myself will be very happy to meet you here, in Quebec, about the first week in August. I hope that about that time this intensely hot weather will be over, so that you may have a chance of breathing some of our refreshing breezes, which, no doubt, would be a welcome boon to all of us, and might be conducive to our taking more agreeable views of things generally, and perhaps lead to a final and satisfactory settlement of our difficulties.

Believe me,
My dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
GIDEON OUIMET.

Hon. O. Mowat,
Premier, etc.,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 31st July, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope to be in Quebec on Friday morning, the 7th August, for the purpose of conferring with you on the subject of the differences between our Provinces. If I should not be able to reach Quebec by Friday morning, I certainly will be there on Saturday morning.

Yours truly,
O. MOWAT.

The Hon. G. Ouimet,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 1st, 1874.

To Hon. O. Mowat,
Toronto.

I could not go into our affairs next week. Can you kindly postpone interview until you hear from me?

G. OUIMET.

TORONTO, Aug. 3rd, 1874.

Hon. G. Ouimet, Quebec. } Certainly.
O. MOWAT.

[No progress was made in the negotiations this year. After the Sessions of the two Legislatures the correspondence was re-opened.]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 20th May, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to the long pending question of the settlement of the debts and assets of the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

It appears to me that the present time would be the most convenient to both parties to take up the matter, and to discuss it in a friendly spirit. If, therefore, it meet your views, I would be glad to enter into negotiations with you, upon this subject, so that we might come to an understanding which would be satisfactory to both Provinces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Hon. Oliver Mowat,
Premier, Toronto.

TORONTO, 28th May, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th May expressing a desire to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the long pending question, as to the debts and assets of our Provinces. I am delighted to accede to your wish. I may mention that I had the honour on the 20th September, 1873, of addressing a letter to the Hon. G. Ouimet, setting forth in a friendly spirit, and at considerable length, the view which I then thought should or might be taken of the matter, but to this letter I never received any reply. If you do not find this paper on fyle, I shall be happy to send you a copy. It does not occur to me that I can state my view more clearly than I have therein done. I hope that on considering the subject, you will agree with my suggestions, or

point out wherein they are wrong. If satisfied that I have fallen into a mistake, I shall frankly recede from it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. Mowat.

The Hon. C. B. De Boucherville,
&c., &c., Quebec.

Province of Quebec,
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th June, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th May, in relation to the debts and assets of our respective Provinces, and to request you to be kind enough to forward me a copy of your letter of the 20th September, 1873, to the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. That letter having probably been marked *private*, was not filed as an official record, and therefore is not now available.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. B. De Boucherville.

Hon. Oliver Mowat,
Premier, Toronto.

Toronto, 21st June, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with the request contained in yours to the Attorney-General of 4th instant, to enclose a copy of the letter of the 24th September, 1873, to which you refer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. G. Scott.

Hon. C. B. De Boucherville,
Premier and Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Province of Quebec,
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 23rd June, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowle lge receipt on behalf of Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, of copy of your communication of the 24th September last, in relation to the debts and liabilities of the former Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Ph. J. Jolicœur,
Assistant Secretary.

Honourable Olive Mowat,
Premier and Attorney-General, Toronto.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 16th September, 1875.

SIR,—With reference to the division of the assets of the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, I have the honour to inform you that the proposal contained in your letter to the Honourable Mr. Ouimet, dated the 27th September, 1873, cannot be accepted by the Quebec Government.

I have, therefore, now to propose that the division of those assets be left to arbitrators: One to be named by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and those two to name a third. In the event of their not agreeing upon the naming of a third arbitrator, the appointment of the latter to be left in the hands of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Secretary.

Honourable Oliver Mowat,
Premier, Toronto.

TORONTO, 5th October, 1875.

SIR,—Your letter of the 16th ult., has been received and considered; but I see no sufficient reason for a second arbitration as long as the award made by the first arbitrators is standing. That award has been held by the successive Governments of Ontario to be legal and valid, and we could not justify to our people the entering into a second arbitration with all its uncertainties until some competent authority had pronounced the existing award to be not binding.

If, therefore, you do not care to enter on any discussion of the various questions relating to the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada, or to offer any compromise, the only course will be for your Government and the Government of this Province to agree upon the speediest way of having the validity of the existing award decided.

Perhaps a reference to the Supreme Court would be more satisfactory, and ensure an earlier decision, than a reference to the Privy Council. I shall be glad to have your views on this point at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. MOWAT

Honourable C. B. De Boucherville,
Secretary, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 11th October, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 5th instant, and to say in reply that the Quebec Government has no objection to enter into a discussion of the various questions relating to the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada, and further, that this Government is willing to consent to such compromise of the matters at present unsettled between the two Provinces, as the interests of this Province will permit: provided, however, that the award rendered by Messrs. Gray & McPherson, which the Quebec Government do not in any way acknowledge as binding, be not taken as the basis of such discussion or compromise.

From the informal interviews heretofore held between yourself and the Treasurer of Ontario, and the late Premier and present Treasurer of Quebec, it was understood,

I believe, that the Ontario Government did not insist on the award as the basis of settlement; but were disposed, as the surplus debt question had been settled by the Dominion Parliament, to discuss the assets question, in a business-like shape, and endeavour to come to some amicable arrangement respecting their division, and that some means then could be devised to give legal effect to such arrangement, either by the appointment of new arbitrators, or in some other way. If, however, you insist on maintaining the so-called award referred to, and to discuss details on that basis alone, I see no use in attempting discussion or compromise on such terms.

The Quebec Government do not approve of a reference of the validity of the award to the Supreme Court, and if your Government see fit to carry the matter to the Privy Council in England, the Quebec Government will take measures to protect the interests of this Province before that tribunal.

It seems to me that this course should be unnecessary, if your Government be disposed to discuss the questions at issue in fair terms to all concerned.

I have honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. B. De Boucherville,
Secretary.

Honourable Oliver Mowat,
Premier of Ontario.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1875.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I have the honour to say that the Ontario Government will rejoice at the discussion, in any way which may lead to a satisfactory settlement, of the questions relating to the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada. My letter to Mr. Ouimet, two years ago, discussed these questions on the basis of a partnership, that basis having originally been suggested on the part of Quebec as a proper one, though the result of that mode of discussing the matter appeared to me, for the reasons stated in my letter, to be more favourable to Ontario than the award was.

Since that date, I have had no communication from Quebec discussing the views which I suggested to Mr. Ouimet, or pointing out anything in them which had been over looked by me, or which was erroneous. This delay has been a matter of great regret to the Ontario Government.

If we cannot come to some agreement, the award may have to be fallen back upon unless Quebec shows that it is invalid. I shall rejoice at any settlement or compromise, which may appear, on frank discussion, to be just and right, whether it accords with the award or not, or on whatever basis it may proceed.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in devising a method of giving effect to an amicable settlement or compromise, if we should be fortunate enough to arrive at such a result.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. Mowat.

Hon. C. B. De Boucherville,
Quebec.

Province of Quebec,
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 26th October, 1875.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honour to say that, provided you do not insist upon taking the award of the Arbitrators as a basis to proceed on for the settlement of the questions relating to the division of the assets of the Province of Canada, the Quebec Government would be happy to come to an amicable settlement; but

for that purpose a meeting of both Governments in conference would be necessary. At the present time such a conference would not be practicable, owing to the meeting of Parliament both in Ontario and Quebec taking place at an early date. I would, therefore, suggest that we should meet as soon as possible after the close of the respective Sessions, and I am sure that, after discussing the matter in a fair and friendly spirit, we would come to a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
C. B. De Boucherville,
Secretary.

Honourable O. Mowat,
Premier and Attorney-General,
Toronto.

Toronto, October 30th, 1875.

Sir,—I have your letter of the 26th instant, and rejoice to perceive that you feel sure that, after discussing the matters in difference between us in a fair and friendly spirit, a settlement may be arrived at satisfactory to both parties.

The Ontario Government accepts with pleasure your proposal of a conference with that view after the close of the approaching Sessions of the Legislatures in the two Provinces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. Mwoat.

Honourable C. B. De Boucherville,
Secretary,
Quebec.

Province of Quebec,
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 20th March, 1876.

Sir,—In the course of the month of October last, the two Governments of Ontario and Quebec had agreed, with certain reservations, to meet in conference to consider the question of the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada, after the close of the Sessions in Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

Since the close of the Quebec Session, the Government of this Province has been unable to give its attention to this question, its time having been since occupied in settling the affairs of its great provincial railway.

I have the honour to say, that the Government of Quebec is now ready to give effect to the above mentioned agreement, as to a conference, and that, with that object in view, the Honourable Premier would be happy to meet the Honourable the Premier of Ontario at such time as may be settled upon, as convenient to both parties.

If a suggestion were permissible, the Quebec Government would suggest Ottawa as the place of meeting, on any day of the next week. The necessity of referring to important documents, and the advantage of being able to obtain a large amount of information at the Capital, would seem to warrant the suggestion.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Chapleau,
Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 27th March, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, intimating that the Honourable the Premier of the Province of Quebec would be happy to meet the Honourable the Premier of this Province at Ottawa during the present week, for the purpose of conferring upon the question of a division of the assets of the late Province of Canada. I am in reply to say, that the Government of this Province fear that a meeting at Ottawa during the Session of the Dominion Parliament would not be attended with as much advantage as would a meeting there at a later period.

The other engagements of the Honourable the Premier prevent any suggestion at present, as to the day after the close of the Session, on which he could meet your Premier.

A date will be submitted in a future communication, which, it is hoped, will meet the convenience of the latter.

I am to add, that this Government is exceedingly glad at the prospect of the matters in difference on this question between Ontario and Quebec, being taken up and disposed of before the next meeting of the Legislature of either Province.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 15th June, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to the proposed conference between the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the purpose of considering the question of the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada, I am now directed to inform you that the Honourable the Attorney-General of this Province can attend at any time which would suit the Quebec Government, between the 8th day of July, and the 1st day of August next. I am to add, that this Government is of opinion that the City of Ottawa is the most advantageous place of meeting, and that the question of unsettled accounts between the Dominion and the late Provinces might with advantage be discussed, with a view to their settlement at the same time.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
QUEBEC, 22nd June, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, stating that the Attorney-General of Ontario will be prepared to meet the Government of Quebec in conference upon the question of the assets of the late Province of Canada at Ottawa, any time between the 8th July, and the 1st of August next, and to inform

you that the proposition meets the views of the Quebec Government, and that at a later date you will be informed of the precise day upon which they will be ready.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. COLFER.

I. R. Eckart, Esq., Asst. Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
QUEBEC, 7th July, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 15th of June, and the reply thereto of the 22nd of same month, I beg leave to say that, inasmuch as the absence of the Treasurer of this Province in England is unexpectedly prolonged beyond the 1st of August next, it will be impossible to arrange the proposed meeting during the present month ; his presence is necessary, and as soon as he returns, the preliminary arrangements can be completed.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. COLFER,
Acting Asst. Secretary.

I. R. Eckart, Esq., Asst. Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 12th Sept.. 1876.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has taken place respecting the proposed conference between the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the purpose of considering the question of the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada, I am now directed to state that as the Treasurer of the former Province has returned from England, the Government of this Province hopes that a settlement of the differences between Ontario and Quebec may be entered upon and accomplished before our Legislature meets.

The Honorable the Attorney General and the Honourable the Treasurer have made some engagements for this month and the month following, but they can probably find a few days to meet such members of the Quebec Government as may take the management of the matter.

Under the award, several hundred thousand dollars are payable by Ontario to Quebec in respect of School lands in this Province, realized by this Government since Confederation ; but if the award is not acted upon, there will be a question for discussion and consideration, whether Upper Canada should not retain the products of all its own school lands.

These moneys, for these and other reasons, have been retained until either the award is accepted or a new settlement made ; and I am to say that this Government is very desirous of avoiding further delay in the settlement of this and all other matters between the Provinces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 14th September, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in relation to the proposed conference between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, and to state that the same will be submitted forthwith for consideration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. COLFER,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Ontario.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 19th September, 1876.

SIR,—During my absence, the Acting Secretary received a letter from your assistant, stating that he was directed to inform the Quebec Government that both the Honourable the Attorney-General and the Honourable the Treasurer of Ontario had made engagements for this month, and the month following, but that they could probably find a few days to meet such members of this Government as would have the management of the proposed conference between the two Governments, on the question of the division of the assets of the late Province of Canada.

In answer to that part of the communication, I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the Treasurer of this Province has just resumed his official duties, and it will afford him and the Honourable the Premier much pleasure to meet the honourable members of the Ontario Government, in conference, on the subject in question, at the City of Ottawa, on the tenth day of October next.

As to the second part of the communication, it is hardly necessary to say that a conference being sought for by both Governments, to arrive at a settlement or compromise which may appear, on frank discussion, to be just and right, and the Honourable the Premier of Ontario, having expressed on behalf of his Government, his readiness to endeavour to arrive at such a settlement or compromise, "*whether it accords with the award or not*," it becomes obvious that the basis upon which the discussion shall be conducted, is the first thing to be determined by the respective delegates; and upon that point, I beg respectively to refer you to the correspondence of the 20th, 26th and 30th of October last.

In the hope that the day has come when a satisfactory result will be arrived at,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 26th September, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th inst., and to inform you in reply that the Honourable the Attorney-General and the Honourable the Treasurer of this Province will be happy to meet the Honourable the Premier and the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 10th of October, the date named in your communication.

I am at the same time to say that Wednesday, the 11th idem, would be more convenient to the members of this Government, and that that day would be preferred for the conference, if it would be equally convenient for the Ministers of the Quebec Government.

I am also to request the favour of an answer by telegraph.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. Eckart,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

The meeting took place accordingly on the 11th October, 1876, and the matters at issue were discussed; after which Messrs. Boucherville and Church submitted the following proposal to Messrs. Mowat and Crooks:—

The undersigned have the honour to submit as a means of compromise:

1st. That the division of the excess, if any, over $73,006,088.84 of the debt of the late Province of Canada, and the credits, liabilities, properties and assets mentioned in sections 113 and 142 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall be divided between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec according to their respective population, as established by the census of 1861.

2nd. That so soon as empowered by legislation, the two Governments shall proceed to the above division and to the adjustment of the said credits, liabilities, properties and assets.

3rd. That whatever shall not be agreed upon by the two Governments shall be referred to two Arbitrators, one named by each Government, and what shall not be agreed upon by the said two Arbitrators shall be submitted to the arbitrament of a third chosen by the two Governments from amongst the leading men of Great Britain or the United States of America, the decision of the majority, after consideration by the three, to be binding.

C. B. De Boucherville,
L. Ruggles Church.

The undersigned have considered the propositions submitted on the part of Quebec as a means of compromise.

These propositions take no notice of the award already made, but proceed on the basis of the award being treated as cancelled or non-existent, and on the matters between Upper and Lower Canada under the British North America Act being entirely open.

The practical effect of the propositions, if acceded to by Ontario, would be to substitute for the award already made a new arbitration upon the matters specified.

The existing award did not give to Ontario nearly all that was contended for on behalf of our Province, but the Province acquiesced in it without objection. Quebec, on the other hand, has regarded the award as too favourable to us, and has objected to it as both unjust and invalid.

Under these circumstances we have been willing, and have even desired, to discuss and consider with the Quebec Government, in order to bring about an amicable and final settlement, the various matters involved in the award, in connection with the subsequent legislation by the Dominion (36 V. c. 30), our collections on account of Upper Canada School Lands since Confederation, and the various other matters which have occurred since the making of the award, or are in question between the late Province of Canada on the one hand and the Dominion on the other. But we are unable to agree that, without any discussion of the matters involved, the award should now be cancelled and provision made for a new Arbitration. If the award is declared on proper authority to be invalid (a result which we do not anticipate), our present impression is, that the whole

matter should again be submitted to a new Arbitration, and that the reference should not be restricted within narrower limits than the British North America Act provided.

If, therefore, Quebec does not think it useful to attempt coming to an agreement, except in connection with provisions for a new Arbitration, nothing appears to remain but for both parties, as a preliminary step, to facilitate the obtaining of an authoritative decision on the validity of the existing Award at the earliest possible date.

O. MOWAT,
ADAM CROOKS.

October 12th, 1876.

QUEBEC, November 8th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, together with your answer to "the propositions submitted on the part of Quebec as a means of compromise" between the two sister Provinces, and the "Record of Proceedings" you allude to in said letter. I hope to be able to write you in a short time about those matters.

Yours very truly,
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Hon. O. Mowat,
Prime Minister,
P. O.

A draft of the special case was afterwards prepared and sent to Quebec, and there being some differences as to same, the representatives of the two Governments met in Ottawa to settle these. The following mem. shows the result :—

The Hon. Mr. Mowat, on the part of Ontario, and the Hon. Mr. Boucherville and the Hon. Messrs. Angers and Church, on the part of Quebec, met at Ottawa on the 13th of April, 1877, when it was agreed that the Record of Proceedings now before them shall form the basis of the Record to be prepared and submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a special case.

That any thing which both parties cannot agree to eliminate therefrom shall remain and form part of such special case.

That the proceedings taken in the Superior Court in Montreal on the Writ of Prohibition and the judgment pronounced thereon be added thereto, and also the answer of Col. Gray to the recusation fyled by T. N. Ritchie, Q.C., of Counsel for Quebec.

The questions submitted this day by Quebec, as modified by the Hon. Mr. Mowat on the part of Ontario, to be questions submitted to the Judicial Committee, and are hereunto annexed.

The Act by which the Dominion assumed the surplus of debt over $62,500,000 to be also added to the Record.

O. MOWAT,
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
L. RUGGLES CHURCH,
A. R. ANGERS.

1st May, 1877.

HONOURABLE O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General, Ontario,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—On referring to the Record of Proceedings which I have received from you I find, pages 28 and 29, that sufficient mention is made of the Writ of Prohibition issued against the Honourable Messrs. Macpherson and Gray. The only correction which I wish made in relation to that part of the Record is to recite as fully the proceedings had on the

Writ of *Quo Warranto* mentioned page 30. I therefore send you a copy of said writ, affidavits and petition annexed thereto.

I hope I have not delayed you in the reprinting of the Record. I trust that I will receive from you the revise proof sheets to be agreed upon before the reprint is ordered.

Yours truly,
A. R. ANGERS.

The draft case having been printed, and revise proof sheets sent to the Quebec Government, the Quebec Government made some objections thereto, which are detailed in the following letter:—

In re "Arbitration."

QUEBEC, August 2nd, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I send you by this day's mail, a copy of the case as drafted by you with the alterations and additions which I beg leave to suggest on the part of Quebec. I do not think they materially alter your draft, but they make it, I believe, more complete.

1. The insertion of an abstract of Section 118 I believe necessary to make complete the quotation of the parts of the Imperial Act, which determine the assets of each Province; Section 118 being to the cash what Section 117 is to the property;——

2. The substitution of "some" for "a" at page 15, the addition at page 23, the substitution of "adjournment" for "notice" at page 29, and the change at page 42, make it more conformable to the minutes and to the draft as originally prepared by our predecessors, and from which we feel, even on such minor details, very reluctant to depart; the one at page 23 renders an error impossible as to the decision alluded to;——

3. I think the letter of the Secretary of Quebec to Messrs. Macpherson and Gray, the judgments on *Quo Warranto* and Prohibition, and the address of the Legislature of Quebec to His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Order in Council on the same, with its communication to each Province, should be added; the letter because it is alluded to by Mr. Macpherson at top of page 35, and all the documents referred to, out of respect for Her Majesty's Privy Council, and in justice to the party from whom it emanated, should be inserted in the case submitted. The letter did not form part of the case prepared by our predecessors, but you will find it at page 98 of the Sessional Papers for 1870 of the Legislature of Quebec; and I enclose copy which you can verify. What I say of the letter applies with equal force to the judgments. We cannot help saying what became of the two writs; and since the case submitted is nothing but a collection of documents, we cannot well eliminate those two, which will plainly show that the question submitted was not decided, nor affected by them. For these reasons, I now concur in the views expressed in your letter, on the subject of those judgments. The Order in Council was the decision of the Federal Government on the address and the award, and justifies at the same time the course which both Provinces are adopting. They are both, I think, essential parts of the case;—

4. I think that all the questions should remain as originally agreed upon.

I would suggest to add the word "*ex parte*" after the word "subsequent" in this 3rd question, as representing more accurately the fact.

The inversion which I suggest in the 3rd question would permit, without altering the sense, the erasure of the word "only," which, as it stood in the original, was far from being euphonic.

With regard to the 4th question, I do not see any necessity for introducing it for the following reason: If the answer to question six be in the affirmative, it practically answers the question; if in the negative, then there is no necessity for putting it in—in a word, No 6 contains No. 4.

The 5th question (now the 4th) should in consequence be modified by striking out the words, "If so."

The alteration in the first question suggests a doubt as to Mr. Gray's qualification when appointed, this might distract attention from the main enquiry, viz., his subsequent

disqualification. I view in the same light the substitution of the word "any" for the word "a" in the second question. I believe the last question as originally agreed upon clearer and less trammelled. Should the award be declared valid, it would follow that it is binding for all that subsequent legislation has not affected.

One of the judgments which I wish to form part of the documents is in French; I got it translated, and send you the original to compare it with the translated copy, which alone I think should be inserted.

Upon the additions and alterations referred to being made, I see no difficulty in this draft being accepted as the Special Case, and an Order in Council passed by your Government and ours praying the Privy Council to refer the matter to Her Majesty's Judicial Committee for decision.

Yours truly,
A. R. Angers.

Mr. Attorney-General Mowat afterwards—viz., 10th September, 1877—met Messrs. de Boucherville, Church, and Angers at Montreal, and the suggestions of the above letter were discussed and the case finally settled.

THE SPECIAL CASE AS FINALLY SETTLED.

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION AND AWARD UNDER THE 142ND SECTION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867.

BETWEEN

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

AND

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CASE.

Stated for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Under the British North America Act of 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united into one Dominion under the name of Canada; the parts of the Province of Canada, as it existed at the time of the passing of the Act, which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, were severed and formed into two separate Provinces, the part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada becoming the Province of Ontario, and the part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada becoming the Province of Quebec; and it was by the said Act provided, amongst other things, that all Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances and Securities for money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in the said Act mentioned, should be the property of Canada, and should be taken in reduction of the amount of the respective debts of the Provinces at the Union; that certain public works and property of each Province enumerated in the third Schedule to the said Act, should be the property of Canada; that all lands, mines, minerals and royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the Union, and all sums then due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, should belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in which the same is situate and arise, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Province in the same; that all assets connected with such portions of the Public Debt of each Province as were assumed by that Province should belong to that Province; that Canada should be liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the Union; that Ontario and Quebec conjointly should be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeded at the Union $62,500,000, and should be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon; that certain assets enumerated in the fourth Schedule to the said Act, belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada, should be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly; that the several Provinces should retain all their respective public property, not otherwise disposed of in the said Act, subject to the right of Canada to assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or for the defence of the country; that the following sums should be paid yearly by Canada to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for the support of their Governments and Legislatures, Ontario eighty thousand dollars, Quebec seventy thousand dollars, and an annual grant in aid of each Province should be made, equal to eighty cents per head of the popu-

(Copy of Special Case.)

lation as ascertained by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; that the division and adjustment of the debts, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada should be referred to the arbitrament of three Arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada; that the selection of the Arbitrators should not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec had met; and that the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada should not be a resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

In pursuance of the said Act, after the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively had met, the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were duly referred to the arbitrament of three Arbitrators, namely: The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, who was chosen by the Government of Ontario on the thirteenth January, 1868; the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, who was chosen by the Government of Quebec on the thirtieth January, 1868, and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, who was chosen by the Government of Canada on the twenty-third May, 1868; the said John Hamilton Gray not being a resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

The said Arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the said arbitration, held their first meeting in the Committee Room, No. 8, of the Parliament Buildings, House of Commons side, in the City of Ottawa, at noon, on the 31st day of August, 1869. Present: The Honourable JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, the Honourable DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, and the Honourable CHARLES DEWEY DAY.

The Honourable Edmund Burke Wood, the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, appeared on behalf of the Province of Ontario, and the Honourable Christopher Dunkin, the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, appeared on behalf of the Province of Quebec, along with Mr. Ritchie, of Montreal, and Mr. Casault, of Quebec, as his Counsel.

The Arbitrators ordered that the Commissions appointing the said Arbitrators should be produced and read, and entered on the minutes; and they were produced and read accordingly, and are in the words following:

(COMMISSIONS.)

"CANADA.

"{ SEAL. } MONCK.

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"To the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, of the City of St. John, in the Pro- "vince of New Brunswick, in our Dominion of Canada, Esquire, and to all "to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

"Whereas in and by the one hundred and forty-second Section of 'the British North "America Act, 1867,' it is enacted that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, "liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada should be referred to "the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the "Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada; and that the selection of "the arbitrators should not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures "of Ontario and Quebec had met; and that the arbitrator chosen by the Government of "Canada should not be a resident either in Ontario or Quebec. And whereas the Parlia- "ment of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met.

"And whereas one arbitrator (to wit: The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson) has "been chosen by the Government of Ontario, and one arbitrator (to wit: The Honourable "Charles Dewey Day) has been chosen by the Government of Quebec.

"And whereas it is expedient that in pursuance of the said hereinbefore recited Act, "one arbitrator should be chosen by the Government of Canada, for the purposes in the

(Copy of Special Case.)

"hereinbefore recited section of the said Act mentioned, and we have thought fit to appoint "you the said John Hamilton Gray, not being a resident either in Ontario or Quebec, to "be such arbitrator.

"Now know ye, that reposing especial trust in the loyalty, ability, and integrity of "you, the said John Hamilton Gray, We of our especial grace and our good will and plea- "sure, and by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, do by these presents "nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said John Hamilton Gray, to be the one arbi- "trator chosen by the Government of Canada in pursuance of and under the authority of "the said one hundred and forty-second Section of 'The British North America Act, "1867,' and for and on behalf of the Government of Canada, to arbitrate together with the "arbitrators chosen by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in all and "every the matters referred in and by 'The British North America Act, 1867,' to such "arbitrators. And We hereby confer upon you full power and authority as such arbitra- "tor, as aforesaid, to act together with the other arbitrators in the said recited section "referred to, in and about the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, "properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and concerning every matter "and thing relating thereto; and to award thereon by virtue of 'The British North "America Act, 1867,' and according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

"To have and to hold the said office of arbitrator during our pleasure.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the "Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Right Trusty and well- "beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron "Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, "and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor-General of Canada, "&c., &c., &c.

"At the Government House in our City of Ottawa, this twenty-third day of May, in "the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the "thirty-first year of our Reign.

"By Command,
"HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
"*Secretary of State.*

"J. A. MACDONALD,
"*Attorney-General, Canada.*"

"CANADA.

"{ SEAL. } N. F. BELLEAU.

"PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

"To the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, of the City of Montreal, in our "Province of Quebec, Greeting:

"Know you that reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and ability, "We of Our Especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have nominated, consti- "tuted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint you, the "said Charles Dewey Day, to be, under the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the thirtieth year of our reign, "intituled 'An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the "Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith,' the arbitrator chosen by the

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" Government of Quebec, for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, " properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

" To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of arbitrator chosen by the Govern- " ment of Quebec as aforesaid, unto you, the said Charles Dewey Day, with all and every " the powers, authority, privileges, emoluments, and advantages to the said office by law " appertaining, during our royal pleasure. And we do hereby require that you, the said " Charles Dewey Day, do report from time to time the result of your arbitrament, with all " convenient speed, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Quebec for the " time being.

" In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and " the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

" Witness our trusty and well beloved the Honourable Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau. " Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Quebec, at Quebec, " this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight " hundred and sixty-eight, and in the thirty-first year of our Reign.

" By Command,
" P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
" *Secretary.*

" GIDEON OUIMET,
" *Attorney-General.*

" Recorded 4th February, 1868,
" in Liber A., folio 28.
" J. B. MEILLEUR, *Deputy Registrar.*"

" PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

" { SEAL. } H. W. STISTED.

" VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and " Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.
" To the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, " and to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

" Whereas in and by the one hundred and forty-second Section of 'the British North " America Act of 1867,' it is enacted that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, " liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada should be referred to " the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the " Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada ; and that the selection of " the arbitrators should not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of " Ontario and Quebec had met ; and that the arbitrator chosen by the Government of Can- " ada should not be a resident either in Ontario or Quebec : AND WHEREAS the Parliament " of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met ; and it is right and con- " venient that the said division and adjustment should be proceeded with : NOW KNOW ye " that reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and integrity of you, " the said David Lewis Macpherson, WE of our especial grace and of our will and pleasure " do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said David Lewis Mac- " pherson to be the Arbitrator for and on behalf of the Government of our Province of On- " tario, touching the said matters under the said statute. And we do hereby confer upon

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" you full power and authority as such Arbitrator as aforesaid, to act together with the other " arbitrators in the said recited section referred to, in and about the division and adjust- " ment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower " Canada, and concerning every matter and thing relating thereto, and to adjudicate and " award thereon, by virtue of the said 'British North America Act of 1867,' and accor- " ding to the true intent and meaning thereof. To have and to hold the said office of " Arbitrator as aforesaid during our pleasure.

" In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the " Great Seal of our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

" Witness, Henry William Stisted, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the " Bath, a Major-General in our Service, and Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of " Ontario. At Toronto, the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one " thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the thirty-first year of our Reign.

" By Command,
" M. C. Cameron,
" *Secretary.*

" J. S. Macdonald,
" *Attorney-General.*"

The Honourable Sir John Rose, Minister of Finance of Canada, being present, produced and filed with the Arbitrators copies of certain Minutes of Council in reference to the public debt of the late Province of Canada. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec filed a memorandum in relation to the same subject, which is as follows :—

" The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec state that the above Orders in Council have not " yet been formally acted upon, by their respective Governments; but assent to the same " being received, filed and considered *ad interim* under reserve of the right hereafter to com- " municate to the Arbitrators such action of their Governments as shall be taken in the " premises.

" E. B. Wood,
" Christ. Dunkin."

During the proceedings Mr. Langton, the Auditor-General of Canada, was sent for, and questioned as to the matters under consideration.

After discussion the Arbitrators adjourned until Thursday, the second day of September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Second Meeting of Arbitrators.

Thursday, the second day of September, 1869. The Arbitrators met pursuant to the adjournment. Present: The Honourable John Hamilton Gray, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, and the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, Arbitrators; and the Honourable Mr. Wood on behalf of Ontario, and the Honourable Mr. Dunkin on behalf of Quebec.

After discussion the Arbitrators ordered that the following statements should be prepared by Mr. Langton, the Auditor-General of Canada, and to be by him submitted and sent as follows :—

" 1. A statement in detail by the Auditor-General of the assets enumerated in the Fourth " Schedule to 'the British North America Act, 1867,' with such observations in explanation " thereof as he may think necessary.

" 2. That the statement be communicated to the Treasurers of the two Provinces, and " that they be called upon either to admit its correctness as enumerating the total assets to be di-

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"vided under the Act, or to lay before the Arbitrators, in writing, such statements as may "enable the Arbitrators to judge of its accuracy, and to add or to amend it, if necessary.

"That a further statement be prepared by the Auditor-General of the sums which the "Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada and of Lower Canada, respectively, and all other "accounts in the statements to be prepared, have yielded yearly from the first day of Jan- "uary, 1863, up to the first day of July, 1867, respectively; and showing the annual per "centage on the capital which has been paid on each; with any other statement of facts bear- "ing on the value of the several items in the said statements which he may think necessary: "and these be communicated to the Treasurers of the two Provinces, and to the Arbitrators "as soon as possible."

The Arbitrators then adjourned to Wednesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1869.

Afterwards, and before the twenty-second day of September, 1869, by mutual arrangement between the Arbitrators and all parties, the meeting for the twenty-second day of September, 1869, was postponed to the seventh day of October, 1869, and from the seventh of October, 1869, to the twenty-third day of the same October.

Third Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the City of Ottawa, at the place of their former meeting, on the twenty-third day of October, 1869, pursuant to arrangement between all parties. Present:—The Honourable John Hamilton Gray, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, and the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, the Arbitrators. The Honourable Mr. Dunkin appeared on behalf of Quebec, and the Honourable Mr. Wood, with the Honourable John Hilliard Cameron as his Counsel, appeared on behalf of Ontario.

The Court of Arbitration proceeded with the reference, and after hearing arguments from Counsel in regard to the subject matter of the reference, and the discussion had in relation thereto, adjourned to Monday, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the same place.

Fourth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the City of Ottawa, at the place of their former meetings, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1869. Present:—All the three Arbitrators, Messrs. Wood and Cameron appeared on behalf of Ontario, and Messrs. Dunkin and Ritchie on behalf of Quebec.

The Arbitrators after hearing discussions and arguments from Counsel on both sides, upon the subject matter of the reference, adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October, to meet at the same place, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Fifth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met pursuant to adjournment, at the City of Ottawa, at the place of their former meetings on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1869. Present:—All the Arbitrators. Messrs. Wood and Cameron appeared for Ontario, and Messrs. Duncan and Ritchie for Quebec.

The Arbitrators proceeded with the reference, and after hearing arguments and discussions of the Counsel on both sides, adjourned to next day, to meet at the same place at 11 o'clock a. m.

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Sixth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, met at the place and time aforesaid. Present:—All the Arbitrators. The Honourable Mr. Duncan announced that he had resigned the office of Treasurer of Quebec, in accordance with the statement made by him informally on Monday last. Messrs. Casault with Mr. Ritchie, appeared on behalf of Quebec, and Messrs. Wood and Cameron on behalf of Ontario.

Mr. Casault stated that the Honourable Mr. Irvine was to have been present, but that unforeseen circumstances had prevented his attending; however he was informed that the Honourable Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of the Quebec Government, intended to be in Ottawa that day, and until receiving instructions from him, Mr. Ritchie and himself declined to assume any definite responsibility in the matter, in consequence of the change in Mr. Dunkin's position.

Mr. Wood, the Treasurer of Ontario, and Mr. Cameron with him, stated that they were prepared to proceed on behalf of Ontario, with full responsibility for the Government of Ontario.

The Arbitrators thereupon adjourned until five o'clock, p.m.

Seventh Meeting of Arbitrators.

At five o'clock on the same day and at the same place as last aforesaid, the three Arbitrators met. The Honourable Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of the Quebec Government, with his Counsel, Messrs. Casault and Ritchie, appearing on behalf of Quebec, and Messrs. Wood and Cameron on behalf of Ontario, when, after further hearing from both parties on the subject matter of the said reference, the Arbitrators made the following order.

"The Counsel for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario shall prepare and print their "respective cases, and communicate them to each other for such observations in response "as they may deem necessary. The cases shall be communicated to the Arbitrators (to-"gether with an authoritative declaration by the Governments of Quebec and Ontario "respectively, of their agreement with the Dominion Government in the matter of the "amount of debt of the Province of Canada), on or before the fifteenth day of January "next.

"The Arbitrators may order either *mero motu*, or, upon the suggestion of Counsel, "an oral argument upon such points as they may deem necessary."

The Arbitrators then adjourned to meet again on the day of the opening of the next Session of the Dominion Parliament (the fifteenth day of February, 1870, at noon).

Eighth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the City of Ottawa, on the fifteenth day of February, 1870, pursuant to the adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present. Messrs. Chauveau, Casault, and Ritchie and Mr. Drolet appeared on behalf of Quebec. Messrs. Wood and Cameron not appearing on behalf of Ontario, the Arbitrators adjourned until Thursday, the seventeenth day of February, 1870, at noon.

Ninth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the seventeenth day of February, 1870, at the City of Ottawa, pursuant to adjournment, in the rooms of the Civil Service Board. All the three Arbi-

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trators were present. Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of Quebec, Mr. Robertson, the Treasurer of Quebec, and Mr. Drolet, Accountant in the Treasury Department of Quebec, and with them their Counsel, Messrs. Casault and Ritchie, appeared on behalf of Quebec: and Messrs. Wood and Cameron on behalf of Ontario.

It appeared that the *cases* of the two Provinces had been respectively interchanged, and also sent to the Arbitrators, as required by the order of the 27th of October, 1869; but that no statement had been furnished of any settlement by the Provinces with the Dominion Government, as to the definite amount of the debt, as required by that order.

Mr. Casault then addressed the Arbitrators as to the preliminary objection raised as to the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators over the debts and assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to "the British North America Act, 1867." Mr. Cameron was heard in reply.

The Arbitrators reserved judgment until the next day, to which they then adjourned, to meet in the same place, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Tenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the eighteenth day of February, at their last place of meeting, at 11 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present. The same persons appeared for Ontario and Quebec, respectively, as were present at the last meeting; when the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, the Arbitrator chosen by Quebec, delivered the opinion of the Court of Arbitrators on the point argued at the previous meeting, raised by the Counsel for Quebec, namely, "*that the Court of Arbitration "had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule "to the British North America Act*, 1867," and the following judgment was unanimously pronounced by the Court of Arbitration:—

"The Arbitrators having heard Counsel upon the objection raised on behalf of the "Government of Quebec, to their jurisdiction over the subject matter of the assets enu- "merated in Schedule Four of the British North America Act, 1867, and duly considered "the question, are of opinion, and do adjudge, that the assets so enumerated make part "of the property and assets, the division and adjustment whereof has been referred to "them under the provisions of Section 142 of the said Act; and that they have by the "said Act authority to divide and adjust the same."

Mr. Cameron then on behalf of Ontario, proposed to go into the argument upon the proposition as to *the principle or mode of the apportionment of the excess of debt over and above* $62,500,000, *of the late Province of Canada, between Ontario and Quebec, and the division between them of the assets belonging to the late Province of Canada under the British North America Act*, 1867, to which Messrs. Casault and Ritchie objected, contending that such a course would be exceptional.

After hearing counsel on both sides as to whether the hearing of the argument on that point (the principle and mode of apportionment of the excess of debt and the division of the assets), and a decision thereon at that stage of the arbitration, would or would not expedite the business, the Arbitrators reserved judgment until next meeting.

The Arbitrators then adjourned until Monday, the twentieth day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Eleventh Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place last aforesaid, on the twentieth day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present. The same persons were present for Ontario and Quebec, respectively, as were present at the last meeting.

The Arbitrators declared their opinion that it was not desirable to interfere with the

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ordinary mode of proceedings in such cases; and that, therefore, they would not at present hear the argument upon the point raised by Mr. Cameron and objected to by Quebec.

By agreement the Counsel proceeded to the argument on the claim of Quebec to charge against Ontario, the capitalized portion of the "Indian Annuities."

Messrs. Casault and Ritchie were heard for Quebec, and Mr. Cameron for Ontario. The argument was closed, and the Arbitrators adjourned until next day, to meet at 11 o'clock A.M.

Twelfth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place aforesaid, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M. All the Arbitrators were present. The same persons appeared, and with them the Honourable Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of Quebec, and the Honourable Mr. Beaubien, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec, on behalf of Quebec. Mr. Wood and Mr. Cameron appeared on behalf of Ontario.

The Counsel selected and proceeded with the argument as to *the principle and mode of the apportionment of the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada over and above $62,500,000, and of the division of the assets belonging to the late Province of Canada, under the British North America Act*, 1867.

Mr. Cameron opened the case, and closed his argument on behalf of Ontario, contending that the basis of the population or the basis of the origin of local debts, was the correct and proper principle and mode on which such apportionment and division should take place.

Counsel for Quebec to be heard the next day.

The Court of Arbitration adjourned, to meet at the same place next day, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Thirteenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February, 1870, at their last place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present. The same persons who at the last preceding meeting appeared on behalf of Ontario and Quebec respectively, were present.

Mr. Casault was heard in answer to Mr. Cameron on behalf of Quebec, on the principle and mode of the apportionment of the excess of debt and the division of assets.

The Arbitrators then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Fourteenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1870, at their last place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present, and the same persons who at their last preceding meeting, appeared on behalf of Ontario and Quebec respectively were present.

Mr. Ritchie was heard in support of Mr. Casault on behalf of Quebec

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Wood were heard in reply on behalf of Ontario, and the argument was closed on both sides.

The Arbitrators adjourned, to meet next day, Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1870, at the same place, at noon.

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Fifteenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1870, at their place of meeting, at noon, pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present. Counsel and other officials interested appeared as at the last preceding meeting.

The Arbitrators, after some time spent in the consideration of the questions submitted, agreed that it was necessary to take time to look into the points raised, and the arguments offered for and against the same, and they intimated that they hoped they would be prepared to announce their decision thereon on the Monday then following, viz, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1870.

The Arbitrators then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Sixteenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1870, at their last place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M. All the Arbitrators were present. Counsel appeared on behalf of Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

The Arbitrators declared to the Counsel and Treasurers of the two Provinces that they were not prepared to give a decision on the points argued, and that they should adjourn, and would notify the Counsel at some future day when they would be prepared to meet again.

The Arbitrators adjourned accordingly.

Seventeenth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the City of Montreal, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1870, for consultation on the points and arguments submitted on *the principle and mode of the apportionment of the excess of debt over and above* $62,500,000, *and the division of assets belonging to the late Province of Canada,* pursuant to arrangement between the Arbitrators, all of whom were present.

A letter from Messrs. Casault and Ritchie, addressed to the Arbitrators, was received, inquiring whether two printed pamphlets, one purporting to be "Mr. Wood's Argument before the Arbitrators," the other styled "Proceedings of the Provincial Arbitrators, Ontario and Quebec," are to be received by the Arbitrators. Secondly: Whether the publication of the latter had been authorized by them, and whether such Report is correct? Whereupon the following minute was agreed to:—

"1. That the said pamphlets had been received, but had not been accepted by the "Arbitrators as part of the proceedings before them.

"2. That the publication of the pamphlet styled 'Proceedings of Provincial Arbi-"trators, Ontario and Quebec,' was not authorized by them, and that they are not "prepared to enter into a comparison of the alleged Report with their Record of pro-"ceedings.

"3. That a copy of this minute be forwarded to the Counsel, both for Ontario and "Quebec."

The Arbitrators then proceeded to discuss among themselves the question, and arguments submitted on the said principle and mode of apportionment of debt and division of assets, and severally read and commented upon their various opinions which they had reduced to writing.

The Arbitrators adjourned at six o'clock, P.M., to meet the next day.

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EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1870, pursuant to adjournment, all being present; and continued their investigations and discussions, and adjourned at six o'clock P.M., to meet the next day.

NINETEENTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1870, and continued their investigations and discussions.

The Honourable Charles Dewey Day submitted the following propositions :—

"1. It is proposed that the relation of Upper and Lower Canada created by the "Union Act of 1840, be regarded as an association in the nature of a universal partner-"ship ; and that the division and adjustment of the debts and assets under the British "North America Act, 1867, be made according to the rules which govern in such associ-"ations, in so far as they can be made to apply.

"2. It is proposed that the state of indebtedness of each of the Provinces of Upper "and Lower Canada at the time of the Union in 1841, be taken into consideration by "the Arbitrators, with a view to charge the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respect-"ively with the debt due by Upper Canada and Lower Canada, respectively, at that "time ; and that the remainder of the surplus debt (excess of debt of the late Province "of Canada over and above $62,500,000) after such debts have been deducted from it "(and charged to the respective Provinces), be equally divided between the said Pro-"vinces.

"3. It is proposed that the assets specified in the Fourth Schedule to the British "North America Act, 1867, and all other assets to be divided and adjusted under the "authority of that Act, be divided equally, according to their value."

Upon the question on the first proposition of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day being put, it was negatived as follows: For the proposition, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day ; against it, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray.

Upon the question on the second proposition of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day being put, it was negatived as follows: For the second proposition, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day; against it, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray.

Upon the question on the third proposition of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day being put, it was decided in the negative as follows: For the third proposition, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day : against it, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray.

So the whole three propositions of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day were rejected.

The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson then submitted the following grounds of dissent to the above propositions of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, which were entered on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Arbitrators, viz :—

"1. Because, in his opinion, the Union of 1841 between Upper Canada and Lower "Canada was not analogous to an ordinary association or partnership between individ-"uals, and that the rules of law applicable to the latter are not applicable to a political "union, effected by the authority of a Parliamentary power, between two Provinces.

"2. Because, in his opinion, the Arbitrators have no authority to inquire into or "consider the financial condition of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, an-"terior to or at the time of their union in 1841, with a view of rectifying, at the expense "of Ontario, any supposed advantage alleged by the Counsel for Quebec—alleged un-"justly, in his (Mr. Macpherson's) opinion—to have accrued to Upper Canada under the "Union Act of 1840.

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"3. Because, in his opinion, if the Arbitrators were to do so, they would transcend "their power, and would inflict gross injustice on Ontario, by imposing upon that Pro- "vince eleven-fourteenths of the whole surplus debt (that is, the excess of the debt of the "late Province of Canada over and above $62,500,000), or reducing it to figures, and, "assuming the excess of debt to be $10,500,000, it would cast upon Ontario the sum of "$8,250,000, and upon Quebec $2,250,000.

"4. Because, in his opinion, while the propositions of the Honourable Charles Dewey "Day profess to favour an equal division of the debts and assets, the result of a division "under them would be most unequal and unjust, inasmuch as Quebec would get one-half "of the value of the assets, while required to bear only three-fourteenths of the surplus "debt."

The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson then submitted the following proposition, namely :—

"That the division and adjustment of the surplus debt, and of the assets owned con- "jointly by Ontario and Quebec, be upon the basis of the population of those Provinces "as shown by the census of 1861."

Upon the question on this proposition being put, it was negatived on the following division :—For the proposition, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson ; against it, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray.

So the proposition of the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson was rejected.

The Honourable John Hamilton Gray then expressed his reasons for dissenting from the propositions laid down by the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, which were entered on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Arbitrators, as follows :—

"Because, for the reasons already assigned, he thinks the Union of Upper and Lower "Canada by the Imperial Act of 1840 cannot be likened to a partnership or mercantile "association of any character, and that the Arbitrators have no power and ought not to "enter into the consideration of the political or financial state of Upper or Lower Canada "previous to the Union, or the equivalents or inducements influencing the Imperial Gov- "ernment or the Provinces, which led to it. That the Union of 1841, in pursuance of "that Act, concludes all inquiry into matters antecedent thereto, and that from that time, "for all purposes now under their consideration, Upper and Lower Canada must be re- "garded as one, and the present division and adjustment be decided on grounds entirely "irrespective of the position of either Upper or Lower Canada at the time of the Union."

He then submitted the following proposition :—

"That the division and adjustment of the surplus debt and assets, owned conjointly "by Ontario and Quebec, and enumerated in Schedule Four of the British North America "Act, 1867, be based upon the origin of the debts, and that the expenditure made in "creating each of said assets be taken as the value thereof ; the Arbitrators having no "right to inquire into or adjudicate upon the policy, or advantages of expenditures made "by authority of Parliament."

Upon the question on this proposition being put, it was affirmed on the following division :—For the proposition, the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson ; against it, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day. So the proposition of the Honourable John Hamilton Gray passed in the affirmative.

The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson at the same time submitted the following Memorandum, to be entered on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Arbitrators, which was accordingly done, viz :—

"That while adhering to his preference for population as the basis for division and "adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and "Lower Canada, he nevertheless assents to Colonel Gray's proposition, with the view of "arriving at some basis, and believing that under it a just award may be made."

It was then ordered that the following Judgment be communicated to the Counsel of both Provinces :—

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JUDGMENT.

The Arbitrators under the "British North America Act, 1867," having carefully considered the statements made and the propositions submitted, respectively—by and on the behalf of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and having heard Counsel at length thereupon, do award and adjudge as follows:—

"1st. That the Imperial Act of Union, 3rd and 4th Victoria, Chapter 35, did not "create in fact or in law any partnership between Upper and Lower Canada, nor any "such relations as arise from a state of co-partnership between individuals."

"2nd. That the Arbitrators have no power or authority to enter upon any inquiry "into the relative state of the debts and credits of the Provinces of Upper and Lower "Canada, respectively, at the time of their Union in 1841, into the Province of Canada.

"3rd. That the division and adjustment between Ontario and Quebec of the surplus "debt—beyond $62,500,000—for which under the 112th section of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, "Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada, shall be based upon the origin of "the several items of the debts incurred by the creation of the assets, mentioned in the "Fourth Schedule to that Act, and shall be apportioned and borne separately by Ontario "and Quebec, as the same may be adjudged to have been originated for the local benefit "of either; and where the debt has been incurred in the creation of an asset for the com-"mon benefit of both Provinces, and shall be so adjudged, such debt shall be divided and "borne equally by both.

"4th. That where the debt under consideration shall not come within the purview "of the Fourth Schedule, whether the same shall or shall not have left an asset, reference "shall be had to its origin under the same rule as in the last preceding section laid down.

"5th. That the assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to the B. N. A. Act, 1867, "and declared by the 113th Section to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, "shall be divided and adjusted, and appropriated or allowed for, upon the same basis.

"6th. That the expenditure made by the creation of each of the said assets, shall be "taken as the value thereof: and where no asset has been left, the amount paid shall be "taken as the debt incurred—the Arbitrators having no right to enter into or adjudicate "upon the policy or advantages of expenditures or debts incurred by authority of, and "passed upon by Parliament.

"7th. It is therefore ordered that, in accordance with the above decision, the Counsel "for the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, do proceed with their respective cases.

"J. H. Gray,
"D. L. Macpherson.

"Montreal, May 28th, 1870."

The Arbitrators then adjourned to meet at Montreal, on some future day to be agreed upon by all parties.

The Honourable Charles Dewey Day, subsequent to the adjournment, requested that the decision arrived at should not be communicated to Counsel until he could be heard from in a few days.

Subsequently, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day sent to the other two Arbitrators, to be entered upon the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Arbitrators, his dissent from the foregoing judgment or decision, which is as follows:—

DISSENT

of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day to the foregoing decision of the Arbitrators.

"The undersigned Arbitrator dissents from the foregoing award and judgment of "the Hon. D. L. Macpherson and the Hon. J. H. Gray, two of the Arbitrators appointed "under the B. N. A. Act, 1867.

"1st. Because the said award and judgment purports to be founded on propositions "which, in the opinion of the undersigned, are erroneous in fact and in law, and incon-"sistent with the just rights of the Province of Quebec.

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"2nd. Because the relation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, created by "the Union of 1841, ought to be regarded as an association in the nature of a universal "partnership, and the rules for the division and adjustment of the debts and assets of "Upper and Lower Canada, under the authority of the said Act, ought to be those which "govern such associations, in so far as they can be made to apply in the present case.

"3rd. Because the state of indebtedness of each of the Provinces of Upper "and Lower Canada, at the time of the Union of 1841, ought to be taken into considera- "tion by the Arbitrators, with a view to charge the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec "respectively with the debt due by each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at "that time—and the remainder of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada ought "to be equally divided between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"4th. Because the assets specified in Schedule Four, and all other assets to be divided "under the authority of the said Act, ought to be divided equally according to their value.

"5th. And therefore the undersigned presents an award and judgment based upon "his foregoing propositions, and upon the reasons assigned in his printed opinion (marked "B) in the terms following, which in his view of the case ought to be rendered, namely:— "The Arbitrators, under the B. N. A. Act, 1867, having seen and examined the propositions "submitted on the part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, for the "division and adjustment of the debts and assets of Upper and Lower Canada, under the "authority of the said Act, and having heard Counsel for the said Provinces respectively, "upon each of the said propositions, after due consideration thereof, are of opinion that "the propositions submitted on behalf of the Province of Ontario do not, nor does either "of them, furnish any legal or sufficient rule or just basis for such division and adjust- "ment; and they do award and adjudge that the said division and adjustment ought to be "made according to the rules which govern the partition of the debts and property of "associations known as universal partnerships, in so far as such rules can be made to apply. "And the Arbitrators having also heard Counsel for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec "respectively, upon the objection made in behalf of the former Province to the jurisdiction "and authority of the Arbitrators to inquire into the state of the debts or credits of the "Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada prior to the Union of 1841, or to deal in any "way with either the debts or credits with which either Province came into the Union at "that time, and duly considered the same, are of opinion that the said objection is unfound- "ed, and that they have authority and are bound by the provisions of the said Act to "inquire into the state of the debts and credits of the Provinces of Upper and Lower "Canada, existing at the time of the Union of 1841, and so to deal with them as may be "necessary for a just, lawful and complete division and adjustment of the debts and assets "of the said Provinces. And thereupon it is ordered that the Counsel for the Provinces "of Ontario and Quebec do proceed, in accordance with the foregoing judgment, to submit "such statements in support of their respective claims as they may deem expedient.

"C. D. DAY,
"*Arbitrator.*"

TWENTIETH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met at the City of Montreal, in the room of the Court of Appeals, on the fifth day of July, 1870, pursuant to agreement and notice to all parties. All the Arbitrators were present. There appeared on behalf of Quebec the Honourable Mr. Robertson, Treasurer, the Honourable Mr. Chauveau, the Premier, the Honourable Mr. Irvine, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Ritchie; and on behalf of Ontario, the Honourable J. Sandfield Macdonald, Premier, the Honourable Mr. Wood, Treasurer, and the Honourable J. Hillyard Cameron.

The Honourable John Hamilton Gray submitted a communication from the Government of Quebec, that had been addressed to each of the Arbitrators separately, which was read, and is as follows:—

(Copy of Special Case.)

"Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, "approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the sixth day of "June, 1870.

"No. 131. On the requirements of the British North America Act of 1867, respecting the Judgment of the Arbitrators.

"The Honourable the Treasurer of the Province reports that it is the opinion of the "law officers of the Crown that, whereas the 142nd section of the B. N. A. Act of 1867, "enacts that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and "assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three "arbitrators, it is essential to the validity of any decision to be given by such arbitrators, "that their judgment should be unanimously concurred in. He, therefore, recommends "that a despatch be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-General with the views "of this Government, and requesting that no judgment of the said Arbitrators which is "not so unanimously concurred in be received.

"The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and submit the same for the "Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

"FELIX FORTIER,
"*C.E.C.*"

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 6th June, 1870.

"Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and on which "a despatch has been founded and transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"T. J. JOLICŒUR,
Asst. Prov. Sec.

"To the Hon. J. H. Gray,"

After the reading of the foregoing papers, an irregular discussion took place between Counsel on both sides, as to the order of proceedings, in which considerable time was spent without any definite conclusion having been arrived at.

The Arbitrators then adjourned, to meet again at the same place the next day at 10 o'clock, A.M.

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last preceding meeting on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1870, pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present, as also all the parties for Ontario and Quebec respectively, as were present on the last preceding meeting.

The Honourable J. Hillyard Cameron called upon the Arbitrators to pronounce their decision upon the points argued before them in the month of February, 1870, and upon which it was understood a judgment would be delivered at the present meeting.

The Honourable Mr. Irvine demanded that before any decision on these points was delivered, Counsel on behalf of Quebec should be heard on the point of "unanimity" raised by the Government of Quebec. After hearing argument of Counsel on both sides on this point, the Arbitrators delivered their opinions *seriatim*.

Honourable Charles Dewey Day was of opinion that Counsel should be heard on the question of unanimity before the formal announcement of the said decision.

The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson was of opinion that the decision should be announced at once.

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The Honourable John Hamilton Gray concurred in the views of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, that, before the decision was announced, the argument of Counsel should be heard on the question of unanimity.

A majority deciding in favour of the proposition of Quebec, the argument was proceeded with.

Messrs. Ritchie and Irvine were heard on behalf of Quebec, and Messrs. Cameron and Wood on behalf of Ontario; and Mr. Irvine was heard in reply.

The Arbitrators then adjourned until the next day at ten o'clock, A.M.

Twenty-Second Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last meeting on the seventh day of July, 1870. Present: All the Arbitrators and all the parties as at the last preceding meeting.

The Arbitrators stated that, in consequence of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not feeling very well, they should adjourn until the next day at ten o'clock, A.M.

Twenty-Third Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last meeting on the eighth day of July, 1870, at ten o'clock, A.M., pursuant to adjournment. Present: All the Arbitrators and all parties as at the last preceding meeting, with the exception of Messrs. Robertson and Irvine.

The Arbitrators announced that there was a difference of opinion between them respecting the delivery of any preliminary judgment: the Arbitrator for Ontario contending that the judgment should be delivered; the Arbitrator for Quebec, on the other hand, being of opinion that it should be reserved until the final hearing of all arguments on both sides, when it might be delivered or not, as rendered necessary or unnecessary by the points raised being otherwise disposed of, or remaining to be adjudicated upon. The Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion thereupon desired an adjournment until next day at eleven o'clock, to determine as to the course to be pursued; and an adjournment took place accordingly.

Twenty-Fourth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last meeting on the ninth day of July, 1870. at eleven o'clock, A.M., pursuant to adjournment. All the Arbitrators were present, and all parties as at the last preceding meeting.

The Honourable John Hamilton Gray, the Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion, then read the following opinion respecting the delivery of the judgment or decision of the Arbitrators on the points argued in the month of February last, as follows:—

Opinion of the Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion Government.

"In deciding on the point of difference between my two colleagues, it is necessary "briefly to recur to certain facts: In the arguments that took place at Ottawa, in February "last, upon the different modes for the adjustment and division of the debts and assets "referred to us under the 142nd Section of the B. N. A. Act, the Arbitrators were called "upon by the Counsel for Ontario to dispose of, in the first instance, the important ques- "tion of partnership raised by the Counsel for Quebec. This was objected to by the latter, "and, after consideration, the Arbitrators on the following day sustained the objection. "The arguments were then continued for several days by the Counsel on both sides, and

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"the several modes of division suggested by Ontario and Quebec, including the above "question of partnership, were fully discussed, some of the members of the Government "of each of those Provinces being present each day; and the Arbitrators, at the close of "the argument, were urgently pressed by the Counsel on both sides to determine and de- "clare the mode under which the division and adjustment should proceed, as preliminary "to any further action notwithstanding that the Arbitrators had previously expressed their "opinion that decisions on these preliminary points were not desirable, but that it would "be better to go on, enter fully into the case on both sides and decide upon the whole as "ultimately might be deemed right.

"In accordance with the wishes expressed both by Ontario and Quebec, and solely in "accordance with those wishes, the Arbitrators did proceed to consider the questions sub- "mitted and the arguments, and after a long and laborious consultation, extending over "several days, held at Montreal in May last, came to a decision, but which decision was "not unanimous. That decision was by the three Arbitrators ordered to be entered in "the Minute-book, and to be communicated to the Counsel for the two Provinces respect- "ively. At the subsequent request of the Arbitrator for Quebec, made to the other two "Arbitrators separately after their adjournment on the 28th May last, that communication "was delayed for a short time, and was, on further request still further delayed. The "decision was entered as directed. About the 16th of June last, the Arbitrators severally "received from the Government of Quebec, a Minute of Council of that Government, ex- "pressing the opinion of the law officers of that Government, that it was essential to the "validity of any decision by the Arbitrators that their judgment should be unanimously "concurred in.

"The communication of the decision arrived at on the 28th May last, was therefore "postponed until the action of the Arbitrators could be determined on this point at their "meeting, which was to take place at Montreal, on the first Tuesday in July, though the "Arbitrator for Ontario demanded that the Counsel of both Governments should have the "decision communicated to them in obedience to the order made in that behalf, and unani- "mously concurred in by all the Arbitrators.

"On the first day of the meeting, in July, at Montreal, the fact of the receipt of this "communication from the Government of Quebec was announced. A demand was then "made on behalf of the Government of Quebec, that Counsel should forthwith be heard on "that point; and after denial by the Counsel for Ontario of the right of the Government "of Quebec to make any communication to the Arbitrators, which was not at the same "time made to the Counsel or Government of Ontario, and a demand made that a decision "arrived at in May last should be first declared, the question was submitted, and the "Arbitrators decided by a majority that Quebec should be heard on the point of unanimity.

"After full argument, the Arbitrators adjourned until the 7th, and then further ad- "journed until the 8th. At the meeting on the 8th, the Arbitrator appointed by the "Dominion, announced that there was a difference of opinion between his colleagues. "That the Arbitrator for Quebec expressed his objection to the announcement of the "decision arrived at on the 28th May last, or of any other preliminary decision hereafter, "and reiterated the views on the impolicy of such a course, already stated by him, but "which course at the request of the Counsel on both sides had been departed from; further "adding his belief, that such announcement would tend to prevent a harmonious conclusion. "That the Arbitrator for Ontario, on the contrary, contended that, at the request of both "parties, they had come to a decision; that the decision had already been communicated "unofficially by both Arbitrators to their respective Governments; that those Govern- "ments had a right to its announcement, and that it was the duty of the Arbitrators to "make the communication previously ordered. That all efforts to produce an agreement "between his colleagues had failed, and that it was therefore necessary for him to take "twenty-four hours to consider the course he should pursue.

"A discussion, as you are aware, arose on this statement, but resulted in no amicable "arrangement, and I have now to decide.

"If this was a private matter, there would be no difficulty about it. Parties having

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"agreed to a reference, and having requested a decision, whether interlocutory or final, "must take it unless by consent it is abandoned.

"The point now to be considered is, whether in an important public matter, such as "this arbitration between Ontario and Quebec, sufficient grounds exist for a departure from "the ordinary mode.

"I have exhausted every effort to bring about an agreement on this point between my "two colleagues, and have delayed giving any opinion until compelled by the necessity of the "arbitration being either abandoned or proceeded with. A week has elapsed in unavailing "efforts to do so, and I am most reluctantly compelled to decide.

"I have to observe that the decision of the 28th May last, is not final. It is not like "an award of the arbitrators on the division and adjustment. It is only an opinion of the "majority of them as to the best mode to proceed in the division. If in working it out it is "found to operate unfairly, it is open to be reviewed and rescinded, and such other mode "adopted as may be shown to lead to a fairer result. It is admitted by the Arbitrator for "Quebec that in proceeding under this mode, the inquiry will necessarily expand itself into "the consideration of much that would be embraced under the view of partnership advocated "by himself; but it does not admit the existence of a partnership, or limit the investigation "to the rules which would govern a partnership.

"No application has been made to have the matter re-heard or re-argued, or any grounds "taken, or alleged, to set aside the decision, or any reason assigned why it should not be "pronounced at this meeting, save that one party does not wish it, and that its delivery may "tend to prevent a harmonious conclusion If both parties would assent to this, there would "be an end of the matter, for clearly every effort should be made to attain that end.

"The third Arbitrator undoubtedly has a discretion, but the exercise of that discretion "must be on reasonable grounds. It should not be the mere expression of an arbitrary will. "One party demands the delivery of the decision at the meeting as part of the compact on "which the arguments were heard and the discussion took place. The other admits the com-"pact, but objects to its being carried out.

"The power to withhold judgments ready to be pronounced is frequently exercised by tri-"bunals and judges, when it is manifest the interests of the parties concerned will be promoted; "but it is generally by consent, and never against the will of one of the parties, without good "cause shown.

"The decision in this case was communicated by both Arbitrators to their respective "Governments unofficially, and I cannot see any objection to doing openly what each one has "in that respect undertaken to do in his individual capacity.

"When the judgment is formally pronounced, it will then be optional with either Gov-"ment to assign the grounds of objection, and move for a rehearing or rescinding.

"No party will go on with a reference or argument if after both parties have agreed "to the submission, and have been heard—one may render it nugatory the moment he "learns the result.

"I have been most desirous to concur with the views expressed by the Arbitrator "for Quebec; but I have sought in vain for some rational ground on which, if compelled "to decide, a refusal to announce the decision on the 28th of May last could be based.

"I cannot find that the decision will inflict any wrong on the party objecting. It "is not conclusive. It is a mere mode of inquiry, and open to correction. The decision "made by us is no iron rule, but simply in the light of a guide to be construed liberally.

"It is now earnestly to be hoped that, in view of the great interests at stake, the "parties will proceed without further delay, and that both will unite in endeavouring "to effect a just distribution by the mode recommended, or failing that, by some other "mode.

"I agree, therefore, with Mr. Macpherson, that the decision arrived at on the 28th "of May last, should be formally announced to the Counsel and Provinces concerned.

"J. H. GRAY."

After the foregoing expression of opinion, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day stated

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that he could no longer act in the arbitration, as he could not agree in the decision arrived at on the 28th of May ; and that he had, therefore, that morning placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, at Quebec. He thereupon handed to Messrs. Macpherson and Gray a written notice to that effect, and withdrew.

Mr. Chauveau then stated that his Government had received the Honourable Charles Dewey Day's resignation.

On the motion of Mr. Cameron, the decision of the 28th May was formally read and pronounced.

The Honourable Charles Dewey Day's dissent thereto was also read.

Mr. Ritchie then presented and requested the following memorandum to be filed :—

"The undersigned, of Counsel for the Province of Quebec, hereby respectfully repre-"sents that the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, the Arbitrator appointed by the "Government of Canada, under the provisions of the B. N. A Act, 1867, has become and "now is disqualified to act as Arbitrator, inasmuch as the said the Honourable John "Hamilton Gray is now, and for a considerable time past has been, a resident of Ontario ; "and prays that all proceedings upon this arbitration be stayed until the Government of "Canada shall have appointed a duly qualified Arbitrator in the place and stead of the "Honourable John Hamilton Gray, so disqualified as aforesaid.

"T. W. RITCHIE,
"Montreal, 9th July, 1870. "*Of Counsel for Quebec.*"

Mr. Ritchie also presented the following memorandum, requesting it to be filed :—

"The Province of Quebec respectfully excepts to the decision now rendered by the "Honourable John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, two of the Arbitrators, "as not being a valid judgment—not being that of the Arbitrators.

"T. W. RITCHIE,
"Montreal, July 9th, 1870. "*Of Counsel for Quebec.*"

The Arbitrators then adjourned to meet again the same day at four o'clock P. M.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met on the same day as the last preceding meeting, at four o'clock P M., pursuant to adjournment. Present: The Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray. Messrs. Wood and Cameron, and the Attorney-General for Ontario, were present on behalf of Ontario, and Mr. Ritchie appeared on behalf of Quebec.

The Attorney-General for Ontario proposed to proceed with the investigation. The Arbitrators declined to take further proceedings that day, and decided to adjourn, to meet again at Montreal, on some future day to be agreed upon, and to be notified to all parties.

NOTE.—On the 11th day of July, 1870, the Provincial Secretary of Quebec wrote to the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and to the Honourable John Hamilton Gray the following letter which was sent to each of them : -

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 11th July, 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, "to inform you that the Honourable Charles D. Day has tendered his resignation as Ar- "bitrator of the Province of Quebec, under the 142nd section of the British North Amer- "ica Act of 1867, and to request that you will be pleased to stay proceedings until such "time as the Government of Quebec, who have the said resignation under consideration, "have come to a decision upon the subject.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
"*Secretary.*

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met at the St. Lawrence Hall, in the City of Montreal, on the twenty-first day of July, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M., pursuant to notice duly given to all parties. The Arbitrators present were the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray. The Honourable John Hillyard Cameron, the Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald, and the Honourable E. B. Wood were present on behalf of Ontario, and the Honourable George Irvine, Solicitor-General, and T. W. Ritchie, Esq., appeared on behalf of Quebec.

The notice to the Honourable Charles Dewey Day of the meeting to be held that day was then produced and read, the same having been duly posted, and is as follows:—

"TORONTO, July 12th, 1870.

"DEAR SIR,—We beg to notify you that we shall meet at the St. Lawrence Hall "Hotel, in Montreal, on Thursday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, "to proceed with the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec, under the B. N. A. Act, "1867.

"We are, dear Sir,
"Yours very truly,
"D. L. MACPHERSON, } *Arbitrators.*"
"J. H. GRAY, }

A similar notice at the same time was sent to Mr. Ritchie, as Counsel for Quebec which he admitted he had received.

Mr. Cameron then called for the delivery of the judgment of the Arbitrators on the question of "unanimity," which had been argued before them at a previous meeting in Montreal.

The Arbitrators then stated that they had severally received from the Government of Quebec a communication, which was read, and is as follows:—

"PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
"SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"QUEBEC, 19th July, 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Gover- "nor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. Chas. Dewey Day as Arbitrator "of the Province of Quebec, under the 142nd section of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and "request that you will be pleased to stay further proceedings until such time as you receive "notice as to their intentions from the Government of this Province.

"I have, etc.,
"P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.

"The Hon. J. H. Gray, Ottawa."

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Mr. Ritchie thereupon handed in the revocation, by the Government of Quebec, of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day's appointment, requesting the same to be filed. It is as follows :—

"Province of Quebec.

"N. F. Belleau.

SEAL

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain "and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may con- "cern, Greeting,

"Whereas, in and by our certain Letters Patent, bearing date at our City of Quebec, "the 30th day of January, in the 31st year of our reign, we did nominate, constitute, and "appoint the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, of the City of Montreal, in our Province of "Quebec, to be, under the Provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom "of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the thirtieth year of our reign, entitled, 'An Act "'for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, "'for the purposes connected therewith,' the Arbitrator chosen for the Government of "Quebec for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and "assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada during our royal pleasure : And whereas the "said Charles Dewey Day has tendered his resignation of the said office, which has been "accepted by us, and for divers other good causes us thereunto moving, we have been "pleased to determine our royal will and pleasure in relation to the said letters patent : "Now know ye that we do hereby cancel, revoke, and make void the said letters patent, "and do hereby discharge the said Charles Dewey Day from the office of Arbitrator of the "Government of Quebec as aforesaid.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the "Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honourable Sir Narcisse Fortunat "Belleau, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Quebec, at our "Government House, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, this twentieth "day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth "year of our reign.

"By command,

"P. J. O. Chauveau,

"*Secretary.*"

Thereupon Mr. Irvine rose, and protested against further action being taken by the Arbitrators, stating that he considered the arbitration determined, and that he and Mr. Ritchie would withdraw from all further proceedings.

The Attorney-General of Ontario and Mr. Cameron stated that they considered the Arbitration in full force, and in no way affected by the resignation of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, or the revocation of his authority, and that they were ready and demanded that the proceedings should go on.

The Arbitrator chosen by the Dominion thereupon read the judgment of himself and Mr. Macpherson upon the question of the necessity of unanimity, raised and argued before them on the 6th day of July, 1870, and which is as follows :—

Judgment upon the Question of "Unanimity."

"At our last meeting a question was raised by the Counsel for Quebec, under instruc- "tions from their Government (a copy of the Order in Council having been transmitted to "each of the Arbitrators) which would then have been decided but for the abrupt with- "drawal of Judge Day, and our subsequent immediate adjournment, namely :—'That it "'is essential to the validity of any decision to be given by the Arbitrators that their "'judgment should be unanimously concurred in.' It remains for me now to express the "decision of the Arbitrators on that question.

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"It is to be regretted that a position of this important character should not have been "taken before it was known that there was a division of opinion between the Arbitrators; "and it may well be assumed that it would hardly have escaped the attention of so accom- "plished a jurist as Judge Day, the Arbitrator of Quebec, had he deemed it tenable, and "in such case that he would, under the circumstances of that decision, undoubtedly have "brought it to the notice of his co-arbitrators. The learned Judge heard the argument, "but left with us no expression of his opinion, save that the arbitration was one of a pub- "lic nature. The views, therefore, now delivered, are those of the remaining two Arbitra "tors, and consequently of a majority.

"In matters of private reference the law is plain, that unless the terms of the submis- "sion provide that a majority may rule, all must agree in the award, or it would not be "binding. The impracticability in private affairs of working out an arbitration, if unanimity "was essential, led to the adoption in almost all cases of submission, of the majority clause, "or the alternative provision of an umpire. So essential to the successful conducting of "an arbitration has this become, that in the ordinary form of arbitration bonds, or of "rules of reference, one of these clauses is almost always found inserted. Without such "clause, in private arbitration, it is admitted unanimity is requisite. The point now is: "Does the same rule apply to public references or arbitrations? to which class, it is "conceded, the present inquiry belongs—the 142nd section of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, under "which the arbitration is held, containing no such clause.

"Mr. Irvine, the Solicitor-General for Quebec, has properly narrowed the question to "this point.

"Mr. Ritchie, in his argument for Quebec, cited Caldwell on Arbitration, p. 202, to "prove that undoubted position as to private arbitrations. In the note to that page by "the able American editor, who republished the work in the United States, we find the "following remark:—

"'There is a wide distinction to be observed between the case of a power conferred "'for a public purpose, and an authority of a private nature. In the latter case, if the au- "'thority is conferred on several persons, it must be jointly exercised, while in the former "it may be exercised by a majority.'

"Further on, at page 204, he says, 'that referees appointed under a statute, must all "'meet and hear the parties, but the decision of the majority will be binding.' The cor- "rectness of these views is sustained by the citation of many authorities.

"In the case of Green against Millar, Johnson's New York Rep. p. 38, as far back as "1810, it is clearly laid down:—

"'When an authority is confided to several persons for a private purpose, all must "'join in the act; *aliter* in matters of public concern.' Thompson, J.—'A controversy be- "'tween these parties was submitted to five arbitrators. The submission did not provide "'that a less number than the whole might make an award. All the arbitrators met and "'heard the proofs and allegations of the parties, but four only agreed on the award made. "'And whether the award be binding is the question now before the Court. No case has "'been cited by the counsel where this question has been directly decided. I am, however, "'satisfied that as a submission to arbitrators is a delegation of power *for a mere private* "'*purpose*, it is necessary that all the arbitrators should concur in the award unless it is "'otherwise provided by the parties. In matters of public concern a different rule seems "'to prevail; there the voice of the majority shall govern.' In the case of Grindly vs. "Barker, 1 Bos. and Pul. 236, Eyre C. J., says 'it is now pretty well established that "'when a number of persons are entrusted with a power *not of mere private confidence*, but "'in some respects of a general nature, and all of them are regularly assembled, the ma- "'jority will include the minority, and their act will be the act of the whole' The same "principle was recognised by the Court of K. B. in the case of King vs. Beaton, 3rd "Term Rep. 592. See also Paley on Agency, 3rd Am. Ed., pages 177-8, Note G.; and "Croker vs. Crane, 21 Wendell, 211-18. In *ex parte* Rogers, 7th Vol., Cowen U.S. Rep. "526, and Note A., pages 530 and 535, the whole position is ably and thoroughly re- "viewed; and in a long note citing the English authorities, as well as the American, bear-

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"ing upon the same point, the distinction between public and private reference and the "duties and powers resulting therefrom, are clearly shown, and the power of the majority "to decide clearly established. The English cases upon the point are not so direct, but "in the reasoning of those which have been cited, or can be found, the same principle "clearly manifests itself. In the Courts of the United States, decisions are constantly "found bearing upon circumstances similar to those in our own Dominion. The varied "nature of the business of that country, the different aspects under which questions arise, "from their position as a congregation of States, the daily development of new conflicts "of rights arising from the expanding nature of their society, raise questions which do "not come up in England, but the solution of which, after all, in the absence of any par-"ticular local statutory provisions, is governed by the law of England. Under these cir-"cumstances our Courts are in the habit of taking these decisions as guides. These then "determine that in matters of Public Arbitration or Reference, though provision to that "effect be not specifically made, the decision of a majority shall be incident to the reference. "The 142nd section of the B.N.A. Act of 1867, must come within this rule. Were it not "so intended, the section would be superfluous, because any one party in the great question "of public importance could prevent a decision.

"To work out the reasoning of the Counsel of Quebec to its legitimate conclusion, "would place absolute power in the hands of the third or Dominion Arbitrator, I have "supposed, that on points on which Ontario and Quebec were agreed, it was my duty at "once to assent, and that under such circumstances, whether I differed or not, was of no "consequence; but as the powers of all the Arbitrators must be co-equal, if unanimity is "essential, I might, by simply disagreeing, prevent an award, even when both Ontario and "Quebec, the parties interested had agreed upon it. Such position is untenable. Mr. "Macpherson and myself are, therefore, of opinion that the decision of a majority must "govern.

"J. H. Gray.

"Montreal, July 21st, 1870."

The Arbitrators then adjourned until the next day at ten o'clock, A.M.

Twenty-seventh Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the twenty-second day of July, 1870, at ten o'clock, A.M., Present: The Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson—the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. The Attorney-General for Ontario, and Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared on behalf of Ontario. No one appeared on behalf of Quebec.

Mr. Cameron stated that he wished an ajournment until two o'clock, P.M. The Arbitrators adjourned accordingly; and at two o'clock, p.m. resumed their sitting, when Mr. Cameron proceeded on the part of Ontario, to submit to and discuss before the Arbitrators, the respective debts of Ontario and Quebec for local purposes, with the view of bringing the debts in both Provinces within the principle of their decision. After progress made, the Arbitrators adjourned until ten o'clock next day.

Twenty-Eighth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their former meeting, on the twenty-third day of July, 1870, at ten o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment. Present: the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson aud the Honourable John Hamilton Gray—the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood and the Attorney-

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General for Ontario, appeared on behalf of Ontario. No one appeared on behalf of Quebec.

The Arbitrators stated that, after the adjournment last evening, they were severally served with a Summons, or Writ in Prohibition, issued by order of Judge Beaudry out of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, which, with the papers annexed thereto, were read. The Writ appeared to be issued on affidavits severally made by the Honourable George Irvine, Solicitor-General for Quebec, and T. W. Ritchie, Esq., Counsel for Quebec; which affidavits and Writ severally bore date the twenty-second day of July, 1870. The affidavit, made by the said Honourable George Irvine, was as follows :—

" Canada.
" Province of Quebec,
" District of Montreal.

" In the Superior Court.

" The Honourable George Irvine, of the City of Quebec, Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen-
" eral for the Province of Quebec, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

" That on the ninth day of July instant, at the City of Montreal, in the said Pro-
" vince, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, and
" the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, Arbitrators, under the provisions of the
" 142nd Section of the British North America Act, 1867, held a sitting, and that then
" and there the said the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, who was the Arbitrator chosen
" by the Province of Quebec, did, as this deponent is credibly informed and believes,
" notify the said other Arbitrators that he had resigned his office of Arbitrator, and should
" no longer act upon the said Arbitration, and thereupon he withdrew from the said sit-
" ting of the said Arbitrators.

" That afterwards, upon the said day, the said the Honourable John Hamilton Gray
" and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, as this deponent is credibly informed,
" adjourned to a future day to be named, and thereafter notified the Government of Que-
" bec that they would meet and proceed with the said Arbitration at the St. Lawrence
" Hall, in Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of July instant.

" That the resignation of the said the Honourable Charles Dewey Day was duly
" accepted, and his commission and appointment as such Arbitrator was, on the twentieth
" day of July instant, revoked and annulled by the Government of Quebec.

" That on the said twenty-first day of July instant, the said Honourable John Ham-
" ilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson met at Montreal aforesaid,
" and assumed to proceed with the said Arbitration, and although they were then and
" there duly notified that the said the Honourable Charles Dewey Day had resigned his
" office as Arbitrator, and that his resignation had been accepted, and his commission and
" appointment as such Arbitrator had been revoked and annulled by the said Government
" of Quebec, they the said the Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable
" David Lewis Macpherson did sit as Arbitrators upon the said Arbitration, and did pro-
" ceed with the same, and did then and there, notwithstanding the said Province of
" Quebec protested against any further proceedings being had, render a certain judgment
" or decision as Arbitrators, and did declare their intention to go on with the said Arbi-
" tration, and did for that purpose adjourn and continue their said sitting until the
" twenty-second day of July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Montreal aforesaid;
" and further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

" G. Irvine."

" Sworn and acknowledged at Montreal,
" twenty-second day of July, before us,
" L. J. A. Papineau and J. S. Honey, P.S.C."

The affidavit made by T. W. Ritchie, Counsel for Quebec, was in substance the same as that of the Honourable George Irvine.

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Appended to the writ was the petition of the Honourable Gedeon Ouimet, Attorney-General for Quebec, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Superior Court, setting forth the facts stated in the foregoing affidavits, and praying for a Writ of Prohibition against the Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson to restrain them from further proceeding upon the said Arbitration. The Writ of Prohibition commanded the said two Arbitrators to refrain from further proceeding in the said Arbitration, and required them to show cause why they should not so refrain, on Thursday, the first day of September then next.

The Arbitrators, after reading the foregoing papers, adjourned until Thursday, the fourth day of August then next, to meet at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, at twelve o'clock noon, to proceed with the said Arbitration, and they directed that due notice of the time and place of such meeting should be given to the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, and to T. W. Ritchie, Esq., the Counsel for Quebec.

NOTE.—On the 7th November, 1871, the Writ of Prohibition was quashed by Mr. Justice Beaudry.

The following is the Judgment:—

"PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. }
"DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

"Superior Court for Lower Canada.

"The seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

"In Chambers.

"Coram—The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BEAUDRY.

"The Honourable GEDEON OUIMET, Attorney-General of our Lady the Queen for
"the Province of Quebec (heretofore Lower Canada), who prosecutes for our
"said Sovereign Lady the Queen, Petitioner,
"and
"The Honourable JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, now of the City of Ottawa, in Ontario,
"Esquire, and the Honourable DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, of the City of
"Toronto, in Ontario aforesaid, Esquire, Defendants.

"The Honourable Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney-General for Lower Canada, on behalf of "Her Majesty, and the Defendants, by their Counsel, having been heard before me, one of "the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, on the exception declinatoire fyled by "the said Defendants to the Writ of Prohibition issued in this cause. After examination "of the proceedings and proof of record, and mature deliberation being had; considering "that the said Defendants are not by their commission respectively invested with the "powers and jurisdiction of a Court, nor could they, under the Imperial Statute intituled, "The British North America Act of 1867, be considered as forming a Court, and having the "powers and jurisdiction of a Court; and considering that under Article 1031 of the Code "of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, Writ of Prohibition can only be addressed to Courts "exceeding their jurisdiction: and considering, therefore, that the Writ of Prohibition "issued in this cause has issued improvidently, I do hereby maintain the said exception "declinatoire, and do quash the said writ and proceedings had thereon, and do relieve the "said Defendants from further answering the Petition of the said Attorney-General.

"J. U. BEAUDRY."

(True Copy.)
HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.C.

Judgment was subsequently affirmed on appeal.

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TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on the fourth day of August, 1870, pursuant to adjournment. Present: The Arbitrators, the Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson; the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared on behalf of Ontario; no one appearing on behalf of Quebec.

Mr. Cameron produced a notice which he stated he had personally posted to the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, to the Honourable George Irvine, Solicitor-General for Quebec, and to T. W. Ritchie, Esq., Counsel for Quebec, which notice is as follows :—

"In the Matter of the Arbitration
"Between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

"The undersigned Arbitrators in the above matter have adjourned until Thursday, "the fourth day of August, 1870, then to meet at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, at twelve "o'clock noon, to procced with the Arbitration.

"Montreal, twenty-third day of July, 1870.

"D. L. MACPHERSON,
"J. H. GRAY."

Endorsed on the back were these words "Mailed from Toronto on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1870. J. H. C."

The Honourable John Hamilton Gray reported, that after the adjournment at Montreal, on the twenty-third day of July last past, just before leaving Montreal by the evening train, he was served by a Bailiff or Sheriff's Officer with a Writ of *Quo Warranto*, to show cause by what authority he exercised the office of an Arbitrator—he having (it was said) become a resident of Ontario.

The Petition and affidavits in support thereof alleged *inter alia*—That for more than a year then last past, the said Honourable John Hamilton Gray had been and then was a resident in Ontario, to wit, in the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario; that by reason of the premises and by law, the said John Hamilton Gray had become, and then was, disqualified to sit or act as Arbitrator in the said matter, or to form one of the said Board of Arbitrators; and that, notwithstanding such disqualification, and notwithstanding that the Province of Quebec had formally objected to his so doing, the said John Hamilton Gray illegally persisted in acting, and did then act upon the said Board of Arbitrators, which was a Public Board, and then, to wit: at Montreal aforesaid, illegally usurped, held and exercised, the said office of Arbitrator in the said matter which was a public office.

The order of Mr. Justice Beaudry thereon, was as follows :—

"Having seen the Petition of the Honourable Gédéon Ouimet, foregoing, and the "affidavits, thereto annexed, in support thereof, it is ordered that a writ of Summons *Quo* "*Warranto* do issue as prayed, to summon the said John Hamilton Gray in said Petition "named, to appear before one of the Judges of the Superior Court to answer in the pre- "mises, at the Court House in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on the first day of September "next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

"J. U. BEAUDRY,
"*J. S. C.*

"Montreal 23rd July, 1870."

The Arbitrators waited an hour, and, no one appearing on behalf of Quebec, expressed their desire to the Counsel for Ontario, to hear argument upon the subject of the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Quebec, by Writ of Prohibition, to restrain them from proceeding with the said Arbitration; whereupon Mr. Cameron proceeded to argue

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the question. After which the Arbitrators adjourned until next day at twelve o'clock noon, to meet at the same place.

NOTE.—The writ *Quo Warranto* was quashed by Mr. Justice Beaudry on the 20th September, 1872.

The Judgment is as follows:—

"PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: }
"DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

"Superior Court for Lower Canada.

"The Twentieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

"Present—Honourable JUDGE BEAUDRY.

"Honourable GEDEON OUIMET, of the City and District of Montreal, Attorney-
"General for the Province of Quebec, *Pro Regina*, Plaintiff,
vs.
"The Honourable JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of
"Ontario, Defendant.

"After having heard the parties by their Attorneys, examined the proceedings, the "documents produced, and the evidence adduced, and having maturely considered the "whole: Whereas by the British North America Act (1867), Section 142, it is decreed that "'the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of "'Upper and Lower Canada, shall be referred to the arbitrament of three Arbitrators, one "'chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the "'Government of Canada, and whereas it is further decreed in and by the same section of "'the said Act, that the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a "'resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.'

"WHEREAS the Defendant in this cause was appointed an Arbitrator pursuant to the "said section of the above cited Act by the Government of Canada, by a Commission under "the Great Seal of the Dominion, dated the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and "sixty-eight and is therein designated as being of the City of St. John, in the Province of "New Brunswick.

"WHEREAS it is admitted by the said Defendant, that in July, eighteen hundred and "seventy, before the present action was instituted, he had ceased to have his domicile and "place of business in the said Province of New Brunswick, and that before the said "month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, he had established his domicile and "residence at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, where he resided at that time and "since the institution of the said action.

"WHEREAS, however, there is no evidence that the said Defendant has, since he has "established his residence and domicile at Ottawa, as aforesaid, exercised or attempted to "exercise the functions of Arbitrator for the purposes of the said section of the British "North America Act of 1867, within the limits of the Province of Quebec, as alleged in the "information of the Honourable Gédéon Ouimet, in the name of Her Majesty, in such a "manner as to warrant the intervention and control of the Superior Court for Lower "Canada, or of any of the Judges of the said Court in conformity with article 1,016 of the "Code of Procedure for Lower Canada.

"WE, Judge of the Superior Court, do dismiss the information and action of the "Honourable Gédéon Ouimet, and do relieve the Defendant of the said information and "demand.

"J. U. BEAUDRY,
"*J. C. S.*"

This Judgment was subsequently affirmed on appeal.

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THE FOLLOWING IS THE HONOURABLE JOHN HAMILTON GRAY'S STATEMENT OF THIS DATE AS TO HIS ALLEGED DISQUALIFICATION TO ACT AS AN ARBITRATOR.

"I have been all my life a resident of the Province of New Brunswick, and unless "my sojourn at the Capital of the Dominion, as after mentioned, may constitute an ex- "ception, never resided elsewhere.

"In 1867, I was, and for many years previous had been, residing in the City of St. "John, in the Province of New Brunswick; and at the general election in 1867, was re- "turned a member of the House of Commons for the City and County of St. John.

"On the twenty-third day of May, 1868, I was chosen by the Government of Canada "as an Arbitrator, under the 142nd section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' "during my attendance in the Second Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of "Canada. After the close of the Session I returned home to my residence in the City "of St. John, in New Brunswick, where I remained with my family until midsummer of "the year 1868, when I was summoned by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of the "Government of the Dominion, to Ottawa, to assume the duties of Arbitrator.

"Understanding the work of the arbitration would consume some two or three years, "I demised my house and premises in St. John for a term of years, and in the month of "September, 1868, I repaired to Ottawa, taking along with me my wife and children. I "went to Ottawa expressly to discharge my duties as Arbitrator, but with no intention "whatever of becoming a resident either in Quebec or Ontario.

"Regarding my stay in Ottawa only as temporary, I took lodgings for myself and "family in the Russell Hotel, where I continued for nearly two years.

"When I arrived in Ottawa in September, 1868, I found the preparatory accounts, "especially those relating to the debt of the late Province of Canada, were not ready, and "in all probability would not be completed for some time.

"In the meantime I was requested by the head of the Government at Ottawa, to "prepare a report on the assimilation of the laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New "Brunswick, a work which I performed.

"Before the Arbitrators commenced their regular sittings, I also spent a good deal "of time in investigating the financial legislation, and the complicated accounts of the "late Province of Canada, and the relative bearing of these accounts to the Provinces of "Ontario and Quebec; these accounts running over a period of nearly twenty-seven "years—that is, from the Union in 1841, to Confederation in 1867.

"The first regular meeting of the Arbitrators took place on the 31st of August, "1869, at the City of Ottawa, when the joint actual work of the arbitration really com- "menced.

"During all this time, I was, as I have already remarked, lodging and boarding at an "hotel, and refused excellent offers of ready-furnished dwelling-houses, regarding my "stay in Ottawa only as temporary, and terminable with the conclusion of the arbitra- "tion.

"The City of Ottawa is situate on the river Ottawa, and separated from Quebec only "by that river. I should think nearly one-half the population is what is called 'Lower "Canada French.'

"Towards the close of the year 1869, seeing that the arbitration was likely to take "more time than I had anticipated, and my family being tired of hotel life, I took a "house, but it was purely accidental that I selected one in Ontario instead of in Quebec, "that is, on the South side, instead of the North side, of the river Ottawa. In the first "instance, I had chosen one in Quebec, but the inconvenience at times in crossing the "river, finally determined the choice of a house on the south side of the river.

"At the time of my appointment, as I have already stated, I was a resident of St. "John. I came to Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, to discharge official duties, "temporary in their nature, with no intention or purpose of becoming a resident in either "Quebec or Ontario. I was obliged to be somewhere, and it was manifestly for the con- "venience of the public and of all parties concerned as well as of myself, that I should "be at the Capital of the Dominion, lying on the confines of the two Provinces interest-

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"ed in the arbitration, and where the public sentiment was as much 'Lower Canadian' "as 'Upper Canadian,' and where access could be had to all necessary papers and docu- "ments, rather than in Montreal or Toronto.

"If the mere matter of temporary residence during the arbitration is to be excepted "to, it would seem that it would be impossible that the arbitration can be carried on "except at some place out of both Ontario and Quebec.

"I am still occupying the house in Ottawa I took in the latter part of the year 1869, "but my sojourn there is only temporary.

"I have become a resident neither in Quebec nor in Ontario. My real domicile "or residence, according to my view, is now, as it was when I was chosen Arbitra- "tor, in the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick. I have not acquir- "ed nor do I own any property either in Ontario or in Quebec, except some house- "hold furniture of small value.

"I close this memorandum by remarking that it is somewhat singular, that Quebec "should have attended twenty-three meetings of the Arbitrators without discovering the "fact that I have become a resident in Ontario, and that that fact should only be discov- "ered now that I differ in opinion from the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, the Arbitra- "tor chosen by Quebec.

"I think I must disregard the exception taken to my residence by Quebec, and go on "and complete the arbitration.

"J. H. Gray.

"Dated, 4th August, 1870."

Thirtieth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the fifth day of August, 1870. Present: The Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson — the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared on behalf of Ontario; no one appearing on behalf of Quebec.

The Arbitrators stated that they were ready to deliver their opinion upon the question of the authority and power of the Superior Courts of Quebec, to restrain them by prohibition from proceeding in the said Arbitration, argued the day before.

Opinion of the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson.

"The two Arbitrators now present meet under circumstances calling for the most careful circumspection and thoughtfulness.

"The Province of Quebec is not represented before them.

"The Counsel for Ontario calls upon them to proceed with the evidence and to make "their award.

"The retirement of the Arbitrator for Quebec, sanctioned by the Government of that "Province, was formally communicated to the Arbitrators when they met at Montreal, on "the twenty-first July last, by an official letter from the Premier and Secretary, the Hon- "ourable Mr. Chauveau, in which he further preferred the extraordinary request that the "remaining Arbitrators 'will be pleased to stay further proceedings until such time as they "'receive notice as to their intentions from the Government of this Province,'—the Pro- "vince of Quebec.

"A request to stay proceedings until the Government of Quebec should determine "whether they would appoint another Arbitrator, was shortly afterwards made by the "Counsel for that Province, and was, upon consideration, refused by the Arbitrators; "whereupon the Counsel for Quebec declared that the Province would no longer be a "party to the Arbitration, and withdrew.

"Further, each of the two Arbitrators now present was, since the retirement of the "Arbitrator for Quebec, served, while in the City of Montreal, with a writ issued from "the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, the purport of which is to prohibit them

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" from the further exercise of their functions, until a new Arbitrator should be named for " that Province, or to show cause to the contrary on the first September next.

" The Arbitrators noticed that neither the letter of Mr. Chauveau, nor the applica- " tion of the Counsel for Quebec, named any time within which it was expected such new " appointment would be made.

" The retirement of the Quebec Arbitrator took place on the 9th of July, Mr. Chau- " veau's letter, is dated on the 19th, and on the 22nd the writ was obtained and served. " But up to this moment the Arbitrators are not informed that any new Arbitrator is " appointed, nor in fact that it is the intention of the Government of Quebec to make a " new appointment.

" If the Government of Quebec has power under the Statute to appoint another Arbi- " trator, and if it is their intention to do so, they have had more than reasonable time for " the purpose, since their acceptance of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day's resignation. " It was the indefinite character of the delay asked for, which induced the Arbitrators to " refuse it. The writ which was issued and served almost immediately after that refusal " is equally indefinite, and might tend to create the impression that delay in completing " the award, and not to obtain a reasonable time to appoint another Arbitrator was the " object really desired.

" It appears to me, who am unskilled in legal technicalities, taking an equitable, " common-sense view of the question, to be beyond reasonable doubt, that no provincial " tribunal has, or can claim, any jurisdiction to examine into or decide any question " referred to arbitration by the 142nd Section of the British North America Act, 1867, and " it may be confidently asserted that the Imperial Parliament intended the award to be " absolutely final. But other and not unimportant legal questions (even if not really diffi- " cult) present themselves which, if insisted on, must be determined by some competent " tribunal.

" Can one of the Arbitrators, who has undertaken and entered upon the duties " assigned by the Statute, and who is under no mental or physical disability, retire from, " or abandon, these duties before their completion ? This question is not one on which " the other Arbitrators can be expected to express an opinion.

" It is, however, connected with the, perhaps, more strictly legal inquiry : Does the " Act of the Imperial Parliament authorize the withdrawal of an Arbitrator with or with- " out the concurrence of the party who appointed him ? and does it provide for the sub- " stitution of another in his place ? Again, are the Arbitrators, who (though respectively " appointed by the Governments of the Dominion and of the two Provinces) derive all " their power and authority from the Imperial Statute, amenable to any provincial " or local tribunal in matters falling strictly within the scope of their powers and " duties.

" The Statute itself does not in terms confer any authority whatever, with regard to " the reference on any tribunal but the Arbitrators. Can there then by implication arise a " power to delay, which might be so exercised as to defeat the object of the enactment ? " The parties interested are the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Can either of them, as a " matter of legal or moral justice, call upon one of its own Courts to interrupt or control the " proceedings of a jurisdiction created for the sole purpose of deciding rights and interests as " between the two Provinces.

" If so, the authority must belong equally to the Courts of either Province, and what " would be the effect of a not impossible conflict between them in their directions to the " Arbitrators or otherwise ?

" These, and perhaps other questions, are opened by the events above stated.

" They have been seriously and dispassionately considered, and not the less that their " determination may involve personal responsibilities to an extent which could not be, and " was not, anticipated when the Arbitrators accepted their appointment. I feel, however, " that the first duty of the Arbitrators is to make a just award ; that they are not responsible " for the embarrassment which the present state of things has given rise to, and which adds " greatly to their responsibility, while it increases, if possible, their anxiety to do right.

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"By simply performing what they believe to be their duty, if they do anything (while "impartially exercising their best judgment) that, may be looked upon as prejudicial to the "interests of Quebec in the voluntary absence of Counsel for that Province, the just responsi- "bility cannot be charged upon them.

"If in proceeding, they act illegally, their award will not be binding, and can do no in- "jury. If it should be binding, the loss of the judgment and assistance of an Arbitrator "for the Province of Quebec, however much the remaining Arbitrators may regret it, and "especially that they are deprived of the valuable aid of the Arbitrator who has resigned, is "not their fault. The withdrawal was his act, and it has been deliberately adopted by his "Government, who have taken legal steps in one of their own Courts by their Attorney- "General, to stop further proceedings. They have thus placed the Arbitrators in the invi- "dious position of either retracting their refusal to grant indefinite delay to the Province of "Quebec, or of being placed in conflict with one of the highest tribunals of that Province.

"As a public functionary in the matter, as well as in my private capacity, I desire to "evince in every proper way my profound respect for the Court whose process has been served "on the Arbitrators. But it appears to me they cannot, without a virtual abdication of "their functions as Arbitrators, accept as a justification for a departure from their previously "declared opinion, the preliminary order of prohibition (which I venture to think will not "be finally confirmed) of a tribunal of that Province whose Arbitrator's course has unneces- "sarily brought about this complication. I am of opinion that the Arbitrators will best "discharge the trust reposed in them by proceeding with the reference and making, without "unnecessary delay, an award which shall divide and adjust the debts, credits, liabilities, "assets and properties of Upper and Lower Canada.

"As already pointed out, if they have under the circumstances no power to make an "award, the attempt to make one will create no prejudice to either party.,

"If they have the power, the duty arising under the Statute from an acceptance of "their appointment imperatively requires them not by any act of theirs to suffer the time "occupied and the cost occasioned by the proceedings so far taken to be utterly wasted, "or to unnecessarily postpone the rendering of a final award.

"The Government of the Province of Quebec, and the Arbitrator appointed by them "have had due notice that the present meeting would be held for the purpose of proceed- "ing with business, and that it would be competent for the Arbitrators, therefore, to pro- "ceed, in accordance with well-established rules.

"In order, however, to remove any possibility of misapprehension or doubt, I think it better, under the peculiar circumstances, that notice should now be given to the Pro- "vince of Quebec and to the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, of the intention of the Arbitra- "tors to proceed in accordance with the opinions just expressed, and that the Arbitrators "should adjourn until Wednesday, the 17th instant, giving notice to all parties to the re- "ference that on that day they will proceed, should the Government of Quebec not think "proper to be represented, or to assign any new or sufficient reason for their absence.

"D. L. Macpherson.
"*Arbitrator.*

"Toronto, August 5th, 1870."

Opinion of the Honourable John Hamilton Gray.

"My colleague, the Arbitrator for Ontario, having expressed a desire to adjourn for "a week or ten days, in order to afford time for a notification to the Government of Que- "bec that the Arbitrators would certainly proceed in the absence of Arbitrator or Counsel "on their part, unless at the next meeting they are represented — I shall most certainly "concur. I think we should exhaust every reasonable effort to induce co-operation in "this matter: but in order to prevent the delay, which is now granted, being in any way "attributed to a doubt as to the power or intention of the Arbitrators to proceed, it is as "well to explain with distinctness the views of the Arbitrators on the authority or

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"the power of the Courts of any of the Provinces to prohibit or restrain their proceed-
"ings. With the highest respect for the Courts of Quebec, on any matter coming within
"their jurisdiction, it is plain this Arbitration does not. It derives its authority from an
"Imperial Act. The Government and Province of Quebec, of which those Courts form a
"constituent part, is simply a party to the Arbitration; another Province, whose Courts
"and Government are entirely independent of and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts
"of Quebec, is the other party; while the Dominion Government simply appoints the third
"Arbitrator by the authority of the Imperial Act. These constitute the tribunal. How
"is it possible that a subordinate part of one of the two Provinces—because the Courts
"are only parts of the whole machine of Government—can control the action of another
"Province and Government, and of the Arbitrator appointed by a third Government, in
"a matter of submission, to which the Province (whose Courts assume the authority)
"only appoints one out of three co-equal Arbitrators? How can the Courts of Quebec re-
"strain the Province of Ontario, or the Arbitrator appointed by the Government of that
"Province, or the Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion Government, in a matter in
"which the whole proceedings may be carried on outside of the Province or the territorial
"jurisdiction to which their process can possibly run? If so, the Courts of the other
"Provinces must have equal jurisdiction; and how absurd would it then be, for the Courts
"of Ontario to come forward and punish the Arbitrators for not proceeding—for not dis-
"charging the duties they had undertaken!—punished by Quebec for going on!—punish-
"ed by Ontario for not going on! Can any construction of the language of the Imperial
"Statute sanction such a conflict of jurisdiction? But even if the proceedings were held
"within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of one of the Provinces, the
"subject matter itself, and the parties proceeding therein, may be and are, as regards the
"subject matter, entirely exempt from that jurisdiction. Apart from the common-sense
"view of such a question, which must strike every man, the Courts of Law in England
"have left no doubt upon the point. The highest authorities, both in Chancery and Com-
"mon Law, have decided that even where proceedings in arbitration were carried on
"within the locality over which the Courts had jurisdiction, and in which their process
"had full force, yet the Courts would exercise no jurisdiction to restrain an Arbitrator
"from making his award, unless there was something in the conduct of *the parties to the*
"*reference* which rendered such interference necessary. The principle being as laid down by
"Kerr on Injunctions, page 142, that 'there is no original jurisdiction of the Court in the
"'nature of a writ of prohibition to restrain an Arbitrator from proceeding to make an
"'award.' Mr. Cameron cited a great many cases in which this position is illustrated and
"sustained; among others, the King *v.* Bardwell and others, 5 A. & E., page 619; Har-
"court *v.* Ramsbottom, 1 Jacob & Walker, Chy. Rep. 504; Pope *v.* Lord Duncannon, 9
"Simons Rep. 177; the Newry & Enniskillen Ry. Co. *v.* the Ulster Ry. Co., 8 De Gex,
"McN. & G. 486. In Pope *v.* Lord Duncannon, where the plaintiffs had revoked the au-
"thority of their Arbitrator and notified the defendant, and their Arbitrator had refused
"to act, but the other Arbitrators had, notwithstanding, proceeded and made their
"award, the Court refused to restrain the defendant from acting upon the award—
"the Vice-Chancellor saying: 'As in this case there is nothing whatever to show that
"'the power which the plaintiffs had given to the Arbitrator was revoked upon any
"'just or reasonable grounds, I am bound to conclude the revocation was a wanton and
"'capricious exercise of authority upon their parts, and consequently the motion must be
"'refused.' The resignation of the Honourable Charles Dewey Day and the revocation
"of his authority by the Quebec Government was no act of Ontario or of the Arbitrator
"appointed by the Dominion, and it is therefore difficult to see why the Province of
"Ontario should be prejudiced by that act, or why the Arbitrator appointed by the Gov-
"ernment of Ontario, or the Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion Government, should
"not proceed to discharge their duty. In the case of the King *v.* Bardell (5 Adolphus &
"Ellis, 619), during the argument, Judge Patterson says: 'Is there any instance in which
"'the Court has interfered to prevent an Arbitrator making an award after revocation?
"'The award may be a nullity when made, but that is a different point.' Platt replies,

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" ' Search has been made for precedents, but none has been found.' Blackstone's Com-
" mentaries, vol. 3, edition of 1862, page 117, says : ' A prohibition is a writ issuing pro-
" ' perly only out of the Court of Queen's Bench, being a prerogative one : but for the fur-
" ' therance of justice it may also now be had in some cases out of the Court of Chancery,
" ' Common Pleas, or Exchequer, directed to the judge and parties of a suit in any infe-
" ' rior Court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion
" ' that either the cause originally or some collateral matter arising therein, does not
" ' belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other Court.' If old Black-
" stone is still law,—and the Imperial Act, British North America Act, 1867, is still in
" force—no other Court but the Arbitrators' Court can have cognizance of the Arbitra-
" tion. But apart from these authorities, on broad constitutional grounds, the right of
" the Courts of Quebec to interfere with the proceedings of a tribunal created under
" authority of an Imperial Statute, acting on a subject matter exclusively within its own
" jurisdiction and for which it was created, is denied. It is greatly to be regretted that
" there was no Counsel—as in the case of the unanimity question—to argue the other
" side ; but as has been remarked by my colleague, that is not our fault. If these legal
" questions are to be raised on every occasion, it was manifestly of the highest importance
" that the Honourable Charles Dewey Day should have remained at his post. He did
" not resign—so far as we know—because he differed with his colleagues in concluding
" that the decisions of the Arbitrators need not be unanimous. He assigned no such rea-
" son for his resignation, and on that question gave no decision, and, so far as his col-
" leagues know, expressed no opinion ; although he was present at the argument, and sub-
" sequently looked into the authorities with his colleagues. His resignation, as stated
" at the time, was on other grounds ; but whether they have his able assistance or not,
" the remaining Arbitrators must proceed with the work, and decide on all questions as
" they arise according to the best of their judgment.

" J. H. Gray.

" Toronto, August 5th, 1870."

The following Order was then made : " That the Arbitrators do adjourn until the 17th
" instant, then to meet at Osgoode Hall, at two P.M., and proceed peremptorily with the
" Arbitration ; and that notice thereof be served on the Government and Council of
" Quebec, and on the Honourable Charles Dewey Day."

Thirty-first Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the seventeenth day of August, 1870, at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, at two o'clock P.M., pursuant to adjournment. Present : The Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson,—The Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared on behalf of Ontario ; no one appearing on behalf of Quebec.

Mr. Cameron produced a notice duly endorsed by himself as having posted copies thereof to the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, the Honourable Mr. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary for Quebec, and T. W. Ritchie, Esq., Counsel for Quebec, and stated that no answer had been received by him from any of the parties to whom he had so sent copies ; said notice being in the words and figures following :—

" In the matter of the Arbitration
" Between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec :

" The undersigned Arbitrators have adjourned the proceedings of the Arbitration to
" Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August instant, at two o'clock P.M., at Osgoode
" Hall, Toronto ; and the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are noti-
" fied that notwithstanding the Writ of Prohibition served upon the Arbitrators, the

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" undersigned will proceed with the consideration of the matter of the Arbitration on the " day and at the place above named peremptorily.

" D. L. Macpherson,
" J. H. Gray,
" *Arbitrators.*

" Toronto, 5th August, 1870."

After discussion and progress made, the Arbitrators adjourned until next day at twelve o'clock noon, to meet at the same place.

Thirty-second Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met on the eighteenth day of August. Present : The same Arbitrators and parties as at the last preceding meeting.

The Arbitrators stated that they had that morning received a communication from the Under-Secretary of State at Ottawa, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to the Governor-General on the subject of the proceedings of the Arbitrators, which documents were ordered to be read and entered upon the Minutes of the Proceedings, and are as follows :—

" Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.
" Ottawa, 16th August, 1870.

" Sir,—I have the honour by command of the Governor-General to transmit to you " herewith copy of a protest received by His Excellency from the Lieutenant-Governor of " the Province of Quebec against the course which you and the Honourable David Lewis " Macpherson have notified the Governor of that Province that you proposed taking in " the matter of the Arbitration between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,
" Your most obedient servant,
" E. Parent,
" *Under-Secretary.*

" The Honourable J. H. Gray."

A similar letter *mutatis mutandis* was addressed to and received by the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson.

The protest by the Lieutenant-Governor referred to is as follows :—

(Translation.)

" Government House,
" Quebec, 8th August, 1870.

" Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the " Governor-General, copy of a document signed by the Honourable Messrs. Gray and " Macpherson, which has been received by the Secretary of this Province.

" I deem it my duty at the same time to call the attention of His Excellency the " Governor-General and of the Federal Government to the unjust and illegal course " jointly adopted by the Arbitrator appointed by the Federal Government and the Arbi-

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" trator for the Province of Ontario, and respectfully to request on behalf of the Govern-
" ment of this Province, the intervention of the Federal Government.

" I have the honour to be,
" Your most obedient servant,
" N. F. Belleau,
" *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.*

" To the Honourable the Secretary of State,
" for the Provinces, Ottawa."

The document referred to in the foregoing despatch, is the notice of the Arbitrators set out *verbatim* in the proceedings of the meeting of the seventeenth day of August, 1870.

The Counsel for Ontario then proceeded to discuss the various items forming the subject of reference to the Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-third day of August, at noon, to meet at the same place.

Thirty-third Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last preceding meeting, on the twenty-third day of August, 1870, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to adjournment. Present: The Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson—the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared for Ontario. No one appeared on behalf of Quebec.

The Arbitrators stated that they had subpœnaed Mr. Langton, the Auditor-General for the Dominion of Canada, to appear before them and give evidence, and that they were informed he would be in attendance the next day, and that therefore they should adjourn to meet at the same place, on the next day at two o'clock.

Thirty-fourth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the place of their last meeting, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1870, at two o'clock p.m., pursuant to adjournment. Present: The Honourable John Hamilton Gray and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson—the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present. Messrs. Cameron and Wood appeared on behalf of Ontario. No one appearing on behalf of Quebec.

The Auditor-General not having arrived, the Arbitrators adjourned until the next day, the twenty-fifth day of August, to meet at the same place, at two o'clock, p.m.

Thirty-fifth Meeting of Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators met at the time and place last aforesaid, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1870. Present: The same as at last preceding meeting.

Mr. Langton, the Auditor-General having arrived, and being present, Mr. Wood, on behalf of Ontario, proceeded with his case and arguments.

The Arbitrators adjourned to meet the next day at the same place, at twelve o'clock, noon.

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THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met at the time and place aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1870. Present: The same as at the last preceding meeting.

Mr. Wood resumed his argument, and continued until six o'clock p. m., when the Arbitrators adjourned to meet the next day at half-past one p. m.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

The Arbitrators met on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1870. Present: Mr. Langton.

Mr. Wood resumed his argument and closed it.

THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

MONDAY, 29th August, 1870.

Arbitrators met for consultation. Adjourned to (next day) to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 30th August, 1870.

Arbitrators met for consultation. Adjourned until (next day) to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 1st September, 1870.

Arbitrators met for consultation. Agreed upon the substance of the Award, and initiated the draft of the terms thereof. Adjourned until (next day) to-morrow.

FRIDAY, September 2nd, 1870.

Arbitrators met. Discussed the form of the Award. Adjourned until (next day) to-morrow.

SATURDAY, September 3rd, 1870.

Arbitrators met. Re-examined the award, and finally completed and executed the same in the presence of Christopher Robinson, Esq., of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Frederick Finch, of the same place, Law Stationer. The same having been executed by a majority only, viz.: by the Honourable J. H. Gray, and the Honourable D. L. Macpherson;—the Honourable Charles Dewey Day not being present, or having attended the meetings of the Arbitrators since his withdrawal in July last (1870), which Award is as follows:—

AWARD.

', To all to whom these Presents shall come—

"The Honourable John Hamilton Gray, of the City of St. John, in the Province of "New Brunswick, and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, of the City of "Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Send Greeting:

"Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it is enacted that the division and "adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and

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"Lower Canada, shall be referred to the arbitrament of three Arbitrators, one chosen by the "Government of Ontario, and one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government "of Canada.

"And whereas, the said John Hamilton Gray was duly chosen under and in accordance "with the provisions of the said Act, as Arbitrator, by the Government of Canada; the said "David Lewis Macpherson, by the Government of Ontario; and the Honourable Charles "Dewey Day, of Glenbrooke, in the said Province of Quebec, by the Government of Que-"bec;

"Now therefore, the said Arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the "said Arbitration, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson being a "majority of the said Arbitrators do award, order and adjudge of and upon the premises as "follows, that is to say:—

"I. That the amount by which the debt of the late Province of Canada exceeded, on the "thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, sixty-two millions five "hundred thousand dollars, ($62,500,000) shall be and is hereby divided between and appor-"tioned to, and shall be borne by the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in "the following proportions, that is to say,—the said Province of Ontario shall assume and "pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of nine million eight hundred and "eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and two cents, ($9,808,728 02) "bears to the sum of eighteen million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred "and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($18,587,520.57); and the said Province of Quebec "shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of eight million "seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-"five cents, ($8,778,792.55) bears to the sum of eighteen million five hundred and eighty-"seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($18,587,520.57).

"II. That the assets hereinafter in this cause enumerated shall be, and the same are "hereby declared to be the property of and belonging to the Province of Ontario, namely:

"1. Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund to the late Province of "Canada (enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to the said British "North America Act, 1867, as Upper Canada Building Fund, Luna-"tic Asylums, 'Normal Schools,')—Lunatic Asylums $30,800, Nor-"mal Schools $6,000	$36,800.00
"2. Debt from the Law Society, Upper Canada, to the late Province of "Canada	156,015.61
"3. Debts to the late Province of Canada under the Consolidated Muni-"cipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada	6,792,136.39
"4. Debt from the Agricultural Society, Upper Canada, to the late Prov-"ince of Canada	4,000.00
"5. Debt from the University Permanent Fund to the late Province of "Canada	1,220.63

"III. That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be, and the same are "hereby declared to be the property of, and to belong to the Province of Quebec, namely:

"1. The debt from the Aylmer Court House to the late "Province of Canada for six per cent. Provincial "debentures issued on account of the said Court "House and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, "and charged in the debt of the late Province of "Canada	$2,000 00	
"And for certain charges paid by the said late Prov-"ince of Canada in respect of the said Court House.	1,239 70	
		3,239 70

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"2. Debt from the Montreal Court House to the late "Province of Canada for six per cent. Provincial de- "bentures issued on account of the said Court House "and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and "charged in the debt of the late Province of "Canada	95,600 00		
"For advances made to the said Court House by the "said late Province of Canada.....	18,996 21		
		114,596	21
"3. Debt from the Kamouraska Court House to the late Province of "Canada for balance of certain charges in respect of the said "Court House paid by the late Province of Canada		201	27
"4. Debt from the Royal Institution, otherwise the McGill College, to "the late Province of Canada, of the balance of a loan made by the "said late Province to that Institution.....		7,790	00
"5. Debt under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada.....		2,939,429	97
"6. Advances made in excess of the Legislative School Grant (described "in the Fourth Schedule to the said British North America Act, "1867, as 'Lower Canada Legislative Grant').....		28,494	73
"7. Debt to the late Province of Canada under the Quebec Fire Loan...		264,254	65
"8 Debt to the late Province of Canada for advances made to or on "account of certain Municipalities in the County of Temiscouata, "(described in the said Fourth Schedule as 'Temiscouata Advance "Account)		3,000	00
"9. Debt from the Education Office in Lower Canada, to the late Prov- "ince of Canada for the balance unpaid of a defalcation in the said "office to the said late Province (described in the said Fourth Sche- "dule as 'Education East').....		290	10
"10. Debt from the Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada, to the "late Province of Canada for loans and advances made to it by the "said late Province of Canada.....		116,475	51
"11. Debt from the Municipalities' Fund of Lower Canada to the late "Province of Canada, for advances made to or on the credit of that "fund (described in the said Fourth Schedule as 'Municipalities' "Fund.')		484,244	33
"12. Debt from the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund to "the late Province of Canada, for advances made from time to time "by the said late Province.....		234,281	46
"13. Montreal Turnpike Trust		188,000	00

IV. And as to the said Montreal Turnpike Trust, the said Arbitrators further find, "award and adjudge as follows:—

"Whereas the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) "is secured by debentures issued upon the credit of the said Trust, and guaranteed by the "late Province of Canada, and the said Trust has hitherto met the payments upon such "debentures, and the payment thereof has therefore not been assumed by the Dominion of "Canada, nor has the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) "been charged by the said Dominion in the debt of the late Province of Canada, which "charge, if made, would increase by one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) "the excess of the said debt on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and "sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($62,500,000); Know "therefore, the said Arbitrators having assigned the said Trust as an asset of the said Prov- "ince of Quebec, do hereby adjudge and award that the said Province of Quebec shall here- "after indemnify, protect, and save harmless the said Dominion and the said Province of

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"Ontario, against any charge upon, or payment by the said Dominion in respect of the said "debentures, or the said guarantee, or in respect in any way of the said Trust.

"V. That the following Special, or Trust Funds, and the moneys thereby payable, in- "cluding the several investments, in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, and the "same are hereby declared to be the property of, and to belong to, the Province of Ontario, "for the purposes for which they were established, namely :—

"1. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.
"2. Upper Canada Building Fund.
"3. Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund.
"4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Upper Canada, subject to the payment "of all legal charges thereon.
"5. Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund.
"6. Upper Canada Improvement Fund.
"7. Balance of special appropriations in Upper Canada.
"8. Surveys ordered in Upper Canada, before 30th June, 1867.
"9. Amount paid and payable by Upper Canada to the Canada Land and Emigration "Company.

"VI. That the following Special, or Trust Funds, and the moneys thereby payable, "including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, "and the same are hereby declared to be the property of, and to belong to, the Province "of Quebec for the purposes for which they were established, namely :—

"1. Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.
"2. Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers' Fund.
"3. Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund.
"4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Lower Canada, subject to all legal "charges thereon.
"5. Balance of special appropriations in Lower Canada.
"6. Surveys ordered in Lower Canada before 30th June, 1867.

"VII. That from the Common School Fund, as held on the thirtieth day of June, "one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Dominion of Canada, amounting to "one million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-four dol- "lars and forty-seven cents ($1,733,224.47), (of which fifty-eight thousand dollars ($58,000) "is invested in the bonds or debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the said sum of "fifty-eight thousand dollars being an asset mentioned in the fourth Schedule to the "British North America Act, 1867, as the Quebec Turnpike Trust), the sum of one "hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen "cents ($124,685.18) shall be, and the same is hereby taken and deducted and placed to "the credit of the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, the said sum of one hundred and "twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents, ($124,685.18) "being one-fourth part of moneys received by the late Province of Canada, between the "sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of July, "one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of Common School lands sold "between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and "the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

"VIII. That the residue of the said Common School Fund, with the investments "belonging thereto, as aforesaid, shall continue to be held by the Dominion of Canada, "and the income realized therefrom, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight "hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall be hereafter realized therefrom, shall be ap- "portioned between and paid over to the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as "directed by the fifth section chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, "with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in the said section "mentioned.

"IX. That the moneys received by the said Province of Ontario since the thirtieth "day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which shall hereafter be re- "ceived by the said Province from, or on account of, the Common School lands set apart

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"in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada shall be paid to the Dominion of Canada to be invested as provided by section three of said chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and the income derived therefrom shall be divided, apportioned, and paid between and to the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, as provided in the said fifth section, chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in the said section mentioned.

"X. That the Province of Ontario shall be entitled to retain out of such moneys six per cent., for the sale and management of the said lands, and that one-fourth of the proceeds of the said lands, sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, received since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which may hereafter be received after deducting the expenses of such management as aforesaid shall be taken and retained by the said Province of Ontario for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

"XI. The 'Crown Lands' Suspense Account,' amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents ($112,748 63) and the Crown Lands' Department, amounting to two hundred and fifty-three thousand and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, ($253,089 76) being the item so described in the Public Accounts of the late Province of Canada, having been omitted respectively from the statement of the debt of said Province in such accounts, and from the assets in the Fourth Schedule to the British North America Act, 1867, the said Arbitrators award and adjudge that the said Province of Ontario shall satisfy all claims, and receive all moneys in respect of the said Crown Lands' Suspense Account, and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Ontario, and that the said Province of Quebec shall satisfy all claims and receive all moneys in respect of the said Crown Lands' Suspense Account, and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Quebec.

"XII. As to the Montreal harbour the said Arbitrators find that the debt due on account of four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-seven cents ($481,425 27) secured by debentures issued by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners has not been charged in the statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada. And they award, direct and adjudge that should the Dominion of Canada hereafter pay anything by reason of the liability of the said Dominion on account of the said debentures, the said two Provinces shall repay to the said Dominion any sum so paid in the same proportions respectively, as the said Provinces are hereinbefore directed to bear and pay the excess on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars (62,500,000) of debt of the late Province of Canada.

"XIII. That all the lands in either of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, surrendered by the Indians in consideration of annuities to them granted, which said annuities are included in the debt of the late Province of Canada, shall be the absolute property of the Province in which the said lands are respectively situate, free from any further claim upon, or charge to the said Province in which they are so situate, by the other of the said Provinces.

"XIV. As to all the personal property being the joint property of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, not hereinbefore specially mentioned, or dealt with, and not appropriated by the said British North America Act, 1867, including the library of Parliament at Ottawa, the Arbitrators find that it is not expedient to divide the said properties, or to divert them from the public purposes for which they are used and required by the Dominion of Canada. They, therefore, find and award that the value of the said properties is and shall be taken to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), and that the Dominion of Canada may retain and acquire the same properties on payment to the said Provinces of the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in the same proportion as is mentioned in the first paragraph hereof in respect to the excess of debt of the late Province of Canada on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand

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"eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars "($62,500,000), that is to say, to Ontario the sum of one hundred and five thousand five "hundred and forty-one dollars ($105,541), and to Quebec the sum of ninety-four thou- "sand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($94,459), and upon such payment the Domi- "nion of Canada shall become the absolute owner of the said properties. But should the "Dominion of Canada not so acquire the said properties within two years from the date "of this award, the Province of Quebec may acquire the said properties by the payment "to the Province of Ontario, within three months from the expiration of the said two "years, of the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars "($105,541), and should the Province of Quebec not so acquire the said properties within "the time aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall, within three months next thereafter, "pay to the Province of Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty- "nine dollars ($94,459), and shall thereupon become the absolute owner of such properties.

"XV. That the said several sums awarded to be paid, and the several matters and "things awarded and directed to be done by or with regard to the parties to this refer- "ence respectively, as aforesaid, shall respectively be paid, received, done, accepted and "taken as and for full satisfaction and discharge, and as a final end and determination of "the several matters aforesaid.

"In witness whereof, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, "two of the said Arbitrators, have hereunto set their hands this third day of September, "in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

"J. H. Gray,
"D. L. Macpherson.

"Signed and published the third day of September, 1870,
"in the presence of
"Christopher Robinson, of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law.
"Frederick Finch, of the City of Toronto, Law Stationer."

The following is a Joint Address presented by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec to His Excellency the Governor-General.

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable John, Baron Lisgar of Lisgar and Ballieborough, "in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Brit- "ain and Ireland, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand "Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the "Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada, "and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

"May it Please Your Excellency:

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative "Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Provincial Legislature assembled, humbly approach "Your Excellency for the purpose of representing:—

"That, according to the provisions of the One hundred and forty-second Section of the "British North America Act, 1867, the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabili- "ties, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada should have been referred to the "arbitrament of three Arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Gov- "ernment of Quebec, and the third by the Government of Canada, the last-mentioned not to "be a resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

"That the Honourable Charles Dewey Day having been appointed Arbitrator by the "Province of Quebec, the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson by the Province of Ontario, "and the Honourable John Hamilton Gray by the Government of Canada, and the last- "named Arbitrator having taken up his residence in Ottawa, the Government of the Province "of Quebec have deemed it incumbent upon them to protest against his continuing in office, "and to express both to the Government of Canada and to the Arbitrators themselves, their

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"firm conviction that, to carry out the true intent and meaning of the British North Amer-
"ica Act, the decision of the Arbitrators should be unanimous.

"That subsequently, on the ninth day of July last, the Honourable Charles Dewey Day,
"the Arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec, differing in opinion with the other Arbi-
"trators respecting a preliminary judgment, which appeared to him based upon pretensions at
"once unfounded in fact and in law, and deeming that, by the rendering of that judgment,
"the examination of the question would be restricted by the inflexible rule of an erroneous
"judgment, and that it would be, therefore, impossible to arrive at any equitable and satis-
"factory conclusion, felt it to be his duty to resign his office.

"That such resignation having been accepted by the Government of the Province of
"Quebec, notice thereof was immediately given, to wit: on the eleventh day of July last, to
"the Government of Canada, and to Messrs. Gray and Macpherson; the Government of the
"Province of Quebec, at the same time, protesting against any ulterior action on the part of
"the Arbitration Commission which was thus rendered incomplete.

"That, notwithstanding the representations so made to them, Messrs. Gray and Mac-
"pherson entered upon the examination of the questions submitted by the two Provin-
"ces, without the Province of Quebec being in any way represented, and on the third day
"of September last, rendered a pretended award, against which His Excellency the Lieu-
"tenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, by despatch, dated the thirteenth day of
"September last, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, protested as
"unjust and illegal.

"That the injustice of the said pretended award is evident, from the same having
"been rendered wholly in the interest of the Province of Ontario, and from the fact that,
"while Messrs. Gray and Macpherson refused to take into consideration the relative
"financial positions of the two Provinces at the time of the Union, they have taken into
"consideration the object and nature of certain items of expenditure as having been incur-
"red in one or the other section of the Province of Canada from the period of the Union
"to Confederation: that the said pretended award is further unjust, inasmuch as the
"division of the credits, properties and assets of the late Province of Canada does not
"even proceed upon the same basis and principles as those which appear to have been
"adopted in relation to the division of the balance of the debt, and does not rest upon
"any principle whatsoever, but is purely arbitrary, and favours the Province of Ontario
"at the expense of the Province of Quebec; that, lastly, the provisions of the said pre-
"tended award fully justify the apprehensions of the distinguished lawyer selected by this
"Province as its Arbitrator, and the firm and independent line of conduct which he adopt-
"ed in the interests of justice.

"That the said pretended award is absolutely illegal, null, and void, for the reasons
"hereinbefore set forth, and also as having been rendered by two Arbitrators, who, by
"the resignation of their colleague, remained without any power or jurisdiction, and that,
"therefore, the intentions of the British North America Act have not been carried out
"and no valid title has been conferred upon either Province in relation to the credits, pro-
"perties, and assets, which it was the duty of the said Arbitrators to apportion and divide
"between the two Provinces.

"That the Province of Quebec can neither submit to its property being disposed of,
"or to any sum whatever being exacted from it, nor can it accept any property, credits, or
"assets in virtue of the said pretended award, and that it is bound to resist, and will resist
"by all means within its power, the execution of the said pretended award, claiming as it
"does that justice be done, and that its rights, as recognized by the British North Amer-
"ica Act, be maintained.

"Wherefore, we humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to adopt such
"measures as are best calculated to insure justice to this Province.

"C. B. De Boucherville,
"*Speaker of the Legislative Council.*
"J. G. Blanchet,
"*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.*"

(Copy of Special Case.)

NOTE.—Ontario disputes the various grounds of objection which, in the above documents, the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec make to the award, both those objections relating to the merits and all others: Ontario affirming that the award was made in good faith by two gentlemen of honour, experience and ability, that the award was not unjust to Quebec; that it was not made in the interests of Ontario, or to the prejudice of Quebec; and that in fact it is much less favourable to Ontario than Ontario justly demanded before the Arbitrators.

The following is a copy of an Order passed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 27th February, 1871.

"The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memoran-
"dum, dated 25th February, 1871, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, to whom
"was referred the matter of the Arbitration under 'the British North America Act,
"1867,' between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and they respectfully report their
"concurrence in the opinion expressed in the said Memorandum, and advise that the
"same be adopted and communicated to the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"Certified.

"W. H. LEE,

"*Clerk, Privy Council.*

"To the Honourable
"The Secretary of State for the Provinces."

"In the matter of the Arbitration under 'The British North America Act, 1867,' between
"the Province of Ontario and Quebec, referred to the undersigned, he has the hon-
"our to report—,

"That under the 142nd Section of the said Act, the following Arbitrators were
"appointed, viz.:—

"The Hon. David Lewis Macpherson, by the Government of Ontario,

"The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, by the Government of Quebec, and

"The Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of St. John, New Brunswick, by the Government
"of Canada (his appointment dating from 21st March, 1868).

"That by a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to the Secretary of
"State for the Provinces, bearing date the 11th July last, an Order of the Executive Coun-
"cil of that Province was transmitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Gover-
"nor-General, which Order in Council sets forth, that 'Whereas the Hon. J. H. Gray has
"resided for more than one year, and has become a resident in the Province of Ontario,
"and has become thereby disqualified to act as such Arbitrator, it has become the duty of
"this Province to object to the said Hon. John Hamilton Gray acting as such Arbitrator.'

"That by a Despatch of the same date, the Lieutenant-Governor transmitted two
"letters, dated 9th July, from the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, addressed to the Provincial
"Secretary of Quebec, resigning his appointment as Arbitrator under the Section above
"cited.

"That by a subsequent Despatch of the 19th July, the Lieutenant-Governor submitted
"a copy of an Order of his Council, accepting the resignation of Mr. Day, as the Arbi-
"trator named for the Province of Quebec.

"That by a letter, dated the 5th September, Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, the other
"two Arbitrators, transmitted a copy of the award made by them under the said Act stat-

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" ing that such award had been made in triplicate and sent also to the Governments of " Ontario and Quebec.

" That the award is signed only by Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, and after reciting " that the three Arbitrators were appointed by the several Governments as above-men- " tioned, proceeds to state that 'the said Arbitrators having taken upon themselves the " burthen of the said Arbitration,' the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Mac- " pherson, being a majority of the said Arbitrators, do hereby award, order, and adjudge " of and upon the premises, as follows: that is to say, &c., &c., &c.

" That by a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, dated the 14th Sep- " tember, a copy of an Order of the Executive Council of Quebec was transmitted, protest- " ing, for the reasons therein given, against any force or validity being given to the pre- " tended judgment or award of the said two Arbitrators by the Federal Authority, and " advising of the intention of the Government 'to appeal for redress and justice in every " constitutional mode which it is the privilege of British subjects under the British Crown " to exercise when suffering under injustice or wrong from the hands of any."

" That by a subsequent Despatch, dated 22nd December last, from the Lieutenant- " Governor, he transmitted an Address from the Legislative Council and Legislative As- " sembly of the Province of Quebec to His Excellency the Governor-General, setting out " —That the Hon. J. H. Gray having taken up his residence at Ottawa, the Government of " Quebec having deemed it incumbent to protest against his continuing in office, and to " express their conviction that the decision of the Arbitrators should be unanimous; that " the Arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec resigned his office, that such resig- " nation was accepted, and that the Government of Quebec at the same time protested " against any ulterior action on the part of the Commission which was thus rendered " incomplete. That Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, notwithstanding such representation, " entered upon the examination of the Questions submitted by the two Provinces, without " the Province of Quebec being in any way represented, and made their award, against " which the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec protested as unjust and illegal. That the " injustice of the pretended award is evident from the facts stated in the Address. That " the pretended award is absolutely illegal, null and void, for the reasons therein set forth, " and as having been rendered by two Arbitrators, who, by the resignation of their col- " league, remained without power or jurisdiction. That, therefore, the intention of 'The " British North America Act' had not been carried out, and no title has been conferred " upon either Province in relation to the credits, properties and assets, which it was the " duty of the said Arbitrators to apportion and divide between the two Provinces. That " the Province of Quebec can neither submit to its property being disposed of, or to any " sum whatever being exacted from, nor can it accept any property, credits or assets in " virtue of the pretended award, and will resist by all the means within its power the ex- " ecution of the said pretended award; claiming as it does, that justice be done, and that " its rights, as represented by the British North America Act be maintained. They, there- " fore, pray that His Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to adopt such meas- " ures as are best calculated to ensure justice to that Province.

" The case now stands thus:—

" The Government of Ontario maintains the validity of the award—The Government of " Quebec contends that it is altogether illegal and void, and declares its intention of appealing " for redress and justice in every constitutional mode, and the Legislature of Quebec, also " protesting against its validity, asks the Governor-General to adopt measures to protect the " rights of that Province.

" Now, the Government of Canada has no power or means of intervening between the " parties, of enforcing the award as valid, or setting it aside as invalid, or of granting the " redress, or the measure of protection sought for by the Legislature of Quebec. It is for the " Government of Ontario, if it desires to enforce the award, to take such steps as it may be " advised that the law allows for that purpose, and it is for the Province of Quebec to take the " necessary legal steps to resist any action on the part of that of Ontario.

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"If the question of the validity of the award becomes a matter of litigation either Province will have the power of carrying it by appeal from the decision of any inferior tribunal "to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the Court of last resort.

"If the Governments of the two Provinces were to agree on a statement or special case, "with the view of submitting the question of the validity of the award to the Judicial Committee, it would be the duty of His Excellency the Governor-General, on being prayed so to "do, to transmit such special case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request "that it shall be submitted to such Judicial Committee for their opinion, under the 4th clause "of the Imperial Act. 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 41.

"If the two Governments do not agree upon a joint submission of the case, it will be in "the power of either Government to pray Her Majesty to refer the case as stated by it, for "the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

"As it is obvious that if the Governor in Council were to assume to decide the questions "in dispute, the Province against whom such decision would be given, would not accept or "submit to it, and as such decision would have no legal force whatever, the undersigned "recommends that no expression of opinion be given by His Excellency in Council, and for "the same reasons the undersigned refrains from making any report on the legal questions.

"Under present circumstances, and until the questions raised respecting the award "are settled by judicial decision, the undersigned is of opinion that no action with respect "to it can properly by taken by the Governor in Council.

"JOHN A. MACDONALD."

The following are copies of despatches transmitting copies of the above Order to the Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and Ontario.

(*Translation.*)

118 "DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
"OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

"No. 624.

"SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your "Government, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, "together with a Copy of the Memorandum therein referred to, of the Minister of Justice on "the subject of the Arbitration, under the British North America Act, 1867, between the "Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"I have, &c.,
"JOSEPH HOWE,
"*Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

"The Honourable Sir N. F. Belleau,
"Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec"

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119 "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
"OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

"No. 624.

"SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your "Government, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, "together with a Copy of the Memorandum therein referred to, on the subject of the "Arbitration under the British North America Act, 1867, between the Provinces of Ontario "and Quebec.

"I have, &c.,
"JOSEPH HOWE,
"*Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

"The Honourable W. P. Howland, C. B.,
"Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto."

(Copy of Special Case.)

On 23rd May, 1873, the following Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada :—

" An Act to re-adjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several Provinces of " Canada by the Dominion Government so far as they depend on the debt with which they " respectively entered the Union.

" Whereas by the provisions of the *British North America Act*, 1867, and by the terms " and conditions under which the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba were admitted " into the Dominion, Canada became liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province, exist- " ing at the time of its becoming part of the Dominion, subject to the provision that each Pro- " vince should, in account with Canada, be charged with interest at the rate of five per cent. " per annum on the amount by which its said debts and liabilities exceeded, or should receive " interest at the same rate by half-yearly payments in advance, on the amount by which its " said debts and liabilities fell short of, certain fixed amounts :

" And whereas the amount fixed as aforesaid in the case of the Provinces of Ontario and " Quebec, conjointly (as having theretofore formed the Province of Canada), was sixty-two " million five hundred thousand dollars ($62,500,000), and the debt of the said late Province, " as now ascertained, exceeded the said sum by ten million five hundred and six thousand and " eighty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents ($10,506,088.84) for the interest as aforesaid on " which the said two Provinces were chargeable in account with Canada :

" And whereas it is expedient to relieve the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec from " the said charge, and for that purpose hereafter to consider the fixed amount in their case " as increased by the said sum of ten million five hundred and six thousand and eighty-eight " dollars and eighty-four cents ; and to compensate the other Provinces for this addition to " the general debt of Canada : Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent " of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

" 1. In the accounts between the several Provinces of Canada and the Dominion, the " amounts payable to, and chargeable against, the said Provinces respectively, in so far as they " depend on the amount of debt with which each Province entered the Union, shall be calculated " and allowed as if the sum fixed by the one hundred and twelfth section of the *British North* " *America Act*, 1867, were increased from sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, to " the sum of seventy-three million six thousand and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, " and as if the amounts fixed as aforesaid, as respects the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New " Brunswick by the *British North America Act*, 1867, and as respects the Provinces of British " Columbia and Manitoba by the terms and conditions on which they were admitted into the " Dominion, were increased in the same proportion.

" 2. The subsidies to the several Provinces, in July, one thousand eight hundred and " seventy-three, shall be paid in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act.

" 3. All sums payable under this Act shall be a charge upon and payable out of the " Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and accounted for in like manner as other moneys " payable for like purposes out of the same.

The questions for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are as follows :—

1. Whether, under the circumstances hereinbefore stated, the said John Hamilton Gray had become disqualified to act, or continue acting as Arbitrator ?

2. Whether, after a hearing before the three Arbitrators, two of them could legally render a decision or award ; and if yea, could they do so in the absence of the third ?

3. Whether, after the subsequent *ex parte* hearing before two Arbitrators in the absence of the third, these two could legally render a decision ?

4. Whether the Arbitrator appointed by Quebec had the right to resign ; whether the Government of Quebec had the right to accept his resignation and to revoke his appointment ; and whether such resignation or revocation was effectual and valid ?

5. Whether, after one of the Arbitrators had so resigned his office, and his resigna-

(Copy of Special Case.)

tion had been so accepted, and his authority had been so revoked, the remaining two could legally proceed to hear the case, and to make a final award]?

6. And whether the award of the 3rd of September, 1870, by the said Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and John Hamilton Gray is valid (save as affected by the Dominion Act above set forth), or is null and void ?

O. MOWAT, *for Ontario.*
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, *for Quebec.*

This is to certify that the foregoing is the case settled between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Honourable " the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council " in respect of the questions therein stated, with reference to the award made by two of the Arbitrators appointed under the one hundred and forty-second Section of the British North America Act, 1867; and that such case was approved of on the part of the said Province of Ontario by the order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thereof, in Executive Council, dated the thirty-first day of October, and on the part of the said Province of Quebec, by the order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thereof, in Executive Council, dated the sixteenth day of October.

In testimony whereof, and under and by virtue of the said Order in Council, the Great Seal of the said Province of Ontario is hereunto affixed.

Witness the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, at Government House, this fifth day of November, 1877.

TORONTO, 2nd Oct., 1877.

Sir,—I send you per book post, an advance copy of the special case in *re* award. The number required by your Government will be sent to you per express, to-morrow or next day.

I have now the honour to enclose, by direction of the Attorney-General, a draft of an Order in Council, approving of the case, and requesting its reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Attorney-General will be glad to hear from you, that this draft is satisfactory, and that a similar order will be forthwith passed by your Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. SCOTT.

Hon. C. B. De Boucherville,
Premier, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th Oct., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you by this day's mail, the four copies of the *factum*, or special case referred to in your letter of the 6th instant, having reference to the matter of arbitration and award between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and duly authenticated by the fixing of the Seal of the Province, and the signature of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

You will please fill up the blank left for the date of the order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in Executive Council.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PH. J. JOLICŒUR.
Assistant-Secretary.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Oct. 29.

By Telegram from Quebec.

To John G. Scott, Toronto.

After passing your Order in Council accepting of the special case, please return two (2) copies of said case bearing your certificate and ours, one (1) of which we want to file in our records. The other to be transmitted to Governor-General with dispatch, asking His Excellency to submit the same to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secy.

TORONTO, 5th November, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of 24th ultimo, and telegram of 29th idem, I have now the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the special case in the matter of the arbitration and award under the 142nd Section of the "British North America Act, 1867," between Ontario and Quebec, duly certified, together with a copy of an Order in Council having reference thereto, approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, on the 31st ultimo, and to request that a copy of a similar order of the Government of the Province of Quebec, under date 16th ultimo, be sent to this Government.

I am, at the same time, to inform you that the copies of the special case required to be left with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have been forwarded to Messrs. Freshfields, No. 5, Bank Buildings, London (E. C.), England, who will act in the case as Solicitors for this Government.

They have been informed that it is desirable that this matter should be disposed of at as early a date as practicable.

I am also directed to request the Government of the Province of Quebec to intimate to Messrs. Freshfields, and to this Government, the address of their Solicitors in London, so that necessary papers may be served upon them, and proper arrangements made for the hearing.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

TORONTO, 5th November, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of an Order in Council, approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, on the 31st ultimo, together with an original copy of the special case in the matter of the Arbitration and Award under the 142nd Section of the "British North America Act, 1867" between Ontario and Quebec, and to request that His Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to transmit the case to Her Majesty, and to crave Her Majesty to be pleased to refer the same to the Honourable the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for hearing and consideration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
(Canada), Ottawa.

(*Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 31st day of October, A.D.* 1877.)

The Attorney-General having reported that, at a Conference held at Montreal, on the tenth day of September last, between him, acting for the Government of Ontario, and the Honourable C. B. De Boucherville, the Honourable L. R. Church, and the Honourable A. R. Angers, acting for the Government of Quebec, a case, a copy of which is submitted herewith, was agreed upon as proper to be approved by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, in order that the validity of the award in respect of the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada, made by the Honourable John Hamilton Gray, and the Honourable David Lewis Macpherson, two of the Arbitrators appointed under the one hundred and forty-second Section of the British North America Act, 1867, should be determined by the Judicial Committee of the most Honourable Privy Council:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Ontario, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said case be approved of, and that four copies of such case be authenticated under the Great Seal of Ontario, according to the form of certificate appended hereto—two of such copies to be for the use of this Province, and two for the use of the Province of Quebec; that His Excellency the Governor-General be requested to transmit the said case to Her Majesty, and to crave Her Majesty to be pleased to refer the same to the said Judicial Committee for hearing and consideration, in order that the opinion of the said Committee upon the questions stated in the said case, should be obtained as early as practicable, and that all other steps required, in order to obtain the opinion of the said Judicial Committee, be forthwith taken.

Certified.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council (Ont).

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 6th November, 1877.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting copy of an Order in Council of 31st ultimo, together with an original copy of the Special Case in the matter of the Arbitration and Award therein specified.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edward J. Langevin,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario,
Toronto.

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1877.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, and the Minute of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, and original copy of the special case in the matter of the Arbitration and Award under the 142nd Section of the British North America Act, 1867, between Ontario and Quebec, therein enclosed, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, that the special case has been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that it might be submitted by Her Majesty to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for their opinion, under the 4th Section of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., ch. 41.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward J. Langevin,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ont.

QUEBEC, 23rd November, 1877.

SIR,—I am desired by the Attorney-General to inform you that he has this day ordered the payment of $87.34, being the share of this Government in the cost of printing the special case in the matter of the Arbitration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. A. DEFOY.

J. G. Scott, Esquire,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 30th November, 1877.

SIR,—Adverting to the correspondence that has taken place respecting the special case in the matter of the Arbitration and Award under the one hundred and forty-second Section of the British North America Act, 1867, between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, I am now directed to bring under your notice the fact, that a copy of the Order in Council of the Government of Quebec, dated 16th October, 1877, approving of the case, has not yet been transmitted to the Government of this Province, and further, that the address of the Solicitors in London, of your Government, as asked for by letter from this Department, under date 5th instant, has also not yet been communicated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 6th December, 1877.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 30th November last, I have the honour to forward you herewith, a copy of the Order in Council passed by the Government of Quebec, approving the *factum* in relation to the special case in the matter of the Arbitration between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; also to state that the Solicitors for this Province, in London, are Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas & Bischoff, with Mr. Benjamin as Counsel.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

Copie du rapport d'un Comité de l'Honorable Conseil Executif, en date du 12 Octobre, 1877, approuvé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur le 16 Octobre, 1877.

L'Honorable Procureur-Général, dans un rapport en date du onze Octobre courant (1877), expose, qu'à une conférence tenue à Montréal, le dix de Septembre dernier à laquelle il était présent, ainsi, que l'Honorable Premier Ministre, et le Trésorier de cette Province, et le Procureur-Général de la Province d'Ontario, il fut préparé un *factum* dont copie accompagne son dit rapport, aux fins de faire décider par l'Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, de la validité de l'arbritage concernant la division et la répartition des dettes, crédits, obligations, propriétés et de l'actif, du Haut et du Bas-Canada, rendu par l'Honorable John Hamilton Gray, et l'Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, deux des arbitres nommés sous l'autorité de la 142e section de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867.

L'Honorable Procurer-Général recommande que le sus dit *factum* soit approuvé, et que quatre copies de ce *factum* soient authentiqués sous le Grand Sceau de la Province de Québec, suivant la formule de certificat annexée à son dit rapport, dont deux copies pour l'usage de cette Province, et deux pour l'usage de la Province d'Ontario, et que Son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général soit prie de transmettre ce *factum* à Sa Majesté et de demander qu'il plaise à Sa Majesté de le soumettre au Conseil Judiciaire du Conseil Privé pour audition et considération, au fins d'obtenir, sous le plus court délai possible, son opinion sur les questions consignées dans ce *factum*, et que toutes les autres démarches nécessaires soint adoptées immédiatement pour obtenir cette opinion.

Le Comité concourt dans le rapport ci-dessus, et le soumet à l'approbation du Lieutenant-Gouverneur.

Certifié.

GUSTAVE GRENIER,
Per Clerc, Dept. du Cons Ex.

OTTAWA, 11th January, 1878.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, a copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its enclosures, intimating the action taken by His Lordship, relative to the Special Case, agreed upon by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, in the matter of an arbitration and award, under the 142nd Section of the British North America Act, 1867.

I have the honour to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ont.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

Canada,
No. 354.

DOWNING STREET,
Dec. 20th, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 228, of the 21st Nov., enclosing a Special Case agreed upon by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, in the matter of an Arbitration and Award, under the 142nd Section of British North America Act, 1867.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Lord President of the Council, on the 15th inst., requesting that the case might be submitted to the Judicial Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Provincial Governments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CARNARVON.

Governor-General
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P.G., C.M.G., K.C.B., &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lord President of Council:

DOWNING STREET, December 15, 1877.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to transmit to your Grace, a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing a Special Case agreed upon by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, in the matter of an Arbitration and Award under the 142nd Section of the British North America Act, 1867, and transmitted for the opinion of the

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the 4th Section of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 William 4th, chapter 41.

2. I request that your Grace will be so good as to take the necessary steps for submitting this case to the Judicial Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Governments concerned.

3. I enclose copies of letters addressed to this office by Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas Bischoff and Messrs. Freshfields & Williams, who appear to be instructed to represent the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in this matter.

4. I have caused these gentlemen to be informed that the Special Case has now been received, and has been forwarded to your Grace for reference to the Judicial Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CARNARVON.

The Lord President of the Council.

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1878.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 7th inst., I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, a copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its enclosure, stating that Her Majesty had been pleased to refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the special case in the matter of Arbitration and Award between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ont.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin:

Canada,
No. 1.

DOWNING STREET, Jany. 1st, 1878.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 354, of the 20th ult., I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a letter from the Council office, stating that Her Majesty had been pleased to refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the Special Case in the matter of Arbitration and Award between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which case accompanied your Lordship's despatch No. 228 of the 21st of November.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CARNARVON.

Governor-General
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P.G., C.M.G., K.C.B.

The Council Office to the Colonial Office:

COUNCIL OFFICE, Dec. 22nd, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by His Grace the Lord President of the Council, to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that Her Majesty has this day been pleased to

refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the Special Case in the matter of Arbitration and Award between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, which was transmitted to his Grace with Lord Carnarvon's letter of the 15th instant.

The agents of the two Provinces in this country have been informed that the argument may be heard by their Lordships as soon as the cases on both sides are lodged in this office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY REEVE,
Regr. P. C.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

[The following papers had not been received at the date of the Return to the House, but were received shortly afterwards, and are added to show the result of the reference to the Privy Council.]

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 14th May, 1878.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, approving of the Report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, upon the Special Case respecting the validity of the Award made in the Arbitration between Ontario and Quebec.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. T. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.

[L.S.] AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 26th day of March, 1878.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	LORD CHAMBERLAIN
LORD PRIVY SEAL	EARL OF DERBY
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE	MR. WATSON.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dated the 11th March 1878 in the words following viz:

"Your Majesty having been pleased by Your Order in Council of the 22nd December 1877 to refer unto this Committee a matter or special case concerning the validity of an award made or purporting to have been made in an arbitration between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada under the British North America Act 1867 for hearing and consideration

and to order this Committee to advise Your Majesty on certain facts and questions as stated in the said special case as agreed upon by the Governments of the two Provinces which has been transmitted by the Governor-General of Canada in Council to Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in the words following viz :—

"1. Whether under the circumstances stated in the said special case the said John Hamilton Gray had become disqualified to act or continue acting as arbitrator?

"2. Whether after a hearing before the three arbitrators two of them could legally render a decision or award and if yea could they do so in the absence of the third?

"3. Whether after the subsequent ex parte hearing before two arbitrators in the absence of the third these two could legally render a decision?

"4. Whether the arbitrator appointed by Quebec had the right to resign whether the Government of Quebec had the right to accept his resignation and to revoke his appointment and whether such resignation or revocation was effectual and valid?

"5. Whether after one of the arbitrators had so resigned his office and his resignation had been so accepted and his authority had been so revoked the remaining two could legally proceed to hear the case and to make a final award?

"6. Whether the award of the 3rd of September 1870 by the said Honourable David Lewis Macpherson and John Hamilton Gray in the said special case mentioned is valid (save as affected by the Dominion Act therein set forth) or is null and void?

"The Lords of the Committee in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference have taken the said special case into consideration and having heard Counsel for the Province of Ontario and likewise for the Province of Quebec their Lordships do this day agree humbly to advise Your Majesty that under the circumstances stated in the special case (to which circumstances all their answers must be taken to refer)

"1. John Hamilton Gray had not become disqualified to act as an arbitrator.

"2. That after a hearing before the three arbitrators two of them could legally render a decision or award and could do so in the absence of the third absenting himself under the circumstances stated.

"3. That after the subsequent ex parte hearing before two arbitrators in the absence of the third then two could legally render a decision.

"4. That the arbitrator appointed by Quebec had not the right to resign and the Government of Quebec had not the right to accept his resignation and to revoke his appointment and such resignation and revocation were not effectual and valid.

"5. That after one of the arbitrators had so affected to resign his office and his resignation had been so accepted and his authority had been so affected to be revoked the remaining two could legally proceed to hear the case and make a final award.

"6. That so far as regards any objection made to the award in the special case the award of the 3rd of September 1870 is valid (save as affected by the Dominion Act therein set forth)."

Her Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the said recommendations and advice of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council be adopted and that the same be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into execution as the decision of Her Majesty upon this special case. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the same for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

RETURN.

To an address of the Legislative Assembly, praying that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor would cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence and other papers relative to the Government aiding the Townships of Anderdon and Malden and the Town of Amherstburg in the payment of the Railway Bonuses granted by these Municipalities to the "Canada Southern Railway Company."

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
6th March, 1878.

ANDERDON, February 5th, 1878.

HONOURABLE SIR :—I enclose a petition from the Municipality of Anderdon, and trust that you will give it your kind consideration.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS B. WHITE,
Reeve.

To His Honour
The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald,
Toronto.

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of Anderdon, in the County of Essex, in council assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That no payments have been directed or made by Order in Council or otherwise by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or by the Honourable Legislature of this Province by way of aiding the construction of Railways in or to the said County of Essex, or in or to your petitioners' municipality, of the Railway Fund or any other Funds of this Province.

That in the year 1870, your petitioners' municipality granted by way of a bonus the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the Canada Southern Railway Company for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the said Railway, which has since been put and is in actual operation from the Niagara River to the River Detroit.

That your petitioners' municipality is from its peculiar situation unable to impose or levy any rates or taxes on fully one-third part of its territory; and from its proximity to the United States, with the citizens of which the inhabitants of your petitioners' municipality formerly enjoyed a lucrative trade which the prevailing depression in that country has diverted or ended, and from the consequent depression of this country, and more especially the loss of trade to your petitioners' municipality, your petitioners find that the payment of the debt incurred by the grant of the said bonus to the said Canada Southern Railway is extremely onerous, and has become and is a case of very great hardship.

That your petitioners only received the sum of $2608.58 as its portion of the Municipal Loan Fund distribution of 1873, and your petitioners are informed and allege that, in the distribution and payment of the said Municipal Loan Fund to your petitioners, the fact of the grant of the said bonus to the said Canada Southern Railway by your petitioners was not taken into consideration.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honour will be pleased to take your petitioners' case into your favourable consideration, and direct what shall be done in the premises, with the view of granting such relief to your petitioners as may appear just and reasonable.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

THOMAS B. WHITE,
Reeve.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk.

Dated February 5th, 1878.

TORONTO, February 8th, 1878.

SIR,—With reference to the petition of the Corporation of the Township of Anderdon, asking relief in respect of the payment of the bonus granted by that municipality to the Canada Southern Railway Company in the year 1870, I am now directed to inform you that the disposition of the Municipal Loan Fund debts under the Act passed in 1873 was intended to be final, and that it was stated by the Honourable the Attorney General that no further adjustment would be made, I am therefore directed to inform you that the Government cannot now interfere in the manner asked in the petition.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

T. B. White, Esq.,
Reeve, Anderdon.

STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO BONUSES GRANTED TO THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY, BY THE TOWNSHIPS OF ANDERDON AND MALDEN AND TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG.

No allowance was made in respect of the Canada Southern Railway under the Surplus Distribution Fund Act to any Municipality.

The Township of Anderdon received $2693.22 of which it appropriated and expended in reduction of its indebtedness for aid granted to the Canada Southern Railway the sum of $1,381.

The Township of Malden received so far $2,155.70, and expended the whole in improving and building schools.

The Town of Amherstburg received $2,756.94, of which it expended in the reduction of its indebtedness for aid granted to the Canada Southern Railway the sum of $1,800.

(No. 44.)

Municipal Statistics of the Province of Ontario for the year 1876.
(Not Printed.)

(No. 45.)

Statement applicable to the Counties of York, Grey, Huron, Middlesex and Wentworth for the number of persons who during the year 1877 have received payment as Crown witnesses; also, the amounts paid; also, the number of such witnesses or persons who gave evidence in obedience to recognizances or subpœnas, but who have not received pay therefor during the same period, distinguishing those who reside in county towns or within one mile thereof. (*Not Printed.*)

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967